





Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

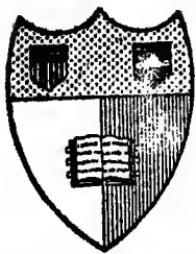
Cornell University Library
F 614.M2M27



3 1924 010 437 824

010

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES
ITHACA, N. Y. 14583



JOHN M. OLIN
LIBRARY

CONTENTS.

Address, Opening—J. H. Baker.....	9
Address of Welcome, (Old Settlers Day),—J. H. Baker.....	123
Agriculture, Development of—E. T. Champlin.....	118
Banking—W. D. Willard.....	113
Biographies	168
Church, Baptist—F. E. R. Miller.....	42
Church, Congregational—E. L. Heermance.....	53
Church, Catholic—A. Schaub.....	17
Church, Christian—H. D. Williams.....	52
Church, Episcopal—G. H. Davis.....	38
Church, German Lutheran—Johanes Schalze.....	49
Church, Methodist Episcopal—F. B. Cowgill.....	31
Church, Presbyterian—G. H. Brewster and G. W. Davis.....	13
Church, Swedish Lutheran—A. O. Eberhart.....	57
Church, Welsh Cal. Meth.—W. E. Evans.....	60
Frontier Preacher, Remarks on—J. W. Powell.....	11
Le Sueur, First Explorer of Minn. Valley—W. Upham...	130
Letter from Hon. J. B. Wakefield.....	157
Letter from Hon. C. D. Gilfillan.....	161
Letter from Hon. J. B. Hubbell.....	164
Mankato, Founding of—Thos. Hughes.....	134
Manufactures—M. G. Willard.....	88
Ramsey, Hon. Alexander—Remarks by.....	126
Riggs, D. D., Rev. A. L.—Remarks by.....	129
School, Commercial—H. D. Williams.....	81
School, German Catholic—A. Schaub.....	74
School, German Lutheran—J. H. Schaller.....	80
School, Public—L. G. M. Fletcher.....	63
School, State Normal—C. H. Cooper.....	69
Surveys, Early—Thos. Simpson.....	150
Trade, Growth of—C. A. Chapman.....	83
Wilkinson Monument, Remarks on Unveiling—D. Buck...	156
Williamson, D. D., Rev. J. P.—Remarks by.....	127

PREFACE.

The year 1902, being the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City of Mankato, it was suggested that so important an event be worthily commemorated. Accordingly a call for a mass meeting to be held at the City Hall on the evening of May 6th, 1902, was signed by the Mayor, the President of the Blue Earth County Territorial Association and the President of the Blue Earth County Historical Society.

This call met with a hearty response on the part of the people, and it was unanimously voted to hold a Semi-Centennial celebration, and the matter was put in charge of an Executive Committee of nine, three of whom (H. P. Jensen, Thos. Hughes and August Marschner) were selected at this meeting. The remaining six were appointed, two (Gen. J. H. Baker and Dr. J. W. Andrews) by the Territorial Association, two (M. B. Haynes and J. E. Reynolds,) by the Historical Society, and two (C. N. Andrews and Geo. M. Palmer,) by the Board of Trade. This committee organized by electing Gen. J. H. Baker, president, Hon. J. E. Reynolds, secretary; and Hon. F. M. Currier, treasurer. The latter was also made a member of the general committee. The matter of street amusements, including bands and fireworks, was put in charge of the Mankato Lodge of Elks, and the city gave them valuable street privileges to help defray the expense, and also put \$800.00 in money at the disposal of the committee. The 30th of June and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of July, were fixed upon as the time of the celebration, and elaborate programmes arranged for each of the five days. The first day was devoted to Church Histories, the second day to a review of the Educational Growth of the City, the third day, to the story of its Industrial Development. The public gatherings for each of these days were held at the Mankato Theater. The fourth day was denominated "Old Settlers' Day," and was the great day of the feast.

The festivities of this memorable day opened with the largest and most magnificent street parade Mankato ever saw, headed by the Governor of the State, and his Staff in full uniform, followed

by carriages filled with distinguished guests and prominent citizens, City Officials, Old Settler Organizations, gorgeous float displaying the City's industries, numerous bands of music, etc.—all extending miles in length. This splendid and imposing pageant of our natal day, was in charge of Col. C. E. Johnson, as Chief Marshal, with H. P. Jensen, Martin Wiltgen, Geo. A. McKinley, F. J. Busch, W. J. Deuser, Col. Geo. W. Mead, C. J. Macbeth, Gus T. Monson and F. E. Day as assistants, and marched to Sibley Park, where exercises the most impressive and appropriate were held and a bountiful picnic dinner served. The dinner was presided over by a committee of ladies consisting of Mesdames: Fred. Kron, Chairman, H. J. Fuller, John Klein, H. P. Christensen, Catherine Randall, L. G. M. Fletcher, and Miss Helen Wise; and the splendid success of this important part of the day's rejoicing was mainly due to their efficiency. All prominent guests and territorial settlers were decked with souvenir badges, designed especially for the occasion.

A pleasing incident of this day was the unveiling of a massive granite monument to the memory of the late distinguished senator, Morton S. Wilkinson—the munificent gift of his friend, Hon. C. D. Gilfillan of St. Paul. The presentation was made by Judge Daniel Buck. In the evening a banquet was tendered to over three hundred invited guests in the A. O. U. W. Hall, at which, interspersed with music, toasts were responded to by Hon. Thos. Simpson, Hon. H. P. Hall, Judge M. J. Severance, Hon. G. S. Ives, Judge Lorin Cray, Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, Hon. J. E. Brown, and Hon. P. K. Johnson. The music, other than instrumental, was furnished by a male quartette, composed of Prof. C. R. Travis, Hon. A. O. Eberhart, I. N. Griffith and Evan Hughes.

Another most important feature of the Great Jubilee was the Rest and Relic Room, which occupied the whole lower floor of the Pay building on Hickory street. Here an immense collection of valuable and intensely interesting curios and relics of every kind had been gathered by a committee of ladies, consisting of Mesdames: J. R. Beatty, Chairman, Samuel Walker, Andrew Hanna, B. D. Pay, J. Q. A. Marsh, H. J. Fuller, and Clement Schroeder. These rooms were daily thronged with visitors and no part of the celebration was more thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated.

The festivities closed with a Grand Fourth of July Celebration, the principal features of which were: A monster parade of

the fraternal societies, an address by J. Merritte Driver D.D., and a brilliant display of fireworks.

On no other occasion were there such multitudes of people gathered in Southern Minnesota, as on the last two days of this great festival. The papers and addresses presented possessed such special historical value that the committee concluded that they should be preserved—hence this volume. The stenographer failed to take Dr. Driver's address and that of Gov. Van Sant was sent to his Excellency for revision, and by him accidentally mislaid. All the others are here offered to the reader.



SIBLEY MOUND—on the top of which the exercises were held.

MANKATO

ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS.

Containing Addresses, Historic Papers and Brief
Biographies of Early Settlers and Active
Upbuilders of the City.

PREPARED FOR THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF MANKATO.

1852—1902.

FREE PRESS PRINTING CO.
Mankato, Minn.
1903

Semi-Centennial Officers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEN. J. H. BAKER, President.

J. E. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

F. M. CURRIER, Treasurer.

THOMAS HUGHES. C. N. ANDREWS. GEORGE M. PALMER.

DR. J. W. ANDREWS. AUGUST MARSCHNER.

M. B. HAYNES. H. P. JENSEN.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

GEN. J. H. BAKER. THOMAS HUGHES. M. B. HAYNES.

C. A. CHAPMAN.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

NICHOLAS PETERSEN, Mayor. DR. J. W. ANDREWS.

GEORGE M. PALMER.

DINNER AND BANQUET COMMITTEE.

C. N. ANDREWS. H. A. PATTERSON.

T. W. HART.

INTRODUCTORY.

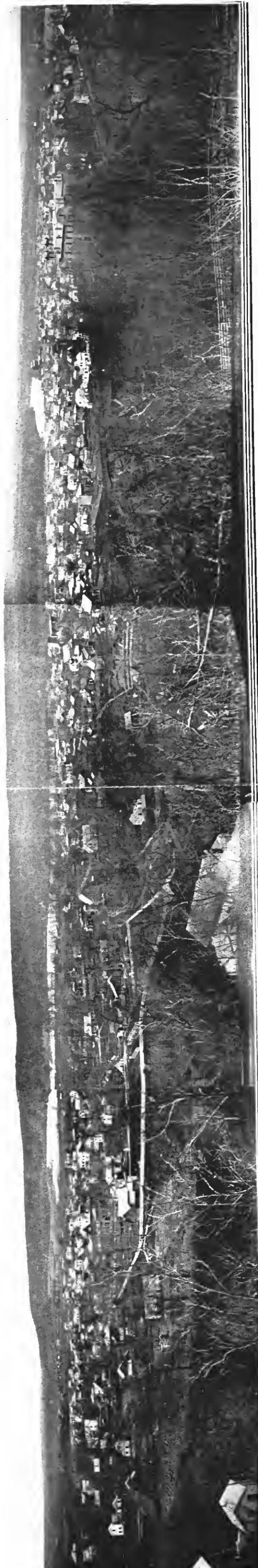
In presenting this volume to the public, the Publication Committee would respectfully state, that they have faithfully and assiduously labored to bring together many of the essential facts touching the founding and development of our city, covering the first fifty years of its existence. We are gratified to be able to present such a remarkable collection of historical, descriptive and statistical papers, illustrating the story of our city. They were carefully prepared for our Semi-Centennial Celebration, by men of capacity and of large experience in the matters of which they treat, the facts and statistics are thoroughly reliable, and the future historian in constructing his historic edifice, may plant himself upon them as upon a rock. We have sought to cover all classes of facts and statistics, so that full information may be found touching all matters in our earlier history, ere they perish. The pioneer gives the story of his adventures and hardships. There are glimpses of the Red men, whose local history is intimately interwoven with our own. Facts as to the founding and rapid development of important industries, are graphically told. With pious care, we have related the story of our earliest settlers, and sought to perpetuate their names and deeds in a manner more durable than marble.

There are undoubtedly those whose names and portraits are unintentionally omitted; and as to others it is the fault of themselves or their friends, in failing to respond to the repeated solicitations of the Committee. We claim for ourselves a conscientious performance of our duties, which were wholly without recompense, except in the satisfaction of loyal service to the city of our love.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

MANKATO IN 1873.

From earliest known photograph of the whole city.



Oct. 4th 45

To my friend Capt. O. R. Perry
hoping you enjoy this book.

Emmillard.

ADDRESS OPENING SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

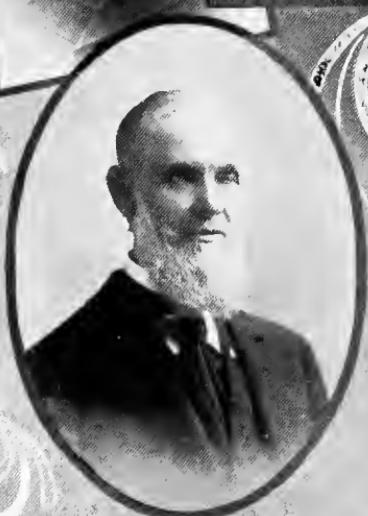
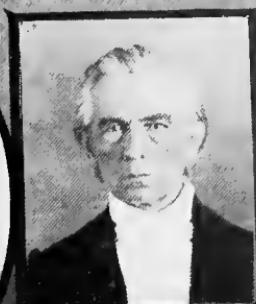
BY GEN. JAMES H. BAKER.

I am here by the authority of the Executive Committee, who are charged by the people of the city of Mankato with the work of conducting the Semi-Centennial Celebration, and as their chairman, to call this meeting to order, and to state briefly its purpose. What I have to say upon the opening of the jubilee, will be said by direction of the committee, at Sibley Park, on the morning of July 3rd, when the "Old Settlers" will be gathered for the purpose of enjoying themselves, and listening to addresses and papers expressly prepared for them.

In outlining the work of the celebration, the committee thought it proper that each great factor in the city's growth and development, should have a proper place in the programme. So they very wisely assigned the first and opening day, to the presentation of Church Histories. The object of this meeting, therefore, is formally to present their histories, which have been prepared by the authorized pastors and laymen of the different churches so as to give them a place in the published proceedings of the celebration, and thus preserve the earlier local history of each of our churches, before they are lost. As the Bible and Christianity lie at the very foundation of our civilization, so the Committee assigned these church histories to the first and favored place in the opening of the jubilee. It was not intended, or expected that this occasion would be given to speeches or addresses of an ornate or elaborate character, but simply to give formal opportunity for the reading of the histories, that they may go, in this conventional way, into the general record and be preserved for future use and reference.

These histories, in connection with other addresses and papers will be published hereafter in pamphlet or book form. Further remarks by me at this time are wholly unnecessary.

I now declare, in the name of the Executive Committee, that the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Mankato, is duly and formally opened.



CHURCH HISTORIES.

Remarks on the Frontier Preacher.

By REV. J. W. POWELL.

Some six weeks or two months ago I was asked to give you a speech on the early preachers of this town and county, and I feel that it is but right to recognize the church by giving it the honor of opening the celebration of our city's organization. President Roosevelt in a speech made in New York city a short time ago, said that in one hundred years we had conquered a continent and brought it into a state of civilization. This is especially true of the west. Such a rapid settlement without the Gospel is not possible.

The aim of the church is not to build up materially or financially. It is to make men, and this is what makes our nation great. Some look with contempt on the preachers, but they helped to build our country. I feel proud today to say that I helped to build Mankato.

The first sermon was preached in this town by Rev. Chauncy Hobart* in '53, one year after the town was laid off. He preached the first sermon to a population of probably two hundred people, here in Mankato and the country around. I did not know there were so many then.

The first resident preacher was Brother B. Y. Coffin. ** There may have been a preacher here before. I do not know. But he came in the spring of '55, and settled on a claim at Spring Island, only one-half mile from my home. B. Y., came to this country for his health, but became very active as a preacher, preaching all over the county. He preached in this City. Then he preached at Vernon Center and Mapleton. I don't think we ever appreciated B. Y. Coffin as we ought to have done. He died in Minneapolis two years ago.

There is another among us now who came here in '56, I see

* This is doubted by many of the old settlers.

** Rev. Jas. Tomson had resided at Mankato over a year before Rev. B. Y. Coffin came to Minnesota.

him present today, I mean Brother Price. He came in '56 and took charge of a Welsh mission in South Bend.

The next preacher that occurs to me was John Kerns. He came and took a claim like all other preachers. Brother Kerns was a noble man. In the fall he held a quarterly conference. I received my first appointment in '56 under John Kerns. He was a good preacher. He came to us from Indiana and gave his active life to this state. He preached in this town in '60, the time Senator Wilkinson went to the Senate. He turned his house over to Brother Kerns. He said, "Move right in and live on my carpets and use my stores. There is a woodshed of wood. Just take possession and keep house until I come home from Washington."

Another preacher that came to our state as a frontier preacher was Albert G. Perkins. I want that name to go into history. He followed Brother Kerns as presiding elder. He settled in LeSueur County and lived upon a small salary. He was a great reader. His business in Indiana was a hatter. He preached in this town at a camp meeting.

One other I wish to mention, who preached in this county, but not in this town. He was then stationed in St. Peter. This was Brother R. A. Judd. Minnesota was not settled by the lower class of people. It was settled by the best blood from the East. Every man that had grit and sense enough to leave New England came to Minnesota and the preachers came along too. We should honor Brother Judd. He was the son of a New England preacher and a noble young man. I wanted a man to go to Blue Earth City to preach. I was the only preacher in the Blue Earth Valley and I guess the only one west to the Pacific ocean. I sent to Brother Judd, saying, "Are you willing to leave your work and go to Blue Earth City without a salary?" His answer was "Tell Brother Powell I have just been waiting for the call." There was a man after my own heart. He built the first church and I had the honor of furnishing the trees to make the lumber. He used to work on that church all day without his dinner. The people were living on johnnie cake and potatoes in 1857 and he was ashamed to go and eat what he thought they needed themselves, so he would go into the woods and fast for his dinner, and then go home for his supper.

One other name I shall mention before I close, which modesty forbids me to say much about. I might say that on the maternal side I came from English blood of North Carolina, and on the pa-

ternal side I came from the Welsh blood of Pennsylvania, but I, myself, was born in Indiana chiefly, in 1822. I came to this town in '55. I was induced to come through Brother Coffin. He wrote such glowing letters of Blue Earth county that I supposed it to be a large settlement and a fine farming country and so I came. I came down Agency Hill on October 10, 1855. I staid at Coffin's that night. Brother Kerns appointed me preacher at Mankato and I am here yet. I remember one winter the snow was very deep. There were no sidewalks and no way of clearing the snow from the streets. It was impossible for people to get to church. Henry Shaubut took his team of oxen and a bob sleigh, and brought me a congregation. I have preached all over the County, and now they call me "preacher at large." I preached all the way from forty to seventy sermons a year. I was among the first preachers in Mankato and I wish I could give twenty years more of my life in helping to build it.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

COMPILED FROM PAPERS WRITTEN BY ELDER GEO. H. BREWSTER AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE IN 1893, AND BY REV. GEO. W. DAVIS AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF MANKATO IN 1902.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mankato is the pioneer Protestant church of the Minnesota Valley. In June 1853, Elder James Hanna, who came from the Presbyterian church of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, organized the first Sabbath school. In the spring of 1854 Rev. James Thomson of Crawfordsville, Indiana, arrived and began preaching, and as a result of his labors the Church was organized Aug. 31, 1855—three years prior to the organization of the Synod of Minnesota. The following seventeen persons received by letter from eastern churches constituted the membership of the new church: Maria H. Thomson, Juliet Thomson, Mary Ann Thomson, Wm. H. Thomson, Amos D. Seward, Pleiades B. Seward, Fred Dwight Seward, Henry Schuler, Jonathan B. Stanley, Nancy Hanna, Margaret Ann Hanna, Sarah Jane Hanna, Cornelius Vannice, Susan Vannice, Geo. C. Clapp, Marietta Clapp and Sarah Maxfield.

A. D. Seward was elected Elder, and was the only elder the

church had until February 1st, 1860, when three additional elders were elected.

In the Autumn of 1855 the log school house was built where the Union school now stands, and for nearly ten years the church used this building as a place of worship. In 1858 the church had grown to a membership of forty. An attempt was then made to build a house of worship, but the financial crisis through which the country was then passing not only defecated this project but also scattered the members until the membership was reduced to nearly one-half. In January 1862, Father Thomson, who had served the church as its minister since the beginning in 1855, closed his labors with it. Up to this time the church had received no aid from the Missionary Board, and he had accepted only such compensation as the members felt able to give him.

In the Fall of 1862, the church came under the care of the Missionary Board, which sent to it Rev. Marcus Hicks. New hopes being now awakened, a lot was purchased—Lot 1 in Block 34—at a cost of \$300, and the foundation for a building was laid. It was intended to build on the rear of the lot, fronting on Hickory street, but later, on the petition of many of the subscribers, this foundation was taken up and re-laid on the front of the lot. In the Autumn of 1863, Mr. Hicks was compelled by reason of failing health to give up his work here, and return to the East, where he died soon afterward. The days following his departure were the darkest in the history of the church. It is said that during the winter of 1863-4, there was neither church service, prayer meeting nor Sunday school.

In May 1864, Rev. A. G. Ruliffson, synodical missionary, visited the field, to find a discouraged church in a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and not a Protestant church building in the place. But under his encouragement active work was again commenced. Aid was promised from the Board of Church Erection, and building was at once resumed. The church raised what funds it was able to, other citizens subscribed, and in December 1864, Rev. Thomas Marshall came as its pastor, bringing with him as a Christmas gift from the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York, one thousand dollars to help pay for the church building, which was completed in 1865 and dedicated on the 7th of September of that year.

At the same date Rev. Thomas Marshall was installed as its pastor. He was its first pastor, as James Thomson and Marcus

Hicks were not installed, but acted rather as missionaries. At this time also the church voted to pay the pastor a salary of one thousand dollars, and to receive no further aid from the Missionary Board, and from that time it has been self supporting. Mr. Marshall continued his pastorate until May, 1869. During this time ninety were received into the church on confession of faith, and one hundred and two by letter.

Those who now sit in our warm and comfortable church can hardly realize the inconveniences which our friends suffered in the old church. It was heated by two box stoves, which stood in the two front corners, from which stove pipes ran the whole length of the building to the chimneys in the rear. In the coldest weather they were not sufficient to make the room comfortable, especially under foot, so square blocks of hard wood were provided and heated at the stoves on Sunday mornings so they could be taken into the pews and used as foot warmers. It soon became the regular habit for the head of the family to take as many of these blocks as he had ladies with him, and carry them up the aisle to his pew. After some years a great improvement was made by digging a cellar under the building, in which the stoves were placed, and hot air conveyed into the audience room by long narrow slits cut in the floor of each pew. These however were found somewhat inconvenient when children dropped their pennies on the floor.

In October 1869, Rev. Joseph B. Little became the pastor, and the salary was raised to \$1,500. It was with some misgivings that this was done, but at the end of the year it was found that they had not only paid the pastor's salary promptly, but had also paid up a church debt of about \$2,200, and had raised in all for salary, debt and benevolences nearly \$5,000.

The first four years of Mr. Little's pastorate were years of increased activity in both church and Sunday school. The church was repaired at a cost of about \$2,000, and at the same time the contributions were largely increased, and many additions made to its membership. But the year 1874 passed without one addition on confession of faith. This was a year of spiritual dearth throughout the whole synod, which led to the holding of a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer by all the churches. Soon after this Rev. H. P. Welton, an evangelist, came to assist the pastor for a few weeks. Great interest was aroused by his efforts, so that 78 new members were received into the church.

Mr. Little's pastorate continued until July 1, 1881, a period of

nearly twelve years. There were received into the church during this period 226 on confession of faith and 161 by letter. On Feb. 21, 1870, Rev. Father Thomson, who still remained a member, was made Pastor Emeritus.

On the first Sunday in February, 1882, Rev. Geo. C. Pollock entered upon his work as pastor. His term continued until May, 1887. During these years there was steady growth, and there were added to the church 112 members—67 on confession and 45 by letter. After Mr. Pollock's resignation the church was without a pastor for fifteen months, during the first four of which, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Ralston D. Irwin, who came from McCormick Seminary, being at the time under appointment to work in the foreign field in the Autumn of that year, and in September, 1887 he left for his mission work in Mexico. But he died Feb. 9, 1888.

In August 1887 Hope Mission was organized in the north part of this town, where it now has a neat chapel, and is a branch of the missionary work of the church. In August 1888, Rev. John Barbour commenced his pastorate which continued to March 1, 1893. During his ministry there were added to the church 128 on confession and 75 by letter.

The church building was now found to be too small for the growing congregation. Several projects for enlarging it were discussed, but the majority seemed to be in favor of building a new church of more modern design. At length a subscription was started, and the amount subscribed—about \$25,000—seeming to warrant the expense, the lot on which the church now stands, fronting 99 feet on Broad street, was purchased, and the old church site was sold. Work was immediately commenced, and the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 3, 1893. The last service in the old church was held July 15, 1894. The congregation then moved into the lecture room of the new church, which they occupied until 1896 when the main auditorium was completed.

On Oct. 30, 1893, Rev. Lee W. Beattie was installed pastor. On Sept. 27, 1896, the church building being now finished, was dedicated. Three of its former pastors were present: J. B. Little, Geo. C. Pollock and John Barbour, and assisted in the services. The sermon was preached by Rev. Andrew B. Meldrum.

Mr. Beattie resigned March 8, 1900, and on May 21, Rev. Geo. W. Davis, was unanimously elected pastor, but as he was then engaged in pastoral work in Paris he declined. He had occupied

our pulpit during the winter of 1896-7, while Mr. Beattie was incapacitated by reason of illness. During the period from June 1900 to August 1901, the church was without a pastor. The pulpit was supplied by various ministers, and in the summer of 1900 by Rev. Chas. R. Adams, who had been engaged to take charge of Hope Mission. Feb. 28, 1901, Rev. Geo. W. Davis was again unanimously elected, and this time he accepted, provided the church would wait until his engagement in Paris should terminate the next summer. During a large part of this interim, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Dr. Kirkwood. In the latter part of August 1901, Mr. Davis arrived and was installed Oct. 24, 1901.

The membership of the church April 1, 1902, numbered 505; that of the Sunday school 465. The contributions for all purposes during the year ending at that date amounted to \$4,292.73.

The Catholic Churches.

By ARTHUR SCHAUB, Esq.

When we speak of history, we generally mean the story of the birth, growth and fall of nations. But we who have gathered together this week, for the purpose of looking back but fifty years to the time when our beloved little city was born, cannot but be impressed with the fact that even in this half-century, and in this humble locality, events have taken place, and men have lived and toiled for human advancement, whose memory should not die like the leaves of summer, which in spring bud forth like a dream of beauty, and in autumn lie scattered and neglected by every roadside. And as we live in a Christian land and in a Christian era, it is indeed most proper for us this very first day of our semi-centennial to remember and recognize the work done by the churches of this city. Among these there is not one whose history is of more absorbing interest than that of the Catholic church.

It was the knowledge of this fact that prompted me several years ago, to the publication of a work which would preserve to future generations the memory of the most important facts of that thrilling history. It is the knowledge of this fact that prompted me again to accept the invitation of the Committee to speak to you today on this subject.

Fifty years ago when the first settlers came here to live, there were two Catholics among them: Jacob Guenther and Peter Fraenzel. The following year, came the following Catholics: Bernhard Bruggerman, John Bruels, Joseph Frohnert, Blasius Yobst, Levi Kotthoff and Clements Kron, who opened the first hotel here.



ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

In the spring and summer of 1854, the list of Catholics was increased by Michael Kauffmann, Adam Frenndl, Anton Jacoby with wife and little daughter (now Mrs. Sebastian Zimmerman, of this city) and Henry Sontag.

However it was in the fall of 1854 that a strong impetus was given to the Catholic cause in Mankato, when seven thoroughly

Catholic men who were permeated with a warm zeal for the faith they professed, having already had Mankato and vicinity prospected through one Anton Ilg whom they had sent before them, left their home at St. Charles, Mo., and set out for Mankato, with the intention of making it their permanent home. These seven men were: David Heidwinkel, Peter Schulte, Frank Borgmeier, Michael Hund, Philip Hodapp, Henry Vahle and Leo Lamin. Of these staunch and trusty men but two have lived to see this jubilee, Frank Borgmeier and Philip Hodapp. The latter's robust form, unbent by age and the hardships of pioneer life, we see here in the midst of our gathering evidently as fresh and hearty as on the day when he left St. Charles nearly a half century ago.

Traveling in those days was greatly different from what it is today. Although this party left St. Charles on Aug. 28, they did not arrive at Mankato until Oct. 15. During that time they encountered dangers, privations, hardships and difficulties innumerable. They had withstood a severe attack of the cholera, had been shipwrecked on the Mississippi, and long weeks of fatigue and travel had worn down their robust frames.

When they arrived here they found five log houses and two frame shanties. It was Mankato in all its glory. On all sides stretched out impenetrable forests.

They were in the midst of the great wilderness—three days distant from St. Paul whence all provisions and supplies had to be fetched. No church and school awaited them here. No priest had ever been here to give their predecessors the consolations of their religion. Other than one or two zealous missionaries who had traveled over this, as every other wilderness of America, with the burning desire to wrest from darkness the souls of the Red men, no priest had ever set foot on this soil.

To the everlasting credit of these seven men from St. Charles, and their predecessors also, be it spoken that although as yet they were in a wilderness where a rude block house was considered a mansion, although they lacked all of the comforts of life and nearly all its necessities, although surrounded by these vast forests filled with Indians, although years of patient work cutting down these mighty forests and clearing the brush had to be done before the soil would yield to them the first harvest, although surrounded by all these hardships, all these dangers, their first thought was to found a church for themselves and their successors. The first meeting for this purpose was held soon after, on the Sunday between Christmas

and New Year, the 30th of December 1854, at Kron's Hotel, a simple log house. This was, we may say, the foundation of the Catholic congregation of Mankato, and it seems but just to mention those present. They were Frank Borgmeier, John Bruels, Peter Fraenzel, Karl Frohnert, Jacob Guenther, David Heidwinkel, Philip Hodapp, Michael Hund, Anton Jacoby, Blasius Yobst, Clements Kron, Peter Schulte, Henry Sontag and Henry Vahle.

Similar meetings were held during the spring and summer of 1855. The first step to take was to buy a site for a church. The present site was soon selected, and P. K. Johnson generously donated one-half of it; the other half was bought for \$200 with money advanced by Michael Hund, a gentleman who was truly the leader among those who founded our congregation, who was always willing to give his services and money for the purpose of advancing the interests of this work. It was he also who donated to the congregation in this year 1855, for the purpose of having the same serve as a church, the log house on the claim right owned by him about one mile east of present location of church, on the Agency road. This block house built of hewn logs, 24 feet long and 16 feet wide, surrounded by forests on every side, was the first church of Blue Earth County.

The first mass read in the county was read by Father A. Ravoux, who will ever be remembered as the Indian missionary of Minnesota. It was read in the log house occupied by Michael Hund, three and a half miles from this city on February 2nd, 1855. Father Ravoux was on one of his great and arduous tours through the forests and over the prairies of Minnesota, seeking the salvation of souls among the red men and hardy pioneers. He stopped as a guest at Michael Hund's for the night, and in the morning, after reading mass, again departed. Thus it was that but few of the Catholics here had an opportunity to attend.

The latter part of June, 1855, a great event occurred in the history of the congregation. Bishop Joseph Cretin, the first bishop of Minnesota, like the good zealous shepherd that he was, came to look after his little flock at Mankato. His journey from St. Paul was made in a common wagon drawn by a team of horses, with but one companion, a clerical student. He remained several days and administered the consolations of religion to the faithful band of Catholics at Mankato and encouraged them in their resolutions to build a church. On June 24th, he celebrated the first public mass in Blue Earth county. It was attended by all the Catholics in this

vicinity. They came from far and near in their wagons, mostly drawn by oxen. As there were no seats in the log house which served as a church, those who could not dispense with that great luxury, brought their chairs with them. All the arrangements for this august occasion were of the most primitive and crude kind, but oh! how willing were the hands that made them. At this mass John Bruels and Henry Sontag officiated as a choir, singing a choral mass. I need not say that their only accompaniment were the little birds twittering on the trees outside.

In the afternoon of the same day Bishop Cretin baptized eleven children; among them Joseph Kron, said to be the first male white child born in our city. After this he had a long heart to heart talk with the men of his little flock; he then encouraged them in the work of building, and promised to send a pastor as soon as he possibly could.

As night came on before he had finished his work here, he and his companion spread their blankets and coats upon the floor of the log house and slept as peaceably as upon a bed of down—while Henry Sontag relieved his feelings after his musical effort of the morning, by raising a huge smudge all night long, to keep away the troublesome mosquitos from the rude hut where reposed the first Catholic Bishop of Minnesota.

The next morning, after having again read mass, and after having partaken of a luxurious breakfast consisting of boiled potatoes and bacon, the precious remnants of which were carefully saved up for the return journey, the noble bishop and his assistant departed. On his way he halted at the farm of Philip Hodapp and baptized Philip's eldest son, John B. Such was the simple self-sacrificing life of Minnesota's first Catholic bishop.

His visit here was of great importance. His words, but even more his example, stimulated the Catholics here to proceed with all dispatch in the construction of a church building.

There is an interesting memorandum book still extant, now the property of Mrs. Philip Hodapp, which in early days was kept by John Bruels, secretary of the first building committee. This shows that immediately after the bishop's visit a subscription list was started; and already on the 22nd of July, 1855, work was commenced upon a stone church. Ludwig Volz had the contract for the stone work, and Gottfried Robel had the contract to deliver the lumber and frame work. All the lumber used was by him and his men sawed by hand; as there was as yet no saw mill here.

The work progressed slowly for lack of ready money. To understand the sacrifices these early settlers made you must remember that as yet they were clearing the forest primeval, and that no rich harvests had gladdened their hearts and rewarded their labors. The necessaries of life had to be brought from St. Paul by wagon; as there were no flour mills, the little wheat they had, had to be ground in their coffee mills. Under such circumstances the building of a stone church, even though it was a small one, was indeed a great undertaking.

Luckily the years 1855 and 1856 brought a large number of Catholic settlers to Mankato. Had this not been the case, the work that handful of men had so boldly undertaken could not have been accomplished without the most heroic sacrifices.

During this time Rev. Vivaldi, the Indian missionary stationed at the Winnebago Agency, on several occasions read mass for the Mankato congregation in their log church. He also married several couples of our congregation. We find no mention anywhere of the rich attire of the bridesmaids, for in the place of that dear and precious commodity of modern life, men had to be employed as witnesses of the ceremony.

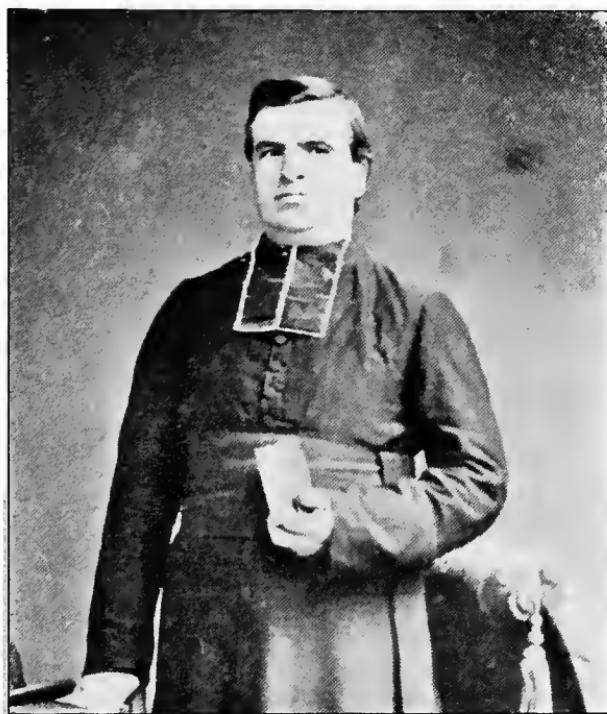
March 16th, 1856 is a gala day in the history of our congregation, for on that day arrived the pastor so long desired—Father Valentine Sommereisen; who remained here for over 14 years, building up with a zeal worthy of an apostle not only the congregation at Mankato, but dozens of others in Southern Minnesota; performing work which at the present time, in spite of modern conveniences and conveyances, seems to be beyond the power of any one man, never allowing himself a moment of rest, bereft of all the luxuries, all the comforts of life, whose life the more I study it the more I admire as the type of the Christian Shepherd whose one and only thought is for the flock Christ has entrusted to his care.

His field of work lay in 36 towns and villages in 14 different counties, and all the vast territory lying between them. He visited all of these. No railroad connected them in those days. Most of his trips were made on horseback over dangerous paths and roads. A trip of over a hundred miles to see a handful of pioneers in the forests was a frequent occurrence with him. How human nature could bear up under such work and privations, it is hard for us in this day to understand.

As much of Father Sommereisen's time was taken up by these lonely and dangerous trips, he at first read mass at Mankato only

one Sunday in each month; later on every two weeks; and after new shepherds came in to divide the large field with him, he was here every Sunday.

Of course the priest needed a parsonage; and as the log house on Agency Hill was still used as the church and it could not be spared, a small corner in it—large enough for a man to lie down in, was assigned to him. There he lived, cooking his own meals, which are said to have been so simple that they were barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.



FATHER SOMMEREISEN.

And here allow me to digress from my subject long enough to say, that when I mention such names as Bishop Cretin, Father Ravoux, Father Sommereisen, I involuntarily call to mind all the hundreds and hundreds of zealous Catholic priests who in the early times of our history, devoted their lives to the cause of Christianity in the wilds of America. If it is heroic to live in the wilderness bereft of the comforts of life, to associate with the savages of the forests, to traverse the wilds in the face of difficulties and dangers,

to suffer hardships various and innumerable, for the purpose of bringing back to Christ a few lost souls, if this is heroic, then the Catholic Church in America is rich in heroes. Our history will probably mention but a few of these brave men; but I do believe that kind angels above are faithfully writing their history, and when it is opened to the gaze of mankind, the splendor of some of the brightest names in history will become dim, beside that of names long since forgotten and unremembered.

Three months after Father Sommereisen's arrival another advance was made. The church and parsonage were moved; in other words, the log house on Agency Hill was torn down, the roof sawed into four parts, and all the parts dragged to a place immediately back of the stone church in course of construction; and there it was again put together.

The work on the new church still progressed. From September 21 to 29, 1856, Father Weninger held the first mission in Mankato. He expressed the wish to be able to give his last sermon in the new church, and the idea was enthusiastically seized upon by all. The men of the parish, the sermon over, went to work with a will. The church was finished and the closing ceremonies of the mission were held in the new church. It was a solemn occasion. The people marched in procession from the old church to the new. The men had brought their guns, and as the procession proceeded the men turned facing Main Street and discharged their guns as a joyous salute. Proud men they were that day. The new church thereafter was used for all services and the log house back of it became the spacious residence of Father Sommereisen. He occupied it as such for nine years.

As yet no deaths had occurred in the parish, and therefore no thought had been given to the purchasing of a cemetery. But on January 4, 1857, Mary Eschbach died, the first death in our parish. To provide for a church cemetery they now bought six acres of land on North Sixth Street, which for many years served the congregation for a burial place.

We have already seen that John Bruels and Henry Sontag, could when occasion required, act as a choir. They, together with John Pohl, and other occasional assistance, constituted the choir for some years after the stone church was completed. Later a melodeon was purchased and J. B. Wiedemann became organist, and the choir also was considerably enlarged. Dr. P. Folman of this city, for a number of years also acted as organist.

The original stone church was 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. It soon proved too small, and an addition 27 feet long and 46 feet wide was added to it, and the old part was raised to two stories. This new part was in course of construction from 1859 to 1862. One reason for enlarging the church was to secure room for a school. The first story of the building served as a school and a residence for the Sisters; the second was used as a church.

Has it ever been brought home to you how much of interesting history can cluster around one inanimate object? Many years ago a bell was imported from Germany for a church in the western part of the United States. It was brought all the way to the Mississippi and there embarked. However the boat on which it was carried foundered and with it the bell went down to the bottom of the water. There it remained for some time, until some people living on the banks discovered its whereabouts, raised it, and sold it as salvage. It was bought by Father Vivaldi, the Indian missionary at the Winnebago Agency. There for several years it called the Indians to religious services. However, times changed, though the bell did not change. The Winnebago Indians moved further on. The mission was therefore discontinued. The bell was again for sale. Father Sonnereisen bought it for the church at Mankato. For some time it was suspended on a wooden structure back of the church immediately in front of the log house, the first Catholic church of Mankato. Later a steeple was built for it on the stone church and there for many years it hung and called the white man to the same religious services it had called the red man.

But still times changed, although the bell did not. A new church was built, a larger bell secured; and now our little bell from Germany was quite content to serve as a school bell. I remember its sound very well. When it called us out to play, its tones seemed clear and fresh; yet often when it called us back, its doleful sound made many a little sinner wish that the Father of Waters still held it in his strong embrace. And yet times changed, although the bell changed not. And now when you approach our cemetery in the sad procession that accompanies the body of a Catholic to its last resting place; you hear tolling sadly on the cemetery chapel that same bell that has gone through so many vicissitudes. Many of our congregation has it called to prayer, many to alternate play and study, and many to eternal rest.

Time does not allow me to explain what part our people took in the Indian troubles which followed. Only one fact I cannot

pass over. At the time the thirty-eight Indians were imprisoned here prior to their execution Father Ravoux, whom we have already mentioned several times, was sent here to bring to them the light of God's truth if they would accept it. His influence and popularity among the Indians was so great that he succeeded beyond his own expectations. On Christmas day 1862 he baptized thirty of the condemned Indians, Father Sommereisen acting as sponsor. The names of these Indians were entered by Father Sommereisen into the baptismal register of our congregation, where of course they are still to be seen. A fac simile of this entry can be found in the history written by Father de Pakisch and published by me.

In August, 1868, Father Zwinge held the second mission here. On this occasion it became apparent to all that the stone church was again getting too small for the needs of the congregation. The building of a new church became at once the subject of serious consideration.

On Sunday, August 22, 1869, at Father Sommereisen's request, the men of the parish held a meeting at which it was resolved to build a new church. The following nine men were elected as a building Committee: Henry Wittrock, president; Wental Hodapp, secretary; Stephen Lamm, treasurer; George Kiffe, Michael Hund, August Wenner, Joseph Eder and J. B. Burke.

Father Sommereisen was a man who always looked far into the future and made his arrangements accordingly. The future never on a single occasion belied his clear sighted judgment. The German Catholic church as it now stands in this city is not the church originally planned by him. That in area and beauty both far surpassed the present one—but the cost of building it would of course have been proportionately greater.

In the fall of 1869 the foundation of the church as planned by Father Sommereisen was laid. In the spring of 1870, however, the work was not continued. An unhappy variance of opinions prevailed in the congregation. One party wanted the church built as Father Sommereisen had designed, the other wanted it considerably reduced. While Father Sommereisen was employing all that wonderful energy of his, trying to broaden the narrow vision of the latter party, he was unfortunately called to Alsace, his native country, by personal matters. Hardly had he arrived there when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Troublesome complications now arose for him, as he had left in his youth without having first served in the French army. The result was that he was indefinitely

detained. His place here had been temporarily filled by a young priest named Father Holzer. It was a time when our congregation greatly needed a regular pastor, and realizing this fact, and not knowing when Father Sommereisen would return, the Bishop sent our congregation as pastor the Rev. Augustine Wirth, who arrived here about January 1, 1871. Father Wirth was a man of great energy combined with consummate tact. He effected a compromise between the two factions of the congregation, and the work was again taken up with enthusiasm. The original plans were modified considerably. The church was reduced in size, and unfortunately also greatly impaired in symmetry and beauty. Had the wise counsel of the far-seeing Father Sommereisen prevailed how much better it would have been.



FATHER WIRTH.

Father Wirth proceeded vigorously with the work of building the church. From February 14 to 16, the parish held a bazaar which netted nearly \$2,000 and was by the Review of that date pronounced the greatest thing of its kind ever seen at Mankato, up to that time. A new building committee was selected, and the

number of the committee reduced to three: John Klein, president; Wendel Hodapp, secretary and Stephen Lamm, treasurer. The corner stone was laid with great solemnity on July 23, 1871, in the presence of Bishop Thomas Grace.

A parsonage was also built this year at the corner of Mulberry and Sixth streets. From December 9th to December 12th, another bazaar was held. It was held in the church which was practically completed. \$3,000 was realized from this bazaar which is said to have been the largest ever held in the State up to that time. Among the articles disposed of by lottery were six horses, ten cows, five wagons, a bob sleigh, several sets of harness, saddles, a large number of stoves, and other useful as well as ornamental goods.

After the church was completed and in shape to hold services in, a mission was held here by Fathers Karlstaetter, Kamp, and Schnitzler, all members of the society of Jesus.

On November 23 1873, the church was dedicated with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Thomas Grace. It received the name of St. Peter and Paul. Prior thereto our parish was called St. Philip's.

Father Wirth had been sent here to build the church. His work was done. The manner in which it was done reflects great credit upon him. He fully realized that the congregation was too large for one priest to care for; and he recommended that some Order be invited to take charge of it. Accordingly the Jesuit Fathers were asked to do so, and they consented. On January 27th, Father Schnitzler arrived here. He was pastor of the church for twelve years. He was deservedly popular, and I can remember how much the whole congregation regretted his departure on February 14, 1886. How judicious it had been to select the Jesuit Fathers for the work here has been very evident from the day they arrived to the present moment. Father Schnitzler was succeeded by Father Gottfried Friderici; on September 6, 1891, he in turn was succeeded by Father Aloys Suter; and since October 1896 the present pastor Father John B. Neustich has been in charge. All of these pastors have had at their side working with them able assistants.

During this time the improvements made in the church were so numerous and various, that I can only give a general summary of the most important of them.

On November 26, 1876 was first used the present pipe organ, in place of the melodeon formerly in use.

In the year 1878 the splendid high altar and two side altars were placed in the church.

In the year 1881 were erected the stone steps leading to the entrance.

January 20, 1884 the church was for the first time lit by gas.

During the spring and summer of 1886 the interior walls of the church were painted.

The furnaces were placed in the church in the year 1891.

In 1893 the present beautiful chimes were purchased and placed in the steeple, which had to be renovated to be able to bear the additional burden.

The four statues seen in front of the church are the work of Joseph Masberg of this city and were made in 1894 and 1896 and presented to the church. They are a credit to the artist.

During 1896 and 1897 the altars in the church were re-gilded at a cost of \$1,400.

Recently the church has been re-covered with a roof of galvanized iron.

Many other improvements have been made which lack of time prevents me from enumerating. Suffice it to say the improvements in the interior of our church have cost more money than the building of the church itself, which was about \$47,000; and today there is not a church in the state, or probably in the Northwest, so richly equipped as St. Peter and Pauls Church of Mankato.

In November 1885 the present cemetery consisting of forty acres was bought. In 1895 a handsome chapel was built on it.

In connection with the history of our church should be mentioned St. Joseph's Hospital. Erected in 1899 by the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother it has already secured an enviable reputation throughout Southern Minnesota and even far beyond the confines of our state.

On November 27 and 28, 1898, our parish celebrated the silver jubilee of the dedication of their splendid church; in two years more they will celebrate even more elaborately the golden jubilee of the foundation of the parish.

Up to the present time I have confined my remarks to the German Catholic church, for this reason that the history of this church is the history of both the Catholic churches here. There was up to the year 1884 but one congregation and one church. However, it became apparent, on account of language only, that an English church aside from the other would be a benefit. Father John

Prior came here in June of that year. Until a new church could be erected, he read mass for the English speaking Catholics in the chapel beneath the school house. On November 24, 1884 the corner stone of St. John's church was laid. On June 20, 1886, the church was dedicated by Bishop Ireland. The church has been successful and prosperous. Father Prior was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Hughes, and he in turn by his brother, Rev. Robert Hughes, the present pastor.

My friends, the story of the foundation and early progress of the Catholic congregation in Mankato is a story of self-sacrifice and earnest devotion worthy of emulation, worthy indeed of our admiration and praise. It is a story of poverty giving willingly and ungrudgingly of the little it had to the cause of God, the house of God. It is a story of men who with enthusiasm and unselfishness toiled to the end that their children might have a church and school of which they might always be justly proud. Now that we the younger generation are at last awakening to a due sense of the great debt we owe them, too many of these devoted and staunch pioneers have passed beyond hearing of our praise. Only a small number remain of that faithful band who toiled so hard for the first beginning. But whether they are here or have passed to a better life, of all of them I wish to say: Their work was well done and shall not be forgotten. As long as we have in our midst the blessings of our church and school we shall always remember with gratitude the men who labored day and night, and bereft themselves of many comforts and even necessities of life, that these blessings might be ours.



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

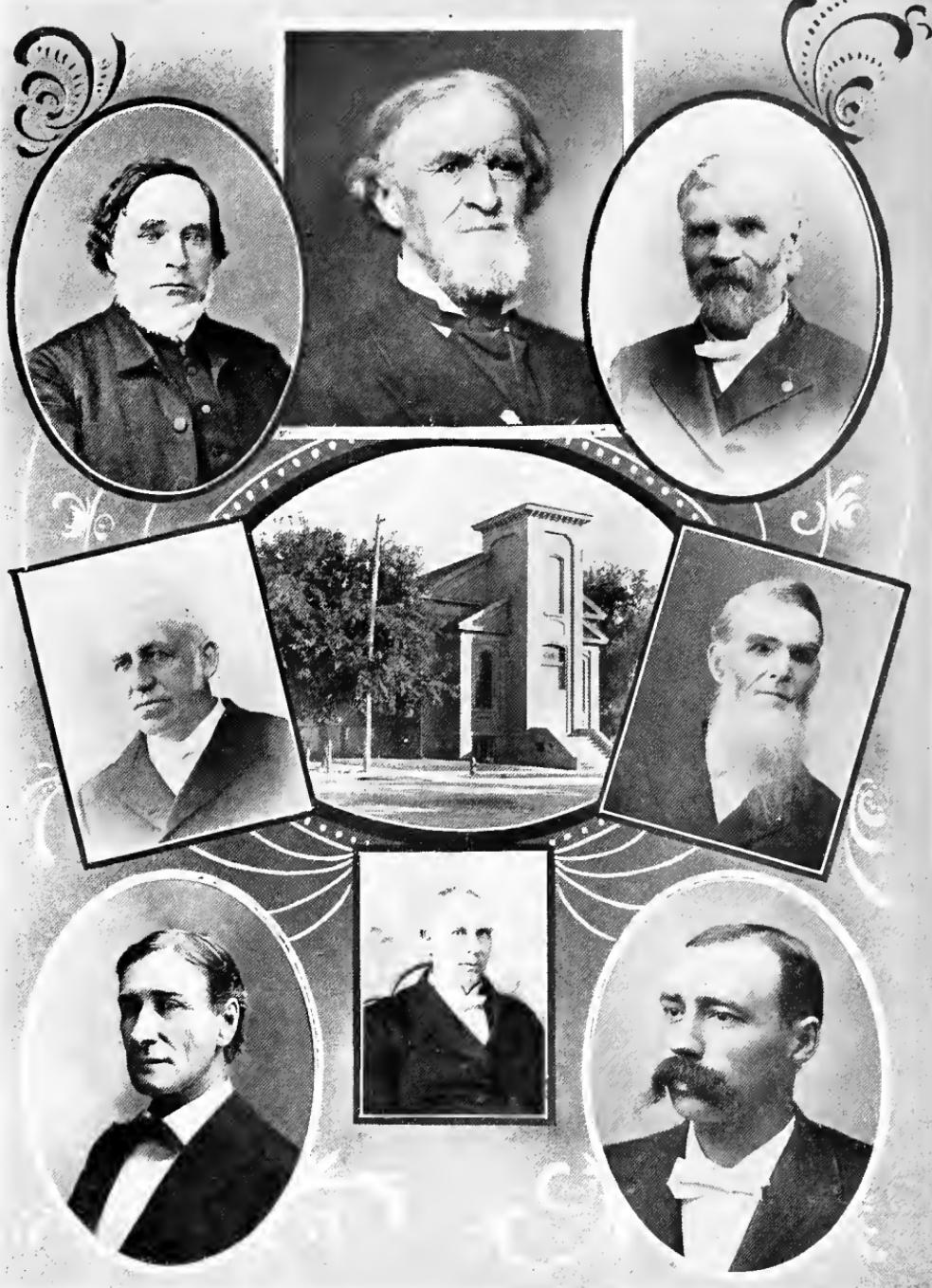
By REV. FRANK B. COWGILL.

In the summer of 1853, the Rev. Chauncy Hobart visited Mankato, St. Peter, Traverse des Sioux, Le Sueur, Henderson, and Shakopee, holding services and arranging with proprietors of land in the several towns for from two to six lots in each for church purposes; these to be marked on plats as so donated, and to be recorded as soon as recorder's offices were established. Memoranda of these donations were handed to David Brooks, who became presiding elder of the Minnesota District in August, 1853.

In the course of the tour above mentioned, Mr. Hobart preached the first Methodist sermon in Mankato, to a community of nearly two hundred people, on the first Sunday in July, 1853. In September 1854, Lewis Bell was appointed to the Mankato mission which embraced Mankato, St. Peter, Le Sueur, Belle Plaine, Traverse des Sioux, Kasota and Henderson. It required four weeks to hold services at all the preaching points. There are no available records to show that any quarterly conference was held on this circuit previous to September 1855.

In the summer of 1855, Mr. Bell organized his following at Mankato into a class, and since that time Methodism has had continuous organized existence in this city. In September 1855, the circuit which Mr. Bell had traversed was divided, and the part to which Mankato belonged was left to be supplied by the presiding elder, John Kerns. The latter appointed J. W. Powell to that work in October 1855. John Kern's district extended from St. Paul to the remotest preaching point on the Minnesota River. Mr. Powell's circuit embraced South Bend, Mankato, Eureka and Dakota. The following are now remembered by J. W. Powell as members of his class at Mankato: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. Henry Shaubut, Mrs. Lewis Branson. Mr. A. C. Parrott was class leader.

No quarterly meetings appear to have been held on Mr. Powell's charge until March 22nd and 23rd, 1856, when G. M. Kilpatrick appears on the records as Presiding elder. This is explained by a redistribution of district work which took place in the spring of 1856, the Mankato circuit then being put over into the



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH PIONEER PASTORS.

REV. DAVID BROOKS,
REV. S. G. GALE,
REV. THOS. McCLEARY.

REV. J. W. POWELL,
REV. DAVID TICE.

REV. E. R. LATHROP,
REV. B. Y. COFFIN,
REV. C. W. SAVIDGE.

Red Wing district, while John Kerns continued to be Presiding Elder of the country along the lower Minnesota River, including St. Paul. It appears from the records of this Quarterly Conference that Mr. Powell's receipts during the quarter had been \$40, and he says that they were \$100 for the entire year.

In August 1856, the Minnesota Conference was organized, John Kerns being Presiding Elder of the territory along the Minnesota River, St. Paul having been taken out of his district. The Rev. Charles E. Kidder was made pastor of the Mankato Circuit, which he served for six months. When he left the charge, Mr. R. J. Sibley was appointed to serve the charge as pastor for the rest of the year. It required three weeks to serve all the points on the circuit, which embraced Mankato, Glendale, Kasota, Washington, Fremont and Crystal Lake, as Sabbath appointments, and Georgetown as a week day appointment. At this time the Mankato class consisted of seventeen members and two probationers, Wm. A. Wood being class leader; R. J. Sibley, local preacher; Wm. A. Wood, exhorter; Daniel Campbell, I. N. Britton and George Goodsell, being stewards.

In August 1857, the Rev. Esdras Smith was appointed pastor of the Mankato and Kasota Mission, John Kerns being his presiding elder, and the first quarterly conference of the year, which was the second quarterly conference held at Mankato, being held September 5th, 1857. This mission included, besides the above mentioned places, South Bend, Washington Lake, and Cleveland. Under the pastorate of Mr. Smith, a successful series of meetings were held, beginning January 1, 1858, in the Masonic Hall, over a store, where Lamm & Shroeder now are. An old record mentions Brothers Gunn, Milnor and Kerns as having assisted in these meetings, and the following persons joined the church as a result of them: Keilly Willianis, Solomon Hartsell, Samuel and Isabel Robertson, Olive Roe, John Quinlne, Joseph, Elizabeth and Charity Younce. The ordinance of baptism was administered by Pastor Smith in the case of Daniel Milnor and Katherine Britton. The members of the first quarterly conference of the year 1857-8 were, besides the pastor and presiding elder, D. Campbell and I. N. Britton, stewards; Wm. Wood, exhorter and leader; Brother Fowler, leader; R. J. Sibley, local preacher; P. F. Milnor, local deacon. Thomas Steritt, and Brothers Nelson and Drury were also elected stewards.

Mr. Smith was succeeded in the pastorate of the Mankato

church by T. S. Gunn, and he appears to have been succeeded in the spring of 1858 by B. Y. Coffin, who was teaching at the Winnebago Indian Agency, at St. Clair, some ten or twelve miles away.

In the fall of 1860, the Rev. John Kerns, became pastor of the Mankato church, and served as such for one year. Tradition says that he was a strong preacher of the old fashioned Methodist sort, taxing both lung and fist in the earnestness of his expostulations and entreaties, and backing up his pulpit work with fervent prayers and exhortations in the homes of the people. B. Y. Coffin, his predecessor, is also remembered as a very fervent and effective preacher, powerful in revival work, and of a very sweet and beautiful spirit. Mr. Coffin was born at Paoli, Ind., in 1822, educated at Green Castle University, and entered the ministry in 1848, serving several years in Indiana, and then removing on account of ill health to Minnesota. Edward Eggleston, of literary fame, was converted under his ministry at Veva, Indiana. Mr. Coffin did much service in Minnesota in connection with the Indian agency and school, and at the outbreak of the Sioux Indians in 1862 served as a soldier, and participated in the battle of New Ulm. Though preaching much, it was not until 1867 that he became a member of the Minnesota Conference. After superannuation, he lived at Camden place, Minneapolis, where he died in 1890.

John W. Powell, alone of those early pastors, remains, a superannuated member of the Minnesota Conference, universally beloved by his brethren. It is doubtful whether the Minnesota Conferences ever had a more genial and sunny nature than his. To good reasoning faculties, he added an imaginative and oratorical temperament, rich humor and a sharp wit, sound practical judgment, and much tact in dealing with people, so that his career in the ministry has been a very useful and honorable one.

In the autumn of 1861, John Kerns was succeeded by A. G. Smith, for a single year, he being followed by L. A. Chubbuck for one year, Mr. Chubbuck being followed by Thomas Day, who served for two years. Mr. Day was an Englishman, who had been trained for business in the establishment of Samuel Budget, whom the famous Wm. Arthur eulogizes as "A Successful Merchant," in a Sunday School book which was very popular more than a generation ago. Mr. Day was very systematic and careful in his attention to all details of parish work, and it was in his time that the lot was secured upon which the Methodist Church now stands.

While the old church records show a fairly good increase of

in membership through conversions and confessions of faith, the large number received by letter in the first ten years of the church's organized existence indicates the large immigration of people into this community.

During these years the Methodists had no church edifice of their own. They worshipped a part of the time in the old log school house where the Union school now stands, a part of the time in the Masonic hall over a store, a part of the time in the City hall. They also used a hall called Concert hall, and for a time held revival meetings in a building on Main street between two saloons.

David Tice became pastor of the church in 1865, and in 1866 the foundations of the present edifice were laid, and during the two years of Mr. Tice's pastorate the basement was finished off for use. E. R. Lathrop followed David Tice for two years. He is remembered as a preacher of unusual ability, information and logical power.

S. G. Gale became pastor in 1869. He negotiated a loan from the Church Extension society, and completed the superstructure of the present edifice. The Central M. E. Church of Winona presented the Mankato M. E. Church with the pulpit, Bible and chandeliers which have been in use ever since. Mr. Gale is remembered as a man of gentle spirit and ingratiating manners, who attended faithfully to pastoral work, and manifested a deep interest in the family life of his parish, and who was an acceptable preacher. The church was at this time in a prosperous condition, though carrying a considerable debt.

After S. G. Gale, the Rev. J. R. Creighton served the church for two years, and was followed by James Door, in a two years pastorate, who was followed by Thomas McClary. Many people still remember Thomas Mc Clary and his work. No previous pastor seems to have commanded the attention of the community as did Thomas Mc Clary. Imaginative, poetical, dramatic, humorous and highly emotional, he filled the church to overflowing, bringing such crowds that the aid of the police was sometimes required to preserve order. He delivered sermons and temperance lectures often to great crowds in the street. His pastorate was marked by a great revival, resulting in many accessions to the church. But he did not succeed in relieving the church of its growing indebtedness.

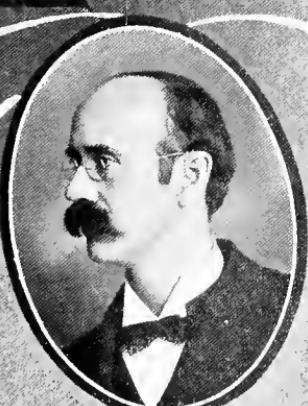
J. H. Macomber followed Mr. McClary for a single year, and

Charles W. Savidge followed him in the fall of 1879. Mr. Savidge was an unmarried man, and needed but little salary, and it was believed by his presiding elder, J. W. Martin, that he could raise the church debt. Mr. Savidge shared this confidence, and said he would pay off the debt if he had to saw wood to raise money. He surprised everybody by the success he had in securing contributions, and although the debt had grown from \$4,000 to \$6,000, he succeeded in raising it, so that for the first time since the church was begun in 1866, the church was out of debt.

The list of pastors since the time of Mr. Savidge is as follows: J. W. Martin, 1882-3; A. W. Edwards, 1883-4; J. C. Ogle, 1884-6; G. R. Hair, 1886-7; R. M. Carter, 1887-8; F. M. Rule, 1888-93; J. F. Stout, 1893-5; H. A. Cleveland, 1895-7; C. E. Line a portion of the year 1897-8; John Merritte Driver, 1898-01; and F. B. Cowgill, the present pastor, came to his appointment in October 1901.

All but two of the pastors named in the preceding paragraph are living, so far as this writer knows, the two exceptions are: J. C. Ogle and G. R. Hair. These were faithful and efficient men, of unblemished reputation. Mr. Ogle was a man of large frame and rather imposing appearance, having a good command of himself and his words, a warm and brotherly nature, whose systematized and thoughtful sermons edified the people. Mr. Hair is remembered by his brethren and parishioners as a scholarly and studious man, having decided literary instincts and a fine library, gracious in bearing, genial in conversation, and efficient in his pulpit ministrations. F. M. Rule has the distinction of having enjoyed the longest pastorate in the history of this church, having been very popular with his own people and the public generally, and is gratefully remembered by a host of friends. J. F. Stout's pastorate was marked by a revival which held the attention of the people, and crowded the altar of the church every night for many weeks, leaving as a result of it a long list of members who are still faithful and useful. Mr. Cleveland is remembered as a man of exquisite literary taste and ability, a great scholar and brilliant preacher. J. M. Driver is a preacher whose education, versatility, and oratorical genius have given him crowded houses in every church he has served, and have been fully recognized and frankly acknowledged in every conference in which he has had a membership.

The choir loft and pastor's study of the present church were



RECENT PASTORS OF CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

REV. J. MERRITTE DRIVER, D.D.
REV. J. C. OGLE
REV. F. M. RULE

REV. H. A. CLEVELAND, D.D.

REV. J. FRANK SPOUT.
REV. GEO. R. HAIR
REV. FRANK B. COWGILL.

added in 1889 during the pastorate of F. M. Rule. The parsonage was built in 1886 during the pastorate of J. C. Ogle.

Before concluding this sketch, perhaps it should be added that the German Methodist Church in this city was organized in 1873, the Rev. C. J. Jahn being pastor. Their church building was erected in 1877. The Swedish M. E. Church in Mankato was organized September 5, 1886, by the Rev. J. D. Andrews. Their church building was completed in April, and dedicated April 20, 1902, by Bishop I. W. Joyce.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

By RECTOR GEORGE H. DAVIS.

The first Episcopal service ever held in Mankato was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the northwest, on the evening of May 18, 1855. The bishop had been making a visitation of the Minnesota Valley, accompanied by the Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson, missionary in the valley. Holding services in the new towns along the river, they reached Mankato, then the limit, or nearly so, of settlement, where the Bishop preached and the Rev. Mr. Wilcoxson assisted in the service. The record of this service appears in the diaries of both Bishop Kemper and Mr. Wilcoxson.

In 1855 the Rev. E. Steele Peake, tutor of the Biblical literature at Nashotah house and rector of Zion church, Oconomowoc, Wis., accepted an appointment as missionary for the Minnesota Valley and took his residence at Shakopee where he arrived November 2, 1855.

Tuesday, January 15, 1856, Mr. Peake made his first journey up the Minnesota River and after holding service at several points walked from St. Peter to Mankato, where he made an appointment for service and spent the night, but without holding service. On Thursday, February 21, he held his first service at Mankato at seven o'clock in the evening. This service was held in the log school house erected in 1855 where the Union school house now stands.

No further service was held in Mankato until Thursday, April 3rd, when Mr. Peake writes "Visited Mankato in rain and

mud; walked to Kasota and borrowed a horse and saddle from Dr. Humphrey. On the way was thrown over the horse's head but escaped without injury."

In October, 1856, the Rev. Ezra Jones became resident missionary at St. Peter, and for a time was the only missionary in the valley of the Minnesota. In a report printed in August, 1858, is the following statement: "At Mankato, twelve miles distant, there is one church family and services have been several times held there." Mr. Jones closed his labors in the valley November 6, 1859, and no further services are known to have been held in Mankato until the following spring. In the Mankato Record of April 1, 1860, an announcement is made that the Rev. Mark L. Olds of Minneapolis, will hold services on the evening of Thursday and Friday, April 12th, and 13th. The bishop thinks of appointing this as a station with Mr. Olds as minister." No arrangement of this kind, however, was made.

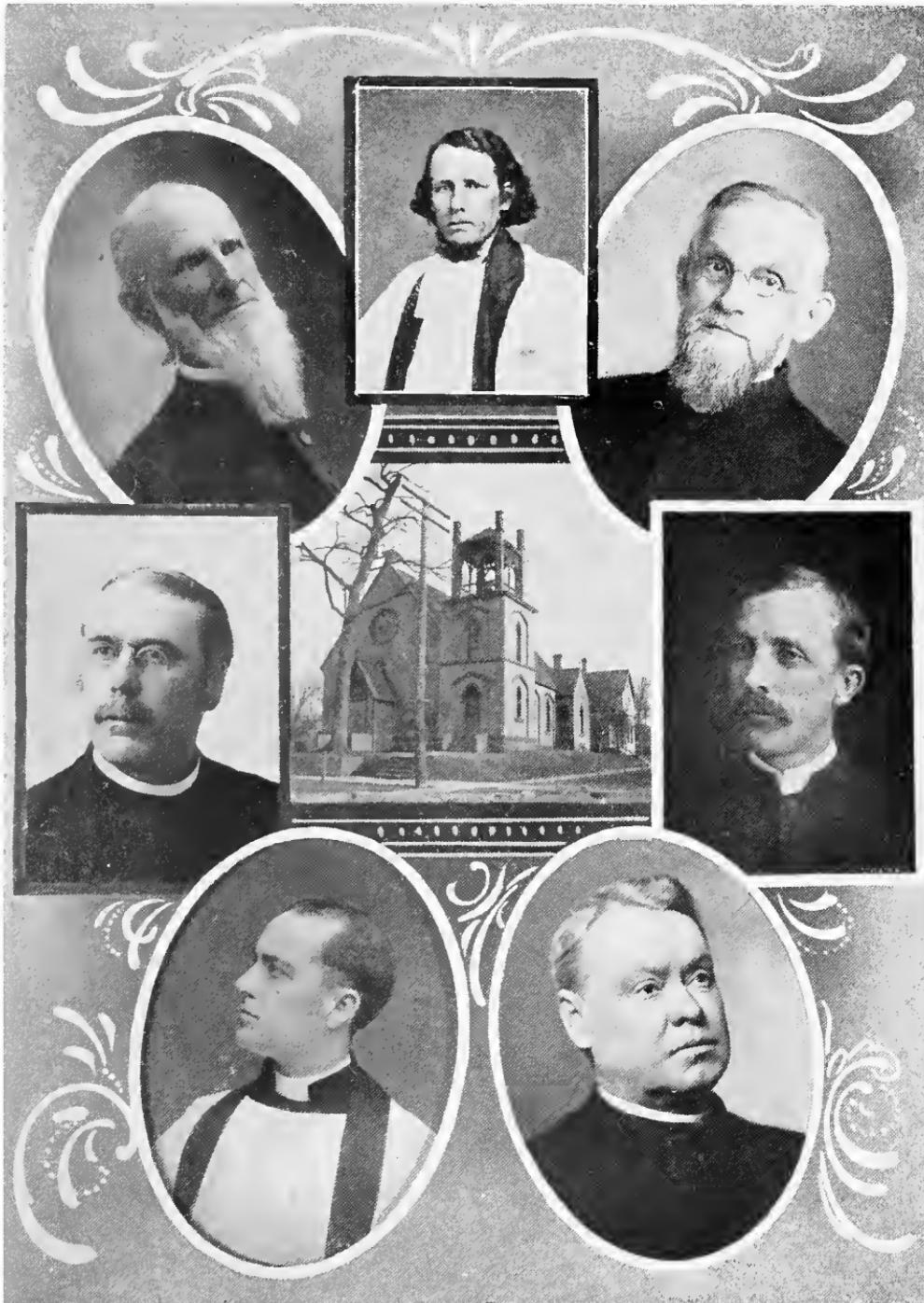
On June 27, 1860, Bishop Whipple made his first visit to Mankato and held service in the public hall. An arrangement was made at this time to unite Mankato with St. Peter, the Rev. Mr. Livermore holding services twice a month. Sunday, December 16, the bishop again held service and preached to a large congregation. A faithful woman had at this time gathered a few children into a Sunday school. Mr. Livermore continued to hold services from time to time.

Sunday, May 5, 1861, Bishop Whipple held service and administered the Holy Communion in the public hall. In the evening of November 9th, the Bishop again held service in the public hall, baptized two children and one adult, and confirmed three persons. May 18, 1862, the Bishop again preached in Mankato and celebrated the Holy Communion. "This", he says, "is one of the most important villages in the Valley of the Minnesota and the church must have a missionary soon".

The Rev. R. W. Blow came to Mankato in July of this year, leased a hall and had it fitted for church services. The Sioux outbreak soon occurred and the people fled from their homes, Mr. Blow with others. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak Bishop Whipple hastened to St. Peter to assist in caring for the wounded and in ministering to their spiritual wants. Sunday, December 28th, he preached in Mankato, celebrated the Holy Communion, and also spent a part of the day in religious conversation with the Indian prisoners. On the 31st he again preached, and

the next day, January 1, 1863, officiated at a marriage. During the year following occasional services were held by the Bishop and the Messrs. Livermore, DuBois and Spor. In April the Rev. George C. Tanner of Faribault came to Mankato and took charge of the work. Being unable to secure a house in the Village he fixed his residence at South Bend. His services were held in the old log school house. Shortly after, an upper room in a building on Main street was rented for services but being shortly after condemned as unsafe, the old store formerly occupied by John F. Meagher as a hardware store was secured. At this time the church had but three communicants in the village, but during the summer others came until in August there were seven. Plans were formed for the erection of a church and the rear of lots six and seven, block ten, was secured at a cost of \$250.00. This property was afterwards exchanged for the present site of the church building. Mr. Tanner returned to Faribault in September. In April 1866, Rev. Alpheus Spor took charge of the mission. July 9th, St. John's church was organized, the first wardens and vestrymen being N. Finch, senior warden; Dr. J. C. Jones, junior warden, and O. O. Pitcher, P. B. Sparrow, J. H. Hollenbeck, C. S. Dunscomb, A. T. Lindholm and F. H. Waite, vestrymen. August 15th, the corner stone of the church was laid and on August 18th of the next year, (1867) the church was occupied, though still in an unfinished state. Mr. Spor twice visited the East for the purpose of raising money to enable him to complete the church and pay for it. This was at length accomplished, and December 7, 1869, the edifice was duly consecrated for divine service by Bishop Armitage of Wisconsin. In August 1870, Mr. Spor closed his services in Mankato. During his four years' rectorship the seven communicants had increased to forty-five; there had been ninety-one baptisms and forty-six confirmations. The church had been erected at a cost of more than \$8,000, three-fourths of which had been given from abroad.

Since 1870 the successive rectorships of the parish have been as follows: viz, The Rev. George W. Dunbar, December 15, 1870, until November 1, 1871; The Rev. F. C. Coolbaugh, from November 12, 1871, until September 26, 1874; the Rev. T. J. Yundt, from June 1, 1875, until October 18, of the same year; the Rev. Wm. Richmond, from March 1, 1877, until August 15, 1881, Then came a vacancy of eleven months after which the Rev. J. E. Higgins was rector for one year. December 16, 1883, the Rev. T. C. Hudson took charge of the parish and remained until June 1,



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORS.

REV. GEO. C. TANNER, D.D.
REV. FRANK C. COOLBAUGH.
REV. ARTHUR B. TAYLOR.

REV. ALPHEUS SPOR.

REV. GEO. W. DUNBAR.
REV. T. C. HUDSON.
REV. GEO. H. DAVIS, D.D.

1890. June 15, he was succeeded by the Rev. Arthur R. Taylor, who closed his rectorship January 1, 1895, and was succeeded in February of the same year by the present rector, the Rev. George H. Davis, D. D. During the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Hudson the rectory was erected on the rear of the church lot. During that of Mr. Taylor the church was enlarged and improved by the addition of a recess chancel. Other improvements have since been made. What has been accomplished in the only true work of a Church, the building up of spiritual life and character, is known only to the Master. The Church now enrolls about a hundred and eighty-five communicants.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

By REV. F. E. R. MILLER.

The history of any organization or institution is necessarily the history of those persons who have shaped its policies and promoted its activities. When the institution is a Christian church its history will be somewhat similar to that contained in the book of the "Acts of the Apostles" a composite picture of Christ working through pastors, deacons and evangelists to rescue souls from the dominion of Satan, bring them into the Kingdom of God, and cultivate in them the traits of Godliness.

August 21st, 1859, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, an ecclesiastical council convened at Mankato for the purpose of organizing the First Baptist church. Delegates were in attendance from St. Peter, Traverse, Judson, Mankato, and Minneapolis. Amory A. Gale, the general superintendent of state missions was present. Rev. J. LaGrange, of St. Peter, was chosen moderator, and H. B. Nelson, clerk of the council. Twelve persons presented themselves as charter members of the church about to be organized, and after due examination of their credentials, they were approved. The names of the twelve are as follows: J. R. Ash, M. J. Ash, A. Hazelton, Martha Hazelton, Mary Ward, Eliza Ross, Jane Millard, Isaac Andrews, F. T. Wait, Louisa Wait, Mary Fowler. Appropriate services of thanksgiving and supplication of the church were conducted by the ministers present. Not until January 7th, 1860, did the nascent church call a pastor and then it secured the

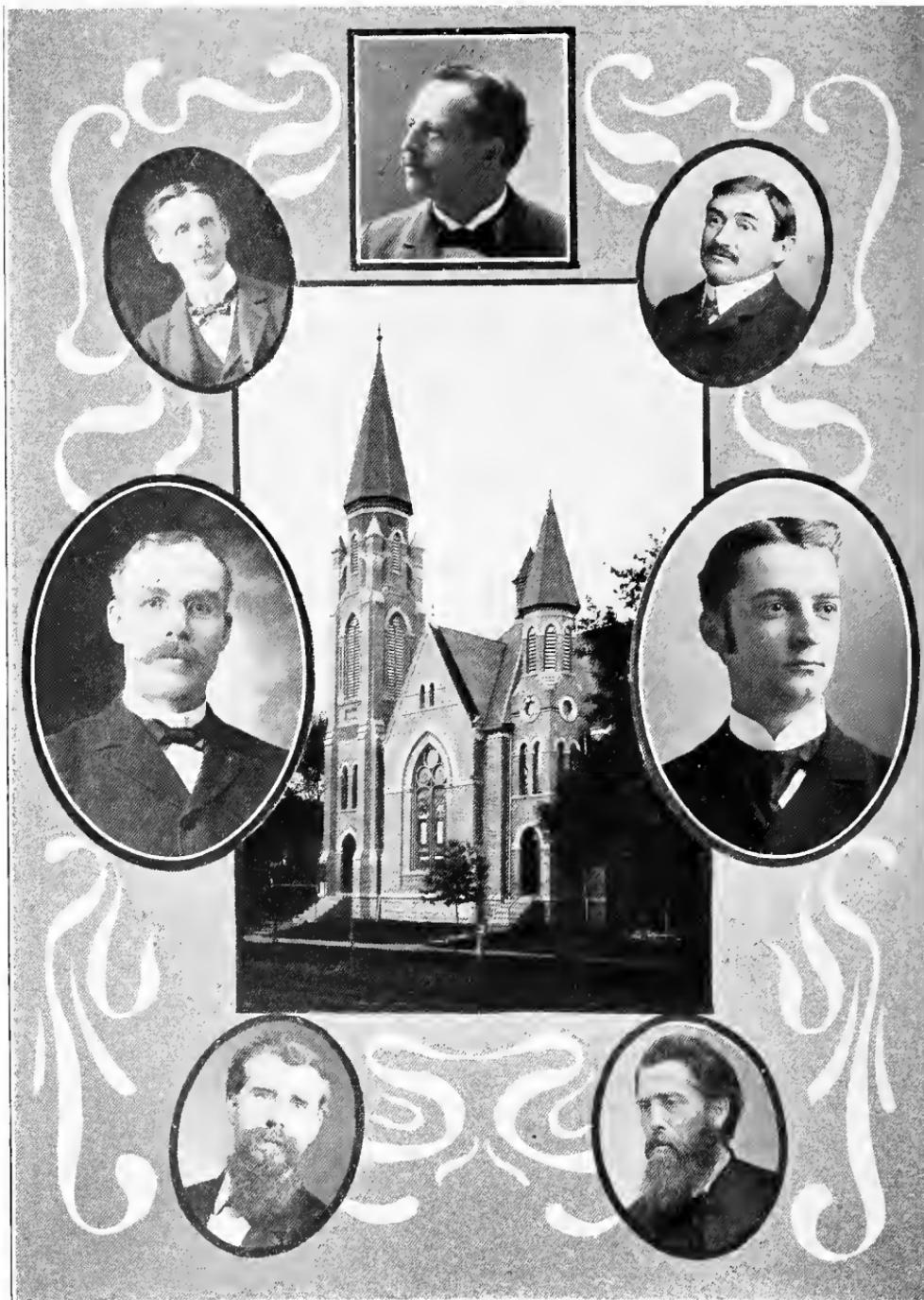
services of Rev. J. R. Ash, a godly and faithful man, who labored with the people until the Indian outbreak in the year of 1862.

The first place of meeting for the public worship of God was in the Masonic hall, then a store building on Front street, then in a building known as the "Record" printing office, then in an old log school house at or near the present location of the Union school building. This was in the day of intense religious rivalry, wherefore the little body of Baptists found neither welcome nor favor from the other denominations of the town, so that, "having been most uncharitably denied the use of the (blank) house of worship when unoccupied by themselves" (as the records state) the church began to think of buying a lot upon which to build its own Bethel. What seemed, therefore, a most unlovely opposition proved to be a source of stimulation in church expansion.

The spring of 1864 found another pastor in the person of Rev. J. G. Craven, upon the field. Under his ministration the church was greatly strengthened, the lot on Third street was purchased, and the foundation for a structure was laid. In this latter work the pastor bore a large share with his own hands. At a covenant meeting, held January 28th, 1865, it was voted to establish a sabbath school, and M. M. Prindle was appointed to superintend it. Brother M. C. Cummings was the first clerk. His minutes are brief but accurate, and contain many sentences which throw light upon the necessities and deliverances of the brethren. "We here record our grateful acknowledgments to the American Baptist Home Mission society for timely aid in the support of our pastor, Brother Craven, without which our candle stick must have been removed." "Moved that Sister Ash be appointed to visit Sister L—— to request her to be present at church meeting on Sabbath morning next." "We spent an hour in talking of God's love and mercy since last we met, expressing a desire to see a revival of the Holy Ghost's work in our midst."

F. T. Wait and M. L. Plumb are mentioned as the first deacons, and the minutes give to the former a pre-eminent place in all the activities of the body.

August 4th, 1867, Mr. Craven resigned the pastorate, and E. R. Cressy was called to fill the office seven months later. He was ordained on the same day that the new church building was dedicated, May 3rd, 1868. A newspaper clipping of that date informs the reader that the church edifice was dedicated in the



BAPTIST CHURCH—SOME OF ITS PASTORS.

REV. H. F. WARING.
REV. F. M. ARCHER.
REV. J. W. REESE.

REV. WILSON WHITNEY.

REV. S. D. WORKS.
REV. F. E. R. MILLER.
REV. L. B. TEFT.

morning. At that time Rev. Amory Gale read a brief outline of the history of the church. In this it was stated that since its organization 64 persons had been connected with the church of whom 32 were still members. One-third of the 64 had been baptized into the fellowship; three had died. In behalf of the church Mr. Gale thanked the enterprising citizens of Mankato for their liberal aid toward the erection of the pleasant little edifice. In the afternoon the Lord's Supper was observed and Rev. M. Doesher, of Le Sueur, preached a sermon in the German language. A large audience assembled in the evening to witness the simple but appropriate exercises attending the ordination of Mr. Cressy.

During the next four years the church had three pastors, Mr. Cressy, L. B. Tefft and R. F. Gray. It licensed one of its members, Casper H. Christiansen, to preach; received 56 members, disciplined twenty, excluded fifteen, paid its bills as they fell due raising about \$500 a year for this purpose. The spiritual strength of the body is shown in its frequent resort to discipline. It would not suffer non-attendance upon the services of the Lord's house, unbrotherly conduct, or a denial of the fundamental truths of Christianity.

When the very prosperous pastorate of Rev. J. W. Rees, a graduate of Brown University and of Newton Theological Seminary, opened in May 1873, to continue almost four years (a long time in a pioneer community) the population of Mankato was estimated at 5,500. But the band of Baptists numbered only forty-seven communicants because of removals and the use of church discipline. These forty-seven were salt, however, a Gideon's band. They raised and paid \$500 upon the pastor's salary, (he received \$500 from the Home Mission Society,) gave liberally to benevolences, and prosecuted revival meetings with success.

During this period Mr. W. C. Durkee, a prominent man in Mankato and Blue Earth County affairs, was in turn clerk, Sunday school superintendent, trustee and pastor's right hand advisor. It was during this time also, that Mr. Geo. M. Palmer was received into membership and began his career of great usefulness with the office of usher Deacon Hiram F. Shaw and Brother D. A. Thayer are given frequent mention in the church records as office holders and workers of considerable worth. Of honorable women there were not a few. Mrs. M. A. Durkee, Mrs. R. D. Lathrop, Mrs. Moses Gates, Mrs. H. F. Shaw.

Two years after this pastorate began the church member-

ship had increased twenty-five per cent and the church was able to pay \$700 of the \$1,000 required for the pastor's salary. The third year it raised \$100 more and gave largely to benevolences. But in 1877 Mr. Rees felt that he could no longer remain upon the field, that he had expended his strength in the efforts of four years and must go to another field. To the regret of the church he resigned January 14th of that year. In the month of June the church sought to draw him again into the work but without success.

A prosperous pastorate, contrary to all the rules known in the experiences of churches, followed this one. Rev. Wilson Whitney came from Osage, Ia., to Mankato in October 1877, and remained four years. During this period additions to the membership occurred monthly, and aggressive work was done. The brethren who assumed the burdens of the church in addition to some mentioned before are: John Goodwin, William Rees, Webster, Gibson and Bradshaw. In June 1879, W. C. Durkee resigned as clerk and G. M. Palmer was elected to fill out the unexpired term. He kept the books continuously from this time on until April, 1884, when Miss Hattie Piper was elected to the office. A few statistics culled from a church letter addressed to the association June 24th, 1880, will demonstrate the condition of affairs: membership in 1879, 145; increase by baptism, 21; letter, 5; experience, 2; total 28; decrease by letter, 6; by exclusion, 14; present membership, 153. Contributions: current expenses, \$905.00; missions, \$100.30; other objects, \$28.00; total, \$1,033.30. The following January Mr. Whitney was called into state mission work and resigned the pastorate. Within six years he returned at the earnest solicitation of the church. The second time his work was to heal breaches and differences caused by the stormy career of a man whose mission as a minister, judged by his work here and elsewhere, was to disrupt churches. During his second pastorate the fine, new, brick structure was completed and dedicated. In all probability, no pastor has been more acceptable to the members of the church and more successful in pastoral supervision than Wilson Whitney. For a few months of this period Miss Nora Yates, later missionary to China, acted as city missionary.

Between Mr. Whitney's first and second pastorates J. F. Merriam, F. M. Archer and E. L. Patterson filled the pastoral office. It was the last named who worked such havoc. It is pleasure to record that some time after he left Mankato Mr. Patterson returned, appeared in the Baptist pulpit, confessed his sins

and begged a forgiveness which was readily and lovingly granted, and the transaction spread upon the minute book with even more care than the events of the quarrel.

In the year 1881 R. D. Lathrop and J. G. Fowler were elected trustees and D. C. Evans took the place of D. A. Thayer upon the board of deacons. During Mr. Archer's pastorate Mrs. M. A. Howe was elected clerk and kept the record until 1892 when her son, Herbert I. Howe succeeded to the office.

Rev. Israel Bergstrom, district missionary for the South-western Minnesota, making his headquarters in Mankato, was unanimously called to the pastoral office in March 1891. It is stated by the books that his preaching drew large congregations, and that his ministry was fruitful in winning souls to Christ. During the three years he remained with the church the Kennedy Bridge branch was founded and a chapel erected, the title of which is held by the Minnesota Baptist State Convention. In the year 1892 the church property in town was valued at \$17,000 with \$4,000 debt. Contributions to current expenses \$2,000. Thirty-seven members had been received and the total figure for the same was 184. During the last year of his pastorate Mr. Bergstrom seemed to be laboring under great personal distress. His conduct was erratic; his financial burdens great, so that when he resigned in February 1894, he asked to have his name dropped from the church membership list. This action was taken. Two weeks later Mr. Bergstrom united with the Protestant Episcopal church, but none of his former parishioners followed him.

April 22nd of that year the church called Mr. H. F. Waring of Novia Scotia to become its pastor at a salary of \$1,200. He accepted, came and was ordained June 5th. He proved to be a strong pulpit speaker and drew good audiences. He left the field October 1st, 1896. He has here many warm friends who have watched with pleasure his large success at St. Johns, N. B. Mr. Waring found in Miss Ella Durkee of the Mankato church an excellent wife whose lineage and experience both fit her for the service into which she has entered. W. S. Howe was the clerk of the church during this pastorate.

September 4th, 1897, Rev. S. D. Works of Huron, S. D., began a pastorate continuing through three years. This was the crucial period in the life of the church. Hard times prevailed through out the country and money was hard to get. Yet \$1,000 of the church debt was liquidated and about \$1,600 per year spent

in the current expense fund. The second year of Mr. Works' pastorate he founded the West Mankato Sunday school and preached for the church, preaching there every Friday night for two years. In 1898 Evangelist Meigs came to Mr. Works' assistance and a series of revival services in West Mankato resulted in twenty-five or thirty conversions. The same year in October the Minnesota Baptist State Convention was entertained in a most royal fashion. Mr. Works resigned March 1st, 1901, giving as the reason nervous breakdown and throat trouble. As a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the people, the church gave a farewell reception and presented him with Stoddard's Complete works.

May 1st, 1901, Rev. F. E. R. Miller filled the pulpit, having accepted the call of the church to become its pastor. During the year past come thirty-five members have united with the church. \$2,300 have been paid of the debt, and an assistant, Mr. E. F. Judson of Chicago, has been secured to help in the mission work.

During a period of four years from 1897, C. L. Holmes, J. S. Holbrook, J. E. Muzzy and Effic M. Mead have held the clerk's office.

A history of the Baptists of the city would be incomplete were it to omit mention of the Scandinavian Baptist church. This organization came into being the 30th of November 1892. Twenty-six names were enrolled upon the list as representative of the charter membership. The officers of the first meeting were S. Sorenson, moderator; E. Strand, clerk; Blomquist, treasurer; G. Tanquist and J. Johnson, deacons. For ten years this body worshiped in the chapel of the First Baptist church. Progress has been slow because this location was not suited to aggressive work amidst the Scandinavian population, which makes its habitation near the Widell stone quarries. Two student pastors, F. Holm and David Nylin, and three ordained men, Revs. C. E. Nylin, H. Blomgren and C. F. Lindberg have served the church during the period. To the last named is due the credit of starting a new era in the church life and work. When Mr. Lindberg came to Mankato, October 2, 1901, he saw that the most needful thing was to build a house of worship in a location nearer to the homes of the Scandinavian people. Earnestly agitating this business he took hold of the actual erection of the building with his own hands. Slowly but surely he saw the chapel go up and on March 16, 1902, he had the pleasure of inviting in his English speaking brethren

to the dedication. Seventy-nine persons have belonged to this organization in the ten years. Now that its gospel tent is pitched in a favorable place the church expects to be a more important factor in the evangelization of the community. Since the first of the present year some ten persons have united with this body. The present board of deacons consists of G. Tanquist and John Gustafson.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

By REV. JOHANES SCHULZE.

To have the German Lutheran Church join with the city of Mankato in its jubilee celebration, in a short sketch setting forth its history, is certainly proper and in order, because the German Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the pioneer churches of this city, for its history dates back to the early sixties. Already in 1860 a small number of German Lutherans had erected their log cabin here and chosen this their home. From 1860 to 1866, the Lutherans here formed what is termed a "mission place". They had no minister of their own, but traveling Lutheran missionaries visited them from time to time, supplying their spiritual wants. The first of the missionaries were the ministers Rennecke and Weiss. Though not as yet organized as a Lutheran congregation—in fact the congregation was not organized until September 14, 1867—the few German Lutherans then living here contributed and bought a lot for a church on the corner of Washington and Third streets as early as 1866, paying \$500 for the same. The next year, 1867, they built upon this lot, a church and parsonage combined, for the sum of \$2,000. This amount was paid at once, with the exception of \$600. The dedication of this church took place October 27th of the same year. In August 1867 they received their first regular minister, Rev. W. Vomhof. He remained as their pastor but a short time, till June 1868, his wife's failing health compelling him to accept another call. His successor was Rev. A. Kuhn, Sr., who also was president of the German Lutheran Synod of Minnesota, for a number of years. Besides this congregation, Rev. Kuhn had several other Lutheran parishes in his charge, and so could not give all his time and labor to this one place. Thus handicapped, the congregation could not flourish and increase so

well as if Rev. Kuhn had had only this congregation in charge. Still the congregation grew and became stronger. For fourteen years Rev. Kuhn was pastor of the German Lutheran church here. In 1882 he accepted a call to the Lutheran congregation at Hanover, Minnesota. After receiving a call for the second time, from the German Lutheran congregation here, Rev. K. F. Schulze of Courtland, Minnesota, the present pastor, accepted this call in October 1882, and was installed as pastor of this congregation January 15, 1883. The early eighties was a time of new life and activity for this city in general, and certainly a time of great activity for the German Lutheran congregation of Mankato. The present healthy condition of this congregation is certainly due to a very great extent to the tireless energy its present pastor, spent in its behalf. When Rev. Schulze entered upon his duties in his new parish, new and great interest took hold of the members, new life and vigor was manifest on all sides. The attendance at public worship increased at such a rate that the little frame church soon became far too small to hold all the audience. A large number of them would stand in the church yard near the open windows, and there take part in the public worship. The same marked interest was also shown by the members in their parochial school, of which an account is given in another part of this book.

Though much vigorous opposition was brought to bear, the congregation in 1883 finally concluded to build a new large church. This vigorous opposition seemed at the time not so unreasonable. There was still a debt pressing the congregation. The members were with but few exceptions, poor, some very poor. The credit of the congregation was gone, in fact not worth a dollar. The prospects that the existing gloomy condition would change for the better, were not very bright. In the face of all this the congregation, nevertheless, began to carry out their purpose. With fear and trembling, and yet with hope and courage they began their great work on November 10, 1883. No sooner was this work begun than the opposition gradually became less vigorous, and the interest and enthusiasm and activity in the project, more and more general. Of course there was still some discontented grumbling to be noticed, and time and again were remarks of this kind to be heard. "They will never be able to finish and carry out their plans." "Where are they to get the necessary funds to erect so large a building, being poor and having no credit?" But in spite of the numerous prophets, who proclaimed their doom as a fore-

gone conclusion, and as a fact self-evident, interest and activity of the members did not lag. The necessary funds were forthcoming, all members doing their utmost, and contributing to the best of their means. All the work the members could do themselves, they did and did it gratis. The country members brought forth material aid, by cutting down trees and having them sawed into lumber—in fact the greater part of the lumber used in building is home-grown. In 1884 the building was finished, but it still remained to be furnished. This task the members accomplished, by having each head of the family buy a pew, while the young men bought the altar, the young ladies the pulpit, and the Sunday School scholars the Baptismal Font. In October 1884, the new church was dedicated, and great joy and thankfulness abounded. Excursion trains came on that day from Minnesota Lake, Good Thunder, New Ulm, Courtland and Nicollet, bringing a great number of Lutherans from those places, who wanted to share the joy of the German Lutherans here. With the building of this church erected on the corner of Second and Spring streets, and even at the present time, though built nearly twenty years ago, one of the largest and finest in the city, the activity and progress of the German Lutheran congregation, did by no means cease. Two years later in 1886, they built a fine large parsonage in the rear of the church, at a cost of over \$1,400. Some time later they placed a new, large pipe organ in their church at a cost of nearly \$1,000. They were also very active in their school.

They are at present considering the plan of establishing a third school, with a third teacher. Their church, their schools, their parsonage have all, in later years been furnished with the necessary modern improvements. The current expenses of the congregation amount to about \$3,000 per annum. All these funds are raised by voluntary contributions.

Thus has the German Lutheran congregation of Mankato grown from a small weak child, to a strong healthy man, has flourished and prospered so that today it stands as a mark and pillar, strong, sound, healthy, in a flourishing condition as one of the largest and strongest and most influential congregations in the city, and its hopes and expectation are to continue to flourish and prosper, and its fervent prayer is: "May God establish the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands may he establish."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST.

By REV. H. D. WILLIAMS.

In the earliest records we find the following: "The Disciples of Christ living in and near Mankato, Minnesota, met together on the 23rd of February, A. D. 1868, in an upper room on the corner of Front and Cherry streets. We, being few in number, and there being no evangelist near us, all we could do was to continue steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship and of breaking of bread and in prayers," And this we did. On the 3rd of May, following, by mutual consent, we formed ourselves into an organized church. The following are the names of those who composed the church as first organized to-wit: James B. Elliot, Elizabeth Elliot, Clementine Elliot, E. W. Dickinson, Anna Dickinson, Elizabeth Chenowith, Mariam Radford, Robert Sharpe, Jessie Sharpe, Joseph Powers, Cecilly Powers, Levi Scott, Mahala Scott, Clementine Levan, Amanda Holmes, Anna Brown, Sarah Davis. For elder E. W. Dickinson was chosen."

Of these charter members Mrs. Clementine Rogers and Mrs. L. N. Holmes and Mrs. Elizabeth Chenowith are still living.

On the 12th day of June, 1870, Austin B. Council commenced his duties as first pastor of the congregation. He was a young man full of noble purpose put into action, whose memory is still held dear in the hearts of those, who knew him. After staying with the church one year, failing health caused him to resign.

After the death of Mr. Council, Robert Sharpe was especially active in carrying on the work of the church. The membership continued to increase until in 1872 it numbered 85. At this time the first church building was erected on the corner of Second and Grove streets. H. S. Goff, H. E. Garrett, J. M. Faddis, L. N. Holmes and C. H. Austin constituted the official board of the church.

On January 1, 1874, E. T. C. Bennett became the second pastor of the congregation. He labored with the church one year.

Edwin Rogers, the third pastor, took up the work November 17, 1875. After two year's work he resigned this position, and was at once elected an elder. In this new capacity, he still devoted much time to preaching for this and neighboring congregations, until 1886. Elder Rogers died in 1898. His was a life

that by its thorough goodness impressed many. At his death many were heard to say in all the fullness of the words, "He was a good man."

R. W. Stevenson, the fourth pastor, came to Mankato in the spring of 1886. He was with the church three years.

W. W. Sniff began his first pastorate at Mankato in 1890. He then gave promise of superior pulpit ability, and has since become one of the leading preachers in the brotherhood.

David Husband was then pastor of the congregation for a year and a half. He then entered the evangelistic field.

During the ministry of E. S. Sergisson, who came July 1, 1894, plans were perfected for the erection of the present church building, which was dedicated in the year 1895.

Frank H. Marshall took charge of the church July 9, 1895, and continued its pastor until the summer of 1897. He then went to Japan as a missionary.

H. D. Williams, the present pastor first came to the church June 10, 1897, but left in the fall of 1899 to assist in Bible Chair work at the University of Michigan. Between this time and his return in July of 1900, Sherman Hill, H. Jas. Crockett, and W. H. Willyard successively acted as pastors of the congregation.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

By REV. E. L. HEERMANCE.

In 1870, Prof. Geo. M. Gage, then at the head of the Mankato State Normal School, together with A. P. Tukey, L. Z. Torrey, Harvey Meacham and others commenced to agitate the question of organizing a Congregational church in Mankato. A meeting was held on March 3rd, of that year at the old Red Jacket hall, and a committee, consisting of Prof. Gage, L. Z. Torrey and Harvey Meacham, was appointed to ascertain the wishes of people of the Congregational persuasion residing here. On July 8th, a second meeting was held, at the call of the committee, and at this time a constitution and covenant were adopted and provisional officers elected. L. Z. Torrey and H. Meacham were elected Deacons, L. A. Meacham, clerk, and A. P. Tukey, treasurer.

A council to complete the organization of the church was called to meet at Shoemaker's hall August 28th. The following

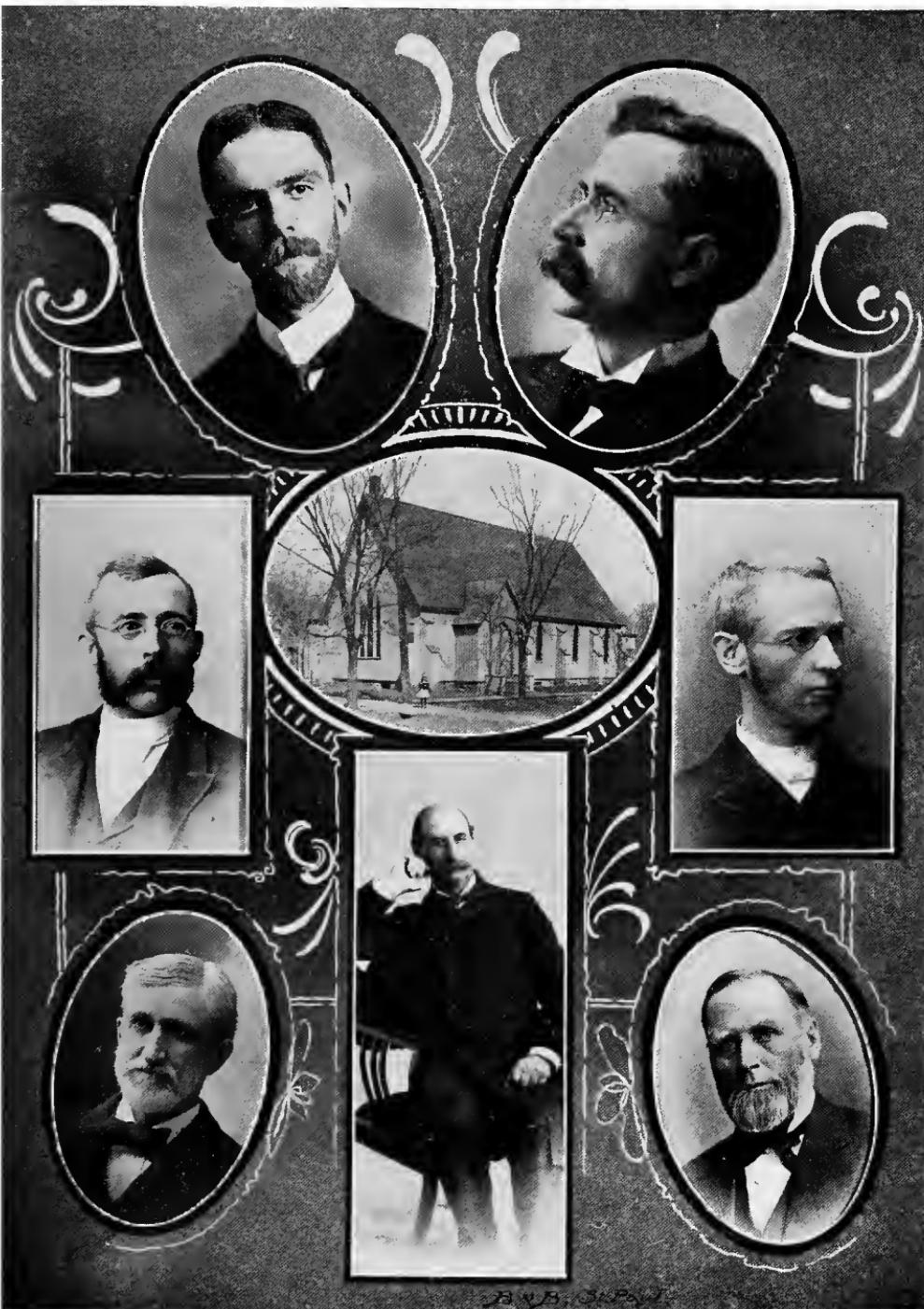
churches were represented: Plymouth, Minneapolis; Plymouth, St. Paul; and the Congregational churches of St. Anthony, Faribault, Austin, Owatonna, Winnebago City, Hebron and Vernon. Rev. Richard Hall, state superintendent for the Home Missionary Society, preached the sermon. Fifteen persons were enrolled as members of the new church, as follows: Harvey Meacham, Geo. S. Meacham, Mrs. Margaret Meacham, L. Z. Torrey, Mrs. Harriet F. Torrey, Geo. M. Gage, Mrs. Elizabeth Gage, J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Caroline Kennedy, Mrs. Caroline C. Brown, Susie M. Dyer (now Mrs. L. G. M. Fletcher), A. P. Tukey, Miss Arabella Olds, Miss Jennie Hayden.

The Home Missionary Society had commissioned Rev. C. H. Merrill (now State Superintendent of Vermont) to preach one year, and promised \$800 for his support. The new church pledged itself to add \$200 to that amount. October 22nd, 1870, the question of forming a society in connection with the church was favorably acted upon, and on the following week officers were elected. About this time Plymouth Church of Minneapolis extended help to the new organization by a generous gift of hymn books.

On November 8th, 1870, a council was called for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Merrill to the ministry, and on this occasion the following churches were represented: Plymouth, Minneapolis; and the Congregational churches of Winnebago City, Owatonna, Rochester, Austin and Waseca. The first permanent church officers were chosen December 1st, 1870, as follows: Harvey Meacham and L. Z. Torrey, Deacons; L. A. Meacham, Clerk; and John H. Walker, Treasurer. The membership at this date was twenty-seven.

During the summer of 1871, the present church building was erected, costing \$2,400. Of this amount, \$500 was given by the Congregational Union, and \$700 was raised by the church. The balance, with the added cost of the building site, was a heavy burden of debt, which oppressed the church for years. The church building was formally dedicated November 1st, 1871. President James W. Strong of Carleton college preached the sermon, and the prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. Mr. Williams of Faribault.

Rev. C. H. Merrill having refused to remain another year, a call was extended to Rev. L. W. Chaney, on September 3rd, 1872. At the close of his first year's labor here, he was installed as regular pastor November 18th, 1873. The membership at that date



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND PASTORS.

REV. E. L. HEERMANCE.
REV. I. L. CORY.
REV. C. H. MERRILL.

REV. F. M. WASHBURN.

REV. T. MERRILL EDMANDS,
REV. H. A. BUSHNELL.
REV. L. W. CHANEY.

was seventy-three. The years following were marked by a prosperous and healthy growth of both church and society. Revival meetings during the winter of 1874-5 resulted in large additions to the church, twenty-eight persons uniting on one occasion. Mr. Chaney's pastorate continued nearly nine years, the longest in the history of the church. His ministry was marked by earnest, faithful labor for the cause. In March 1881, he resigned, in order to benefit his son's health, if possible, by a change of location. All the churches of the Mankato conference, except that of Sterling, met in council on April 19th, approved this action, and voted resolutions of respect and good wishes for Mr. Chaney. During the last year of his stay the standing debt of the church, amounting to over \$1,700 was paid. For the accomplishment of this much desired end the society was largely indebted to the tact and determined energy of Mrs. L. L. Davis, then Miss Ingram.

Rev. J. A. Freeman of Bradbrook, Conn., followed Mr. Chaney and preached for the year ending June 4th, 1882. On June 15th, the church invited Rev. Albert Warren of New Haven, Conn., to fill the pulpit, with a view to becoming pastor of the church, but the following March his resignation was tendered and accepted.

On November 1st, 1883, Rev. H. A. Bushnell commenced his labors with the church. He was ordained as pastor July 15th, 1884. He was a young man just entering the ministry. He had an intense devotion to the Master's cause, and the church prospered under his ministry. The congregations and the membership increased, and the church engaged in active mission work in North Mankato and West Mankato. Mr. Bushnell was led to do more than his delicate physical organization would permit, and on September 16th, 1888, he resigned his pastorate because of ill-health. Under his leadership the church became for the first time self-supporting, having been aided up to 1886 by the American Home Missionary Society.

In October, Rev. A. Berle, of New Richmond, Wis., was called to the vacant pulpit, but declined. On February 10th, 1889, Rev. I. L. Cory began his labors, being recognized by a council called to meet September 10th, 1889. During his pastorate the church felt the loss of some of its most active workers and supporters by removal to other localities. A Manual and Directory of our Church and Society was published in 1890. After Mr. Cory's departure in April, 1892, the church was without a pastor until October 16th, when Rev. J. W. Marshall came to its pulpit fresh

from the seminary. He was ordained December 7th, 1892, and remained until June 1st, 1894. He was followed by Rev. F. M. Washburn, with a pastorate lasting until October 11th, 1896.

Mr. Washburn's successor, Rev. T. Merrill Edmands, came to Mankato, March 7th, 1897, from a successful pastorate at Brainerd, Minn., and remained five years. The term of his service here was marked by a steady growth. Another church edifice was talked of, but it was decided to repair and renovate the old. The church was in excellent condition when Mr. Edmands resigned, and, in March, 1902, left Mankato to commence work in a larger field, at Wahpeton, N. D. After his departure, the pulpit was supplied by preachers from the Twin cities, until the arrival of the present pastor, Rev. E. L. Heermance of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Heermance commenced work on June 8th, 1902, and was ordained and installed by a council of churches which met on June 20th.

The Swedish or Second Congregational church was organized in 1889. Rev. G. A. Burg was the first pastor and served the church for a number of years, while a student in Chicago Seminary and afterward. He was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Ernest V. Bjorklund. The church worshipped in the old Swedish Lutheran building in West Mankato until 1895, when the present church building was erected, on Belgrade Ave., in North Mankato. All was received from the Congregational Church Building Society, and from the Home Missionary Society until 1902, when the field was yoked with Kasota. The present pastor is Rev. Aaron Anderson, a graduate of the Swedish department of Chicago Seminary, who came to Mankato from Winona. The present membership is about seventy.

Swedish Lutheran Immanuel Church.

By HON. A. O. EBERHART.

The history of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Mankato dates back to the year 1871. In that year Rev. Carlson from Carver, Minn., made occasional visits to Mankato with the hope of arousing a desire for religious work. Being an energetic toiler in the spiritual field his efforts were soon crowned with success. Meetings were held in private houses, Higgins' hall and the County Jail. The first communion service was held in the Jail. A

few of those who partook thereof still recall this eventful period in their church history and talk about it with enthusiasm. So they ought, for it is not often that people, who assemble in a County jail, develop into a harmonious congregation of 650 peaceful church members and law-abiding citizens.

During the years 1873 and 1873, Rev. Sandell from St. Peter came now and then to encourage the new organization in Mankato and to kindle among its members the hope of a resident pastor. These helpful meetings were held in Shoemaker's hall located near the present site of Ben T. Monson's grocery store.

In 1874 the church was reorganized as the Swedish Lutheran Evangelical Church of Mankato. The first organization was not in harmony with either church or state laws. At this meeting Chas. F. Hallman, Louis Anderson, and T. A. Falt were elected as trustees. John Freeman, J. T. Hultengren and John F. Johnson, as deacons. Chas. F. Hallman was elected as secretary, a position which he filled with credit for eleven years afterwards. During the three past years the desire for a house of worship had been steadily growing, until, in 1874, it materialized in the West Mankato church, now used by the West Mankato branch of the First Baptist Church of Mankato. Their long nourished hope of securing a resident pastor was also realized in the spring of 1874, when Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom from St. Peter responded to their call and assumed charge of church affairs. Under his leadership the church made steady progress, and in 1882, six years thereafter, paid the last dollar on the mortgage, thereby releasing a church property valued at \$2,000.00. At present \$2,000.00 would not be considered a heavy load, but in the early pioneer days such a sum kept the man in charge of financial affairs thinking and worrying.

In 1878 after four years of successful labor Rev. Lagerstrom resigned. A year passed by before another pastor was called. In the meantime services were held every other Sunday by students from G. A. College, St. Peter. Prominent among these were J. P. Nyquist and J. E. Hedburg. The first choir was organized in 1875 with John Smedburg as leader, who two years later was followed by A. W. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was in turn succeeded by A. O. Eberhardt, and the latter by Wm. Johnson, the present holder of that position.

In 1880 this church joined with the Lutheran church of Belgrade in calling Rev. A. Anderson, who accepted the position ten-

dered him at a salary of \$500.00 a year, and for seven succeeding years faithfully and conscientiously discharged his pastoral duties. In 1884 an organ was added to the church property, and Miss Emma Peterson, now Mrs. Charley Peterson was induced to become organist at a salary of two collections; one on New Years eve, the other on Pentecost day. The names of those who have faithfully served the church in the same capacity are in order as follows: Miss Edith Gunstrom, now Mrs. Andrew Linder, A. O. Eberhart, and Wm. Johnson, who is the present organist.

As many members of the church lived in what is now the first ward an agitation arose to remove the church to a more central location. There was also some difference of opinion on the enforcement of the constitutional clause excluding members of fraternal organizations from church membership. The agitation grew and in the latter part of 1886 resulted in a division.

On the 10th of January 1887, the seceding majority organized as the Swedish Lutheran Immanuel Church of Mankato under the temporary leadership of Rev. S. Anderson from Waseca. This new organization, comprising 25 members, at this meeting elected the following officers:—Soren Johnson, Carl Peterson and John Dahlen as trustees; John G. Magnuson, Martin Nelson and John Paulson as deacons. Rev. O. J. Siljestrom succeeded Rev. Anderson as temporary pastor.

A parochial school which was started under the old organization in 1877 was continued under the new with C. O. Cassel, a student of G. A. College, as teacher during July and August of 1888. Mr. Cassel also filled the pulpit every Sunday in addition to his teaching work. The people met in Williams hall for religious services prior to the erection of the present church on Main street. C. O. Swenson, another student from the same college, succeeded Mr. Cassel and preached alternately here and in Belgrade during the four last months of 1888.

Rev. C. B. L. Boman was called in December 1888, but declined. So did also Rev. C. J. Collin, called in February, 1889. Prof. J. S. Carlson of St. Peter College, now of the State University agreed to take charge of the congregation until a resident pastor could be secured. This long cherished desire was attained when Rev. Franzen from Worthington was called in 1889. He was tireless in his zeal, and by virtue thereof the present church was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$16,000. Rev. Franzen resigned in 1894 and at the end of that year was succeeded by Rev. A. E.

Erickson. He is the present pastor of the church. The church has 250 communicants, 650 members, a Sunday school of 150 children with John Rud as superintendent, and 67 pupils enrolled in the Parochial school.

A very rare and highly appreciated gift consisting of a \$1,000 pipe organ was received the 22nd of June, 1902, from Gen. Gustaf Widell and family. J. S. Rolf, J. A. Nordgren and Chas. Esberg are serving as trustees; Ole Monson, A. M. Wiemar, and J. Lans as deacons; A. W. Johnson, as secretary, and John G. Magnuson, as treasurer.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.

By REV. WILLIAM E. EVANS.

We are and have been known as Calvinistic Methodists, and the appellation is historically and doctrinally correct—on our theological side we are believers in and upholders of Calvinism. Of late years, for the sake of ecclesiastical classification, we occasionally style ourselves Presbyterians, and the term is etymologically right, ecclesiastically proper and Scripturally true. Like the churches of Scotland, in theology we are Calvinists, in church government Presbyterians.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church was first organized in Mankato, December 1865. There is no certainty when or by whom the first Welsh sermon was preached in this city. The Rev. John W. Roberts of Lake Crystal was one of the pioneer Welsh preachers in this district. He used to come here to preach from Ottawa, Lé Sueur County, before the Indian insurrection. There were a few Welsh people here then—John D. Jones, Robert Jones, Hugh Jones and their families and possibly others. They assembled at first in the old log school house. The first Sunday school was held April 30, 1865, at the house of John D. Jones. There were present John D. Jones and his family, Hugh Hughes, Thomas Jenkins, Ellis E. Ellis and his wife, Maggie Jones, (Rome), William Francis and his wife, Wm. S. Hughes, John R. Williams, John J. Edwards. Here they decided to keep it regularly. John D. Jones acted as superintendent, and Hugh Hughes as teacher. In June of the same year a petition was sent to the synod, held at Horeb, to organize a church here, and in December, by the aid

of the deacons at Zion and South Bend this was carried out. At this time the Revs. R. W. Jones, William Roberts, Joseph Rees and Jenkin Jenkins preached to them with some regularity.

In 1866 they bought a lot on Hickory street, and in 1867 the first Welsh church was erected on it. It was small, only 25x30 feet, but at that time, it was quite an undertaking for the few members. However, by the kind aid of the Wisconsin Synod they were able to pay for it.

The first officer elected by the church was John I. Davies, who had previously acted as deacon at Cambria, Wisconsin. In 1866 several Welsh families moved here and joined them, viz: Ed. Owens, John R. Thomas and his family, Evan Williams and others. From 1866-1868, Wm. Jones, (Oshkosh), William W. Jones, Isaac Cheshire, Evan Parry and their families came here to live and they rendered valuable assistance. In 1869 Richard Hughes and the Rev. D. M. Jones came here from Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Jones preached here for a year.

In 1872 the Rev. Richard F. Jones, a unique man and an able preacher, took charge of the churches, Mankato, Zion and Carmel. His ministry lasted for eight years.

In 1877 the church elected four deacons, viz: Hugh Jones, Owen Jones, John D. Evans, James Griffiths.

February 1884, the Rev. John C. Jones, (now of Chicago), accepted their call and the union lasted for ten years. When he was about to enter on his work the church burned down. This was a great loss, with no insurance on it. But fortunately the few members were men and women of courage and faith, and in the same year a new church was erected on State street, the site of the present church. This cost them \$2,500.00. They were all heart and soul in the work, so they managed to clear the debt and the Lord paid them bountifully for their labor of love.

At this time Jabez Lloyd, (who was a deacon at Jerusalem, Judson) and family moved here. In 1868, O. E. Richards, Hugh D., and Richard Hughes were elected deacons. Later Thomas Hughes and Edward Evans, who were deacons at Zion, and R. T. Roberts, who was deacon at Bangor, Wis., moved here. December 1894, the church here extended me a call and I undertook the charge of Mankato and Zion in January 1895.

In 1896 we felt that the church was too small for the congregation, so March 17th, it was decided to build a new church. Peter Lloyd, D. J. Jones, Frederick Roberts, Thos. O. Jones, Griffith

Williams, Hugh D. Hughes, Richard F. Jones and the pastor were appointed as a building committee. In the summer of the same year our present church building was erected at a cost of \$7,000.00, which was paid by subscriptions, on the day of dedication in October 1896. The church is now, for two years, free of debt. Some of the deacons mentioned deserve great credit for their devotedness. They shall not lose their reward. Robert Owens, James Griffiths, Hugh D. Hughes, Isaac N. Griffiths have acted as conductors of the singing, and Ella Jones, Hannah Jones and Jennie Hughes as organists. Our present organists being Mrs. R. F. Jones, Hannah Jones and Rachel Jones.

Three have been raised to the ministry in this church, viz: Revs. Ed. Thomas of Tracy, John O. Parry, of Cambria, Wis., and Thos. P. Thomas of Mankato.

My connection with this church for nearly eight years has been most happy. We have lost many of our most faithful members during these years, but, owing to the fact that some families have moved in from the country we have been able to keep up our membership and to increase. The church now numbers about 150 communicants; 30 children, 200 congregation. Our services are conducted entirely in the Welsh language and owing to this fact it is with difficulty we are able to keep some of our young people. We have a Christian Endeavor Society for their benefit with a membership of 35 or 40. However, we hope to keep on; and if, after years, we shall be swallowed up in the American churches, we hope at last to appear before the great Master to receive His greeting, "Well done!" for the aid that we have given some pilgrims, far from their native land, to reach the heavenly shore; and it is our desire to praise His name for the joy that we experience here while journeying through.



SCHOOLS OF MANKATO.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By HON. L. G. M. FLETCHER.

It is at times both pleasant and profitable to take a retrospect of the organizing and building up of any enterprise. It is pleasant for those who in the past have taken an active part and have borne the burden of organization. It is profitable for those who are to assume the responsibilities of carrying forward the work, to know what has been done in the past.

I regret more than I can express that I have been unable to obtain more definite information regarding the organization of our schools and the names of those who figured in their early history, but the book containing the records up to 1868 disappeared in that year (the year following the building of the Union School) and it has never been found.

Excuse me for giving the history of that lost record book. A school meeting had been called for February 18th, 1860. A few days prior to that date I was seated in Parry Bros. Bank office. In the office at the time were Dunscomb, Gillen and Wyckoff, three men whose names are familiar to all old settlers. One of them remarked to the others. "Let us go to the school meeting and help to vote a large school tax: it will be popular". I remarked: "Don't do things in that way and with that motive. Find out first how much is needed."

I left the office with the determination to know the exact condition of the district. In order to do so I had to go to those who had acted as clerks of the Board of Trustees up to that time.

I then knew who had so acted and now remember the names of four: Geo. A. Clark, Geo. W. Cummings, William Coon and Alf Minor. Each had kept the record in his own private book and when his term expired, the book remained in his possession. I got all these books together, bought a large book and recorded

in it, in order, the records of the school district up to that time—that is to February, 1860. I gave that book to the school district and in it were kept the records up to the year 1868, in which year, as I have before stated, it disappeared and I have never been able to find it. I make this full statement as an excuse for not being able to furnish more in detail the early history of our schools. The statements I make regarding that early history must be drawn from the memory of those left here, who were living here in that early time and who took an interest in the schools. It is much like drawing water from a dry well. Some are yet living in the Pacific States, but the great Reaper has done his work well, only a very few are left.

The first school in Mankato was taught by Miss Sarah Jane Hanna, now Mrs. John Q. A. Marsh, during six months in the summer of 1853. The enrollment of scholars was about twenty-three. She was paid by subscription. The school was taught in a rough board warehouse at the end of Walnut street, on the south side of where the City Hall now stands.

The next school was taught in 1854 and 1855 by Miss Mary Ann Thomson, afterwards Mrs. Aaron N. Dukes. The number of scholars enrolled was about thirty. This school was kept in the south room of a building on lot 1, block 6, opposite where the Citizens Bank is now.

Miss Thomson was also paid by subscription. It was necessary to do this for the first assessment was not made until 1854, and, in order that you may realize how small an income would have been derived from any school tax imposed at that time, I will read that assessment list. This roll contains all the taxable property, real and personal in District No. 3, for the year 1854:

I. S. Lyon.....	\$650.00
D. C. Evans.....	300.00
Owen Herbert	40.00
Geo. D. Orton.....	310.00
Thomas Lamoreau	340.00
Chas. Miner.....	20.00
Hannah Howd	125.00
John Randolph	30.00
Augustus Tidland	15.00
Gustavus Johnson	400.00
Noah Armstrong	250.00
Lueinda Caywood	50.00

Andrew Myrick	500.00
Elijah K. Bangs.....	13.00
A Mr. May.....	40.00
Orliff Nelson	10.00
Orlin J. Westover.....	10.00
B. Moreland.....	45.00
W. Comings	30.00
Lyman Mathews	200.00

Total \$2,883.00

I do not know how much territory District No. 3 included, but so far as property was concerned, it might have been extended from Rochester on the east to the Iowa boundary on the south and westward to the boundary of the state, or even to the Pacific coast.

In the summer and fall of 1855 was built by subscription the first school house. I would like much that subscription list to read to you. I remember that A. D. Seward was very active in the work. But the one who contributed the most liberally to that enterprise was John S. Hinckley, still a resident of our city. He gave the site, property now valued at four thousand dollars, being lots 3 and 4, Block 38, where the Union School house now stands. I wish to emphasize this fact that the hearts of the community may go out more tenderly towards the old gentleman in the closing years of his life.

It was during the year 1855 that the School District was first organized by the election of three trustees, two of whom were James Thomson and Theron Parsons. I think the third was A. D. Seward.

In December 1855, the first examination of applicants for the school was held. There were three applicants, John Walingford, E. B. D. Porter and L. G. M. Fletcher.

They met for the purpose at Mr. Parsons' house, a log house situated on Lot 9, Block 3, Parsons Addition, being in the same block and west of where the Franklin school is now.

The examination was conducted by the three trustees. They examined us separately. When we got through, they told me they had seventy dollars for the winter school and that they would pay me at the rate of thirty-five dollars per month until that was used up. I taught the school for the two months and continued it nearly one month more for nothing. The enrollment was thirty-seven and they averaged more than ordinarily bright.

The first school building in all this part of the state was that old log school house and that winter's term was, without doubt, the first school taught in all this region in a building erected for school purposes and paid for by public tax.



THE OLD LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

The next school was taught by A. D. Seward, for three months in the winter of 1856 and 1857. The enrollment was between fifty and sixty.

The next school was taught in the winter of 1857 and 1858 by L. G. M. Fletcher at fifty dollars per month. The number of scholars registered ninety-seven with books of all kinds used in schools from Maine to Louisiana, and no book store, and classes ranging from a Primary class in the A. B. C. to a class in Civil Engineering.

When the term was through there was no money to pay the teacher as all the school money had been taken by the County Commissioners to pay for the building of the old Register of Deeds building. I waited until the September following. Then one of the County Commissioners said he could get the money to pay me of J. E. Tourtellotte if I would sign the note, which I did. Said commissioner paid the note and lost seventeen dollars before he got his pay from the County. This I made up to him afterwards.

I mention these things to show how closely all matters had to be managed in those early times, especially up to 1861.

In 1858 and '9 Alf Miner taught the school with an assistant, our teaching force having been increased by one.

From this time up to 1867, our school kept on increasing, extra rooms being hired wherever they could be obtained for that purpose.

By that time we felt the need of better accommodations for school purposes. After several exciting meetings held in the old log school house, it was voted to negotiate bonds for \$15,000 to build the Union School. The old log building was torn down to make room for the new, and in the fall of 1867 a corps of seven teachers started work in the new school house.

In 1871, four years later, the Pleasant Grove, an eight room building was erected and that, too, started out with seven teachers.

In 1874, more room being needed, we added the Franklin and in the fall three rooms were opened in that building. The West Mankato school erected in 1885, the High School in 1891 and the East Mankato in 1895 complete the present number of our school buildings.

Our High School was started in the year 1867, when the Union School was built, but the school was not strong enough and the scholars dropped out. None were graduated until 1876, when a class of nine received diplomas. Twenty-seven classes have gone forth from the Mankato High School and our records bear the names of three hundred and thirty-four graduates.

I would like to call the names of that noble army of men and women who have been instructors in our schools during the past, but time and space will not permit.

There is much more that I might tell but to go too much into detail would prove tiresome and statistics would but weary you.

I would only suggest the contrast between that little school of twenty-three taught in the early fifties in the rough board warehouse and our schools as they are today.

Our enrollment now is seventeen hundred; our corps of teachers numbers forty-one. The current expenses of our schools from the beginning have amounted to over a million dollars. We have now a permanent property valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It has been no small burden to our people to accomplish all this. To their credit, I wish to state, that during my long service on the Board, at no time have I heard any great complaint

concerning the school tax, the cause of education receiving at all times the loyal support of the patrons of our schools. To the special credit of that class of our people who support schools of their own, I would say that I have never heard one of them complain of the school tax. One of that class who has for many years been a heavy tax payer and is today the heaviest tax payer of our city spoke words that should find an echo in every heart when he said to me: "I never feel like complaining of the school tax if I think it is wisely and carefully expended for I want good schools wherever I live."

In closing I wish to pay a passing tribute to some who in the past have worked faithfully to promote the welfare of our schools.

There is one office, the importance of which is too often overlooked, the office of Secretary of the Board. As a general thing our Board has been fortunate in its secretaries, but I wish to make special mention of one, no longer numbered among the living, who served continually for fourteen years, George H. Brewster. A more careful, painstaking man I have never seen. He was worthy to have any trust placed in him, and will be long and kindly remembered by those, who were members of the Board during the time that he served.

The interest connected with our Public Schools is not a small one for it has to do with the welfare of the young, and through that everchanging band exerts an unseen influence through future years and around the globe. The responsibility of doing that army of young people the greatest amount of good with the means supplied is a responsibility of no mean order.

That you may know the interest of our schools has been in good hands, it is proper for me to mention here the names of men who have served on our School Board and whose life work is now ended: James Thomson, Theron Parsons, Frank Bunker, George Maxfield, John Shaubut, James Shoemaker, John William Hoerr, John C. Wise, John A. Willard, T. R. Coulson, Judge James Brown, J. A. Wiswell, E. B. D. Porter, Henry Hartman, William Bierbauer, O. O. Pitcher, Q. Leonard, C. Roos, J. Flachsenhar.

I have served on the Board with nearly all the men named above. It was pleasant to serve with them for in the main you were made to feel that they did what in their best judgment was for the greatest good of the schools, having due regard for the means under their control, without putting too heavy a burden on the tax payers of our city. They are entitled to your kindly remembrance.

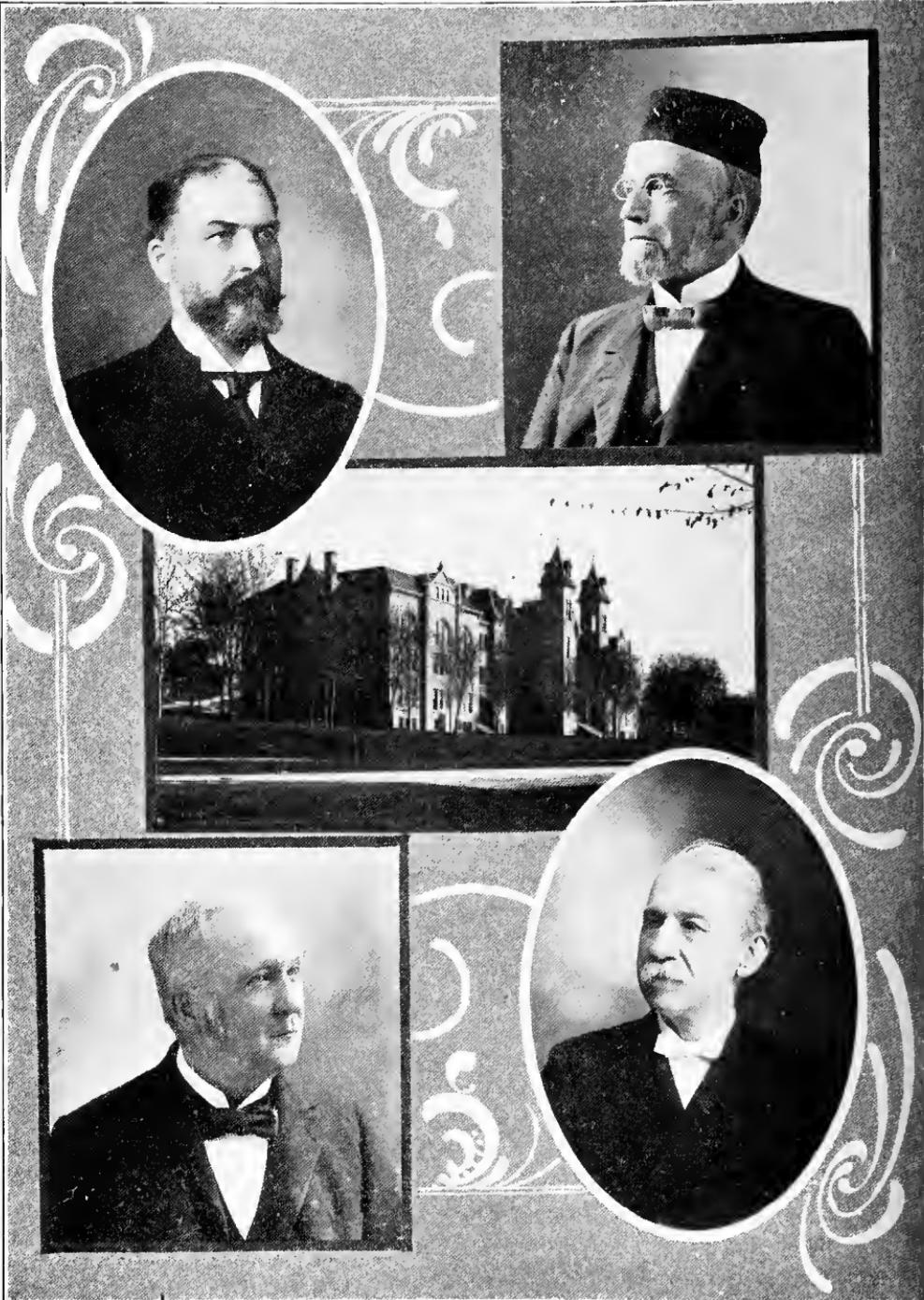
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

By PRES. C. H. COOPER.

In 1858 a law was passed providing for a State normal school, and under that law the school at Winona was established soon after. In 1866 our distinguished fellow-townsman, Judge Daniel Buck, was a member of the legislature, and a member of the committee on the revision of the statutes. Coming in the course of the work to the section on normal schools, it occurred to him that it would be a good thing to have such a school at Mankato, and he moved to insert Mankato as the place for the second Normal school. It was carried in the committee, but a hard struggle ensued in the House, the measure being defeated two or three times by the friends of the Winona school, who wanted only one in the state. But the fight was renewed as often, the matter was reconsidered, and by shrewd management and hard fighting success was finally attained. Judge Buck declares that it was the hardest task that he ever set himself to accomplish; it is with justice that he is called the "Father of the Normal School."

Judge Buck was immediately appointed Resident Director, in 1866, and the city took hold of the matter of raising the \$5,000 necessary to meet the statutory condition, and an appropriation was secured for a school building. The Prudential Committee, whose duty it was to care for the school under the Normal Board, consisted of Daniel Buck, Chairman, Judge James Brown, and S. C. Harrington, who gave much of their time and strength, as well as of their wisdom and business sagacity to the work. Judge Buck heard that the present site of the building, not including the apex of the triangle, was for sale for \$2,000, and not much time was lost in securing it from its owner, a Methodist minister named David Lines. The apex was secured ten years later when Judge Buck, then in the Senate, secured an appropriation for that purpose.

The building could not be made ready by the time appointed for the opening of the school, and it was opened in the basement of the Methodist church on October 7, 1868, with George M. Gage as Principal, who is described in a report of that year as "a gentleman of good experience in a flourishing Normal School in New England." October 26th, the school was removed to the second



MANKATO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AND ITS PRESIDENTS.

PRES. CHAS. H. COOPER,
PRES. GEO. M. GAGE,

PRES. EDWARD SEARING,
PRES. DAVID C. JOHN, D.D.

story of a store building, corner of Main and Front streets, over what is now called the "Corner Cafe."

These quarters in the Shaubt building, were 100 feet long and 22 feet wide, divided as follows: First room, 20x22; second room, 18x22; third and fourth rooms, 18x10 each. On the 26th of October, the first day in these quarters, there were 40 desks with 52 students enrolled in the Normal department and 16 in the Model school, total, 68. At the close of the term there were 90 enrolled.

The second term opened January 6, 1869, with 55 students in the Normal department and 24 in the Model school. The assistants of President Gage were Miss Susie Dyer and Miss Emma H. Collins, the latter newly employed for that term.

May 11th, 1869, ground was broken for the new building, and on the 22nd of June of that year the corner stone was laid with appropriate services under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. President Gage made an address. September 7th, 1870, the school began to occupy the new building, and by April, 1871, it was comfortably and conveniently housed, with ample facilities for that day. Judge Buck tells, with great gusto how he was scored by a farmer of the county for the wicked extravagance of the management in building so enormous a structure.

The State Superintendent's report for the year 1869-70 gives the following figures:

Cost of building and grounds.....	\$45,768.82
Cost of all furniture, including furnaces,.....	4,811.19
Cash raised in Mankato (condition of its location),.....	5,000.00
Books, maps, charts, from publishers.....	3,000.00
Actual cost of running the school.....	6,200.14
Received from Model School.....	702.70

Number of Normal students, 136; males, 38; females, 98.

Number in first graduating class, 1870, 10.

Number of students in the Normal department during the second year, ending June, 1870, 154; males, 43; females, 111.

Number in Model School, first year, 100; second year, 175.

In 1872 President Gage resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of the St. Paul schools, and was succeeded in the office by Miss J. A. Sears, who remained but one year. In 1873 Rev. D. C. John became president of the school and served until 1880, when he resigned to become the president of Hamline University. In that same year Professor Edward Searing took charge after a brilliant career as college professor, author, and State Sup-

erintendent of Wisconsin. During the presidency of Dr. John the number of students fell from 171 in the Normal department and 46 in the Model School, the number in 1873-74, to 129 in the Normal department and 40 in the Model School, the number in 1879-80. During the succeeding years the number of students in the Normal department runs as follows, not including the Preparatory department:—120, 184, 239, 222, 326, 335, 311, 309, 268, 305, (year ending in 1890). In 1890 the Model School numbered 239. I will not carry the figures further as they are easily accessible. The number of teachers was five in 1874; seven in 1880; twelve in 1885; thirteen in 1890; twenty in 1895; twenty-three in 1900; and is twenty-two in 1902.

It seems to me altogether fitting and proper, on this occasion when the history of our city is the subject of discussion, to show something of the benefits that have come to the city from having the school in operation within it during the past thirty-four years.

I will speak only of the financial benefits from lack of time.

1. For the present purpose we may consider that an average of 200 students have been drawn hither for each of the past thirty years, making 6,000 years of residence altogether. We consider \$150 a fair allowance for a student's expenses; but if \$100 be taken as the average for all, we have the respectable sum of \$600,000 as the amount brought to Mankato and expended here for food, clothing, fuel, washing, and the other things that our merchants and citizens furnish for their own profit and their customers' good.

2. The State of Minnesota now appropriates \$32,500 per annum for the running expenses of the school; during the two years of continuous sessions the appropriation was \$37,000. If we take \$20,000 as the average for thirty years, we shall have an amount of \$600,000 as the expenditure for current expense, for the most part salaries and fuel. The greater part of this large amount has gone to our own merchants and citizens for the support of the teachers and their families; we can estimate the amount as thus brought to our city at \$450,000.

3. The building and such parts of the equipment as have been supplied directly or indirectly, by local dealers and workmen may be estimated at \$100,000. Even if portions have been constructed or supplied by outside contractors and dealers, the work has largely been done here and the workmen supported here by purchases made from Mankato citizens.

4. More than one family has been drawn to Mankato, di-

rectly or indirectly by the school; the expenditures of such families, through the years of their stay, for support, clothing, homes, and the thousand and one needs of family life, may be roughly estimated at \$100,000.

Summing up these various amounts of income brought to our city by way of trade through the operation of the State Normal School we have the noble sum of a million and a quarter of dollars. In these days of enormous figures this may not seem as large as it once would have seemed, yet a business enterprise that has expended among Mankato business men and workmen more than \$40,000 per year for thirty years of the past, and that gives promise of bringing an increasingly larger sum each year for an indefinite future period, would appear to all who are interested in the city an enterprise to be valued for its past benefits and cherished for the promise that is in it for future advantage to the city.

But the financial benefit of the Normal School is not exhausted by its trade benefit to the people. There is a direct contribution that it has made to the city as a corporation, or rather to the school district that includes the city. This is often overlooked, but it should be prized at its full value. During the whole of its history the school has had in its grades, or Model School, a large number of the children of Mankato, whom it has educated without expense to the district, for whose education the city would have been obliged to pay if the Normal School had not existed. During the past twelve years the number of children in this department has averaged more than three hundred. Suppose that we take two hundred and fifty as the average for thirty years. To educate this additional number of Mankato children would have required the services of six additional teachers and the erection and maintenance of an additional school building, or not less than \$100,000. So we see that the city has been saved the whole of this large sum by the State of Minnesota through the State's assumption of a portion of the burden of educating Mankato's children.

There is not time to speak further of this aspect of the question. The past has shown that the people of Mankato do prize the Normal School; these facts have been brought forward as a contribution to the history of the city of which the school forms a part.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

By ARTHUR SCHAUB, Esq.

It is impossible today to go to any country, be the same civilized or uncivilized, where you will not find a steeple surmounted by the cross of the Catholic church. And wherever you find a Catholic church, you will most frequently find a school near it. In fact in every land beneath the sun that Church has erected schools; and it can be truthfully said that no kingdom, empire or republic has ever built one-third as many schools as that church has.

In many of these countries there are no other schools, and were it not for the interest of the Church in education, the children would grow up ignorant and uninstructed. But many of you may wonder why in this country, where we have such an excellent public school system, Catholics should go to the expense of erecting other schools. It seems but right that I should explain this fact briefly before I give you a sketch of the history of the school here.

It certainly is not because we find fault with the method of teaching secular subjects in the public schools. As true Americans, we are very proud of them, and viewed from a worldly standpoint only, we believe as much as any one of you that they have not a parallel in the whole wide world. However, we believe that education to be complete must be twofold. That it must embrace not only the training of the intellect in the secular branches of knowledge, but as well a training of the soul in religious knowledge. Catholic parents as much as any others, desire to have their children educated in every branch of secular learning; but first and above all they wish to see them well instructed in the dogmas, principles and teachings of the faith that is in them, that they hold dearer than life. They believe that while it is well indeed to know the name astronomers have given to every star, it is better to know the great creator of every star; that while it is well to hear and read the never dying thoughts of the master minds of the world, it is better still to hear and read the words of God himself in the Book of Books and in the teachings of his Church; that while it is important to study "the secrets told by rock and star, by dust and flower, by rain and snow, by frost and flame", even more important will it ever be to study the will and laws of Him who made us.

For these reasons we believe in the parochial schools for our

children; for in them are not only taught all the branches of secular wisdom, but the religious training of the children is also never put into the background, and in them the children are instructed in that faith which is dear to us.

If religion is the science of sciences—and, my friends, to us it is—then it is worthy of taking a highly honored place beside the sciences of geography, algebra, geometry and all others.

You may ask, cannot this instruction be given to the children aside and apart from their regular schooling? We believe not. We can never consent to make religious instruction a side issue in that way.

It has been erroneously supposed by many that because German Catholics have been so zealous in advancing the interests of the parochial school, they acted thus from a desire to have schools in which that language would be taught. This may have been a secondary inducement. We love our German language, not alone because it is so beautiful, so elegant, so powerful, so expressive; but because the first words of endearment spoken to us in this world were uttered in that language by the lips of the fond mother we love. Above all languages, however, above all earthly things we love with a love undying and undivided our Holy Faith. In this love lies the true reason of the establishment of parochial schools.

Understand me correctly. We have no fault to find with the public schools. We are proud of them, as the noblest of American institutions. We shall never dream of interfering with them or fastening any of our ideas upon them. When the Catholics under Lord Baltimore arrived upon the shores of Maryland, they proclaimed this principle: "In religious matters let every man follow the dictates of his own conscience". We believe in this as firmly now as then; and we believe that nowhere should that rule be more strictly enforced than in the public school.

I know there may be many among you who think our reasons for having parochial schools are not sufficient, but I am sure there is not one of you who doubts for a moment the deep sincerity of those who while they uncomplainingly and ungrudgingly pay the taxes for the support of the public schools, at the same time load upon their shoulders this heavy additional burden, a burden which demands of them, especially the poorer class among them, the utmost self-sacrifice and devotion. By doing this these men prove also how firm and deep-seated is their belief in education.

After what I have said it will not be surprising to note that as early as 1863, as we learn from the Daily Review of February 28, of that year, a committee consisting of John Bruels, Leo Lamm, George Kiffe and Michael Hund were selected by the people of our parish to get a Catholic parochial school established here, if possible. The greatest difficulty in their way was the lack of teachers. As there is no nobler profession than that of teaching, it is sad to have to admit that upon this grand field much good work remains undone for no other reason than a lack of workers. The teachers that the Catholics here were most anxious to secure were the Sisters of Notre Dame. The fame of their zeal, their learning, their devotion, their success had penetrated even as far as Mankato, at that time still the country of the hardy pioneer settler.

In March 1864. Leo Lamm, one of the School Committee, went in person to Milwaukee, where there was at that time, and still is, the Mother House of these Sisters. He explained to the Mother Superior with all the eloquence he could muster, the grand opportunity for Catholic educational work at Mankato. The Sisters were not unwilling to go to the field which promised to become such a good one in course of time; yet, alas! there were no sisters to send here.

Leo Lamm returned unsatisfied. However, hope was not abandoned. In June 1865, Father Sommereisen, our pastor at that time, himself went to Milwaukee to renew the attempt. Those only who remember the zeal, energy and earnestness of that noble frontier priest can appreciate what an appeal he must have made to the Sisters to urge them to come to the field which so much needed their work. It could not be withstood. Father Krautbauer was sent to Mankato to look over the field here. His report being very favorable, the Sisters of Notre Dame consented to come.

On Wednesday evening, August 30, 1865, three sisters and one candidate left Milwaukee for this city. They traveled by rail as far as LaCrosse; from there a steamer took them to St. Paul. Here they were met by Father Sommereisen, who had hastened hither to give them a glad welcome to our State. The trip from St. Paul here was made in a post chaise. They had been expected to arrive here on Saturday evening. However, the roads being very dusty and the weather sultry, they were delayed and did not arrive until the evening of the following day, Sunday. The streets of our city had been decorated with green boughs, flags and bunting. The Catholic people had assembled, patiently await-

ing their arrival. When from afar was seen the chaise in which they were known to be, a loud shout of joy and welcome went up from over a thousand people. A procession was formed and the chaise containing the sisters was led in triumph to the church.

A cordial welcome indeed for the Sisters, but one which through years of patient toil they were soon to earn.

Words fail me when I wish to express to you my appreciation of the work of the Sisters of Notre Dame, these humble devout women whose whole life is devoted to the education of youth; to whom no salary is paid; who have no choice even as to the course they wish to pursue, only obedience to the voice of the superior; who have no hope, thought or wish of a surcease of labor even until their eyes are closed in death; who give unto the cause of Catholic education the bloom of their youth and the last waning strength of their age; who voluntarily have renounced all the pleasures, joys and luxuries of life, the blessings of friendship, the consolations of hearth and home and family naturally so dear to every human heart, so that they might not be hampered in their work. If we extol as martyrs those who lay down their lives for their faith, what will you call those who thus devote their lives to the cause of education.

Among the school children lies their home, their whole life. No aspirations, hopes, desires, loves or ambitions have they but these. Thus do I remember them; thus will their image ever be engraven on my memory.

The school opened here by these Sisters is the oldest parochial school in our diocese, the diocese of Winona. The school was opened at once after the arrival of the sisters. The first story of the stone building, the second story of which served as a church, was used as a school and at the same time residence of the sisters. Only two of the four sisters who first came here were teachers, the others attended to the household duties. 87 children attended the school during the first year.

Every succeeding year the attendance grew larger and larger. After the present church had been built, the whole of the old stone building served as a school and residence of the sisters.

Hardly had the care of our congregation been entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers, when these zealous advocates of Catholic education commenced the erection of our present splendid school building. The work commenced on April 27, 1875. On July 11th, of the same year the corner stone was laid with impressive

ceremonies, on which occasion Father, now Arch-bishop, John Ireland, spoke extolling with his usual eloquence the work that was being done here.

The expense of building this school could not have been much less than \$75,000. It consists of four stories and basement, is 150 feet long and 64 feet wide. In it there is also a hall with stage which serves frequently for dramatic and musical entertainments given by the school children, or the different clubs and societies of the congregation.



THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

On September 4, 1876, school was opened for the first time in the new school building. The attendance on the very first day was 189, which number was increased during the year. On the first of October the same year, the new school was formally dedicated by Bishop Ireland. From now on a male school teacher was also employed for the higher class of boys. The first was Joseph Karl, succeeded in 1877 by Nicholas Moes, who in turn (in 1898)

was succeeded by Frank Suellentrop. In 1880 the attendance was 373; in 1890, 502; at the present time it is over 600.

In 1886 the Sisters acquired their present commodious and beautiful home; they were enabled to purchase and improve it through the generosity of Stephen Lamm, and other members of the congregation.

The present superior is Sister Hieronymo Schrage; she has taught school here for 26 years, and has been superior since 1896. She is assisted by thirteen sisters and two candidates; seven of these teach each a class of children, one devotes all her time to giving instructions in music. Besides the ordinary branches taught in public schools religious instruction is given, German is taught, and the Sisters take especial pride in teaching the girls every kind of fancy work. Specimens of this work made by the children have regularly been exhibited at the public examinations which are held in the spring of every year, and have always been greatly admired by the ladies present on these occasions.

My friends, the Church has always been the friend of education. It was she that brought to all the heathen lands not only the light of the gospel, but as well the light of human knowledge and sciences. When with a great convulsion the great Roman Empire fell, and barbarians threatened to destroy every vestige of civilization, science, literature and the arts clung to the protecting arms of the Church that they might not perish from the earth. And the Church undertook the great work of civilizing and educating the world.

If you wish to see the evidence of this, go to Rome. Of course you will go to see the ruins of the wonderful Coliseum, where a bloody pastime has saturated the ground with human blood; you will go to see the ruins of the Forum which echoed once to the thrilling eloquence of the immortal Ciceron. But finally you will turn away from these ruins, and no matter how many visions they may awaken of the mighty Pagan world that is dead, your heart will feel unsatisfied. Then from the Rome of the dead, you will turn to the Rome of the living; from the Rome of the past, you will turn to the Rome of the present. You will go to the Vatican; and there the beating of your heart will quicken; for there you stand before the wonderful immortal productions of Raphael and other great masters of the brush and chisel; there you behold on the walls of the Sistine Chapel that living sermon which Michael Angelo with his powerful brush put there that it may speak

to all generations the last Judgment Day. And there you will see the wonderful statutes, before which you stand with awe, holding your breath, and say: "Is it possible that these forms so warm, symmetrical and eloquent have been chiselled out of the cold inanimate marble." And you enter the Vatican library, one of the most wonderful libraries of the world, where you will find the works of the great master minds of the world, all the living thoughts that the mighty dead have left for our instruction and pleasure, a library alone worth more to us than the whole Kingdom of Italy. And you will say: "What does this all mean." It means my friends, that the Church has never forgotten the command: "Go forth, and teach all nations"; and her grateful sons have in return adorned the home of her pontiff with these the mightiest triumphs of the human intellect.

GERMAN LUTHERAN SCHOOLS.

By PROF. J. H. SCHALLER.

The German Lutheran Church was founded in 1867. The first two ministers were Rev. Vomhof and Rev. Kuhn. They had charge of several other congregations near Mankato and could not devote much time to school work. It was impossible to get teachers even if they had the money to pay them. In 1882 Rev. Kuhn having accepted a call to Hanover, Minn., Rev. K. F. Schulze of Courtland was called, accepted and was installed January 15, 1883. He opened school next day, January 16th. The enrollment of scholars was but thirteen, but he put all the time, labor and energy possible to increase the number of pupils. He made a vigorous house to house canvass and spoke to the parents, asking them to send their children to school. As a result of his labor the school increased from thirteen to ninety-six.

In 1883 the congregation called a teacher by the name of Theo. Diesner. This man proved a total failure. The school diminishing until in March 1884, he had but thirty-two scholars left. The congregation asked him to resign, which he did. Rev. Schulze then took charge of the work again and taught continuously until 1885, during that time the number of scholars increased to ninety-seven.

In May 1885, H. I. F. Broekmeyer, who had been called from St. Louis, took charge of the school. He proved to be the right man and worked with great success. The school started with ninety-seven scholars and the number steadily increased until in 1888 he had one hundred and forty-six scholars. Then a second teacher was called, W. Scherber. A second school was built. All this was done under great difficulties. Many of the members opposed the school but still it was a success. Since that time quite a number of teachers have worked in the schools, viz: Mehrstaedt, Gossweiler, Reim, Reuter, (Bowle, Wacholtz, Volkert, while students), Taggatz and Bode.

The school now has two classes and two hundred scholars. Ever since the two classes have been established there has been a scholarship of two hundred or more and the attendance was good and regular. The annual examinations are held during the week preceding Easter. Since teachers have been appointed for the school the instruction has been in German and English.

I now turn to the second part of my address to show you why I think our German Lutheran School is a good thing for the City of Mankato. We do not call our school a German school. It is true that the German language is taught there. Our fathers came from Germany and could not speak the English language and so the German language was originally taught altogether in the schools. We consider it of advantage to know more than one language and now German is taught as well as English.

Some people say, why do you not abolish German schools and be satisfied with the public schools. We explain it in this way. Teach children all the week in other subjects and take one day to teach arithmetic. No child will learn arithmetic in that way. Just so with religion. In our schools we instruct our children in the faith which we love and train them up to make good men and women for the State.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

By REV. H. D. WILLIAMS.

This school was founded June 10th, 1891, and has had a steady and remarkable growth to the present time. It began with about a half-dozen students and closed its last year with an enrollment of nearly four hundred. This phenomenal growth has been

due, not to unwarranted methods and extravagant advertising, but to that substantial work that depends on its fruits for its increase. In other words, the graduates of this school have been, and are yet, its standing and living advertisements.

The founder of the school was Mr. H. L. Rucker who employed J. R. Brandrup and Mr. Matter as teachers. These men conducted the school a few months and bought the entire interest of Mr. Rucker. Brandrup and Matter continued as partners in the school till 1896 when Prof. W. E. Freeman bought out Mr. Matter. Prof. Freeman was with the school two years, retiring at the time of his election as Superintendent of Public Schools in Blue Earth County. Prof. Brandrup was sole proprietor from 1898 to 1899 when, in July of that year, Geo. E. Nettleton bought a half interest in the school. Since that time the school has been run under the firm name of Brandrup and Nettleton, and under their management has attained its greatest efficiency and largest attendance.

The present faculty consists of J. R. Brandrup, Geo. E. Nettleton, C. E. Ball, Carrie Hawes, Josephine Pyrne, Haldor Olson, Geo. F. Thacker and V. S. Owens. The various departments of the school are Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Typewriting, and English Training.

The rapid and substantial growth of this school is due chiefly to two things. First, it has had honest, efficient, thorough, and substantial management. Second, there is a growing demand for business education. The day of the specialist is at hand. Business, as well as all other things, must be done in the best possible way. The slipshod business methods of a new country are passing away. As better carpenters, better masons, better lawyers, and better teachers are demanded, so better business methods are called for. Men untrained in the principles and methods of business are greatly handicapped.

The Mankato Commercial College has met with success because it has supplied this demand of the times most efficiently and at reasonable cost. The city is rightly proud of this institution and confidently expects it to develop to much larger proportions though it is already one of the leading business colleges of the West.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANKATO.

Growth of Trade From 1852 to 1902.

By CHAS. A. CHAPMAN.

It is difficult to make any comparison between the trade of 1852 in Mankato and that of 1902. In fact there is no comparison, any more than between zero and a definite number. From the first store in the rear end of a log house with its diminutive stock of a little flour, a little molasses, a dozen or two of candles and a few pieces of the cheapest kinds of dry goods, to the great wholesale and retail establishments of the present day is a very long step. Moreover, no records have come down to us of the volume of the business of those earliest traders. We only know that all the stores in those pioneer days were what are called general stores, keeping everything, but they were the germ from which has developed the mighty department store of the present day.

There is however, or should be, in the office of the County Auditor, a book containing the accounts kept by one of these traders in 1852, supplemented by minutes of the proceedings of the first board of County Commissioners. From the charges in this book, some of which do not appear to have been settled, and are probably by this time outlawed, we obtain an insight as to what our pioneers considered to be the necessities of life, for, sandwiched between charges for dried apples, beans, nails, etc., we find at very frequent intervals the three items, whisky, tobacco and cards. It is safe to say that these three commodities have held their own in the trade of Mankato from that time to this.

The first year with which any accurate comparison can be made is the year 1868, the year in which the city was incorporated, for then the Board of Trade published its first report. Taking this first report and the last, that of 1900, as standards for comparison, we may show the increase of mercantile business practically during the whole existence of the city. In 1868 the sales of merchandise amounted to \$1,157,619. In 1900 to \$6,214,400,

an increase of more than 436 per cent. while the population of the city increased during the same time 226 per cent. So it will be seen that the business of the city has grown nearly twice as much as the population. During this same interval the railroad business increased 587 per cent. The figures showing the balance of exports and imports are very suggestive. In the year ending September 1st, 1869 the railroad receipts exceeded the shipments by 23,600,000 pounds, while in 1900 shipments exceeded receipts by 215,700,000 pounds. These figures of themselves show plainly the growing importance of Mankato as a jobbing and manufacturing centre and distributing point. Our exports have grown nearly ten times as much as our imports. A good index of the prosperity of a town as well as of a nation.

Examining again the figures given in these reports, we find that the lines of business which have grown more than the 436 per cent. of the whole town are, taking them in an ascending series. Groceries, which have increased 475 per cent; Farm Machines 556 per cent; Wearing apparel, including Clothing, Boots and Shoes, 970 per cent; Fruit, 1,400 per cent; while furniture shows the astonishing increase of 1,614 per cent. It must be borne in mind however, that these figures represent dollars, not volume of sales, for if we compare furniture for instance with its 1,614 per cent. of increase with dry goods, which have grown only 107 per cent. we must take into account that prices of dry goods have very greatly decreased, while in furniture the more expensive articles which now adorn our houses and which families of even moderate means think they cannot do without, were hardly known among us in 1868. So to represent the actual proportions of goods sold, an unknown factor comes into the account, obliging us to multiply the proceeds of dry goods by the difference in price, and divide those of furniture by the extra cost due to the growing luxury of the people.

Several other lines of merchandise would show as great percentages of increase as any of the above if we had any data for comparison. But they did not exist or were too small to mention in 1868. For example we may mention butter and eggs, a business which in 1868 was too small to report, but in 1900 had grown to shipments of 840,000 dozen eggs, and more than 400,000 pounds of butter. Bicycles and Pianos and Organs which now make a respectable showing were not important enough in 1868 to be reported. Many other kinds of business have started into existence

since 1868 which, being in the line of manufactures, are without the scope of this article.

Until 1869, the year in which the railroad was extended beyond us, our outside trade came almost entirely from farmers. Farmers' teams were probably as numerous on Front Street then as they are now. This was the wheat market, and farmers bringing loads of wheat to town carried back loads of merchandise. Many thought that the building of railroads, and the consequent establishing of local markets along their lines would ruin the business of Mankato, because the farmers would find markets for their products so much nearer home. It is true there was a great falling off in this regard, for before this time and in the steam-boating days, farmers came here to trade even from as far off as the Iowa line. But our objectors did not realize that while the railroads might be the means of curtailing the sales of a few traders, they were also the means of starting and building up many other lines of business, both mercantile and manufacturing, which otherwise could not exist here. Farmers' wagons are very good to start a town, or support a village, but they will never build a city. For that we must have railroads and the more the better.

The history of trade in nearly all cities shows that the centre of business, like that of the population of the United States, is a movable point. In the case of Mankato however, this centre has so far remained nearly stationary. It was fixed at first by the location of the steamboat landing. Block 14 was for years the only important business block of the town. It now has to share that distinction with others, and the center of mercantile business, taking into account volume of business as well as geographical distribution, has probably moved a little to the south. It is difficult to locate it with exactness, but we may say that the position of the banks gives us some hint of its whereabouts, and they would make it not far from Hickory Street. This refers to mercantile business alone, exclusive of manufactures. In the case of the latter the center has certainly moved far to the north. It seems probable that within a few years the growing railroad traffic, with its noise and smoke, will drive many of the retail stores off from Front Street, and the centre of that trade may then move suddenly to Second or even to Broad Street. But if the centre of trade has not moved far from its original location, its circumference has greatly enlarged. When Harvey Bradley built his store on the corner of Cherry street, where D. L. Clements' grocery store now

stands, many people thought he was crazy to think of selling goods so far out of town. Yet as it proved, he did a good business there. Now groceries are sold at distances from the centre of from half to three-quarters of a mile.

The first store building used expressly as such was built by D. A. Robertson on the corner of Front and Main Streets on Block 15 and was occupied with a stock of goods by Evans Goodrich. P K. Johnson, Thos. D. Warren, and some others had brought small stocks which they sold in their houses, but this was the first regular store.

From 1852 to about 1860 nearly all of the stores were on Front Street, between Plum and Jackson. Very few if any were outside these limits. A report to Dun & Co., made June 15, 1858, gives a nearly complete list of the traders of Mankato at that time. From that report, supplemented by the advertising columns of the Mankato Independent for 1858 and 1859 the following list is made up.

Kitchin Brothers, (Samuel C., and Paxson) kept a general store in the "City Hall" building so called; a frame building on the site now known as 316 S. Front street. A. N. Dukes had a store in Block 14, near the middle of the block. J. J. & H. Shau-but were also in Block 14, on the corner of Main street. Marsh & Co., were located on the northwesterly corner of Front and Mulberry streets; they were among the earliest traders in Mankato. Stephen Lamm's store was situated at what is now 228 N. Front street. White & Marks had stores both at Mankato and the Winnebago Agency. They were Indian traders. Their Mankato store was in the building still standing at 123 S. Front street. On the west side of Front street where Patterson's wholesale grocery now stands was the store of A. F. Hawley & Co. J. R. Cleveland had a store on the corner now occupied by the American Express Co. He called it the "Empire City" store, and had a very florid advertisement in the Independent in which was a long poem in Hiawatha metre, headed Nushka-Nushka.

Prael & DuBuisson's store was situated on the corner of Front and Walnut streets, in the building occupied by P. Follman. Geo. T. Boynton had in 1859 a store in Block 7; E. W. Bradley opened a store in West Mankato, but subsequently moved it to the northwesterly corner of Front and Cherry streets. These were all general stores, keeping an assortment of groceries, dry goods, produce and small quantities of tin and iron ware, nails, patent medicines,

boots and shoes, stationery, etc. They were rated in Dun's reports for 1858 and 1859 as having capital invested in stocks of goods of from \$1,000 to \$8,000, none over \$8,000. The average stock was valued at \$5,400.

Other persons and firms in mercantile business in those years were as follows: Purnell & Stutz kept tinware and stoves, opposite the foot of Walnut street. Jason F. Wickersham had a drug store near the present site of the First National Bank. In the Autumn of 1859 he sold out to Andrew Hanna, and the stock was moved across the street to the corner where the Williams building now stands. Jas. B. Hubbell sold clothing. His store was where now stands Patterson's wholesale grocery. Fuller & Mendelson kept the "Empire State Clothing House" in Leech's frame building on the corner of Front and Main streets, and in 1859 moved to the Bergholtz Block, and the Leech building was then occupied by John N. Hall with a general stock. A. D. Seward & Co., sold lumber, and had a saw mill near the foot of Jackson street. Geo. W. Lay also had a mill and lumber yard near where is now the City pumping station. Robert Wardlaw kept the "Farmer's Exchange Store" at the upper or south end of the Levee. He closed out his stock in the Spring of 1858 and went into the lime business. Philip Blatt had a meat market on Front street between Walnut and Hickory. Mrs. R. J. Sibley opened a millinery store opposite the Mankato House. Leo Lamm kept boots and shoes and hardware on the corner of Front and Plum streets. The site is still occupied by his sons. James T. Besser opened a general store in June 1858 at "Wardlaw's old stand," which he called the "Banner store." James B. Hubbell's store mentioned above he called the "Clothing Emporium." Charles Thompson in 1859 opened his "Emporium of Fashion" for the sale of clothing. J. S. Little sold lime at the "Mankato Lime House," opposite White & Marks. Taylor & Hotaling opened a tin shop in 1858 in the Bergholtz Block, but the next year moved to A. N. Dukes' old stand on Block 14. J. T. Williams kept a book store in the same block in 1859. Samuel Randall had a lumber yard on the corner of Front and Cherry streets, and Nathaniel Woleben sold boots and shoes on the west side of Front Street, between Hickory and Jackson. Of all these men only seven still remain in Mankato, the others are all dead or moved away. Sixteen of them are known to have died. The seven who remain

are J. Q. A., and Geo. H. Marsh, James R. Tinkeom, of the firm of A. F. Hawley & Co., Geo. T. Boynton, Edw. Bradley, J. N. Hall and Stephen Lamm. But only one of these—Edw. Bradley—is still in the mercantile business.

MANUFACTURES.

By M. G. WILLARD, Esq.

SAW MILLS.

Naturally lumber is one of the first commodities needed in a new community, and if transportation facilities are lacking, it must be made on the spot or there is no growth. At a somewhat earlier date the Van Brunt Mill had been operated several miles to the Southeast, but the first saw mill run in Mankato was a steam saw mill built in 1856 by Geo. W. Lay, near the river, a little below the present pumping station. After a very few years Mr. Lay sold the Mill but it was run by other parties until about 1864 or 1865, when it burned.

In 1857, A. D. Seward and Abel and Josiah Keene built a saw mill on the low ground at the foot of Cherry street. Those men had read their Bibles enough to have known better, for the "floods came" and did them no end of damage. Part or all of them, probably on account of these losses, sold out to Aaron N. Dukes. One night in August 1862, a company of soldiers—raw recruits—Mankato's first citizens in two senses, had drilled, and after agreeing to start in a few hours for New Ulm to meet the massacring Indians, dispersed. Two hours later someone gave the alarm of fire. Soon it was whispered all over the village, "the Indians are burning the town." A few of the bravest, as they thought at least, made for the fire, which was on the New Ulm side of town, but it proved to be Dukes's Mill. Right royally and long they fought flames and worked to save the lumber, and tired out sought their beds for a little rest before starting on their long trip to New Ulm. When they awoke the sun was sky high and their Company many miles away towards New Ulm. Some say this Mill catastrophe probably accounts for there being among us today, a later generation of Barneys, Willards, Christensens, and others. Before the Lay mill burned, H. K. Lee was interested in a saw

mill in West Mankato near the bridge, and Jacob Bierbauer and Wm. H. Roekey built one in lower town, which they sold to Hegley & Henlein about 1865, who finally turned it into a flour mill, known as S. W. Gleason's "City Mill" in after years.

Later Saw Mills were operated here by Henry and Fred Boegen Brothers, and by Christain Roos and probably others. But the passing of the Saw Mill is a reminiscence only, in Mankato, evermore.

PUMPS.

Alpheus Miller commenced to make pumps in Mankato by hand in his shop on the north side of Plum street, near Second, about 1865. Two years later, W. D. Tompkins and G. N. Phelps bought him out and went to making pumps by machinery, putting in steam power in 1869. Tompkins continued the business there until 1873 when he built a large shop opposite the Court House. At times he had four teams on the road; but water got to be too far from the surface of the ground for wooden pumps, and he quit business ten years ago.

WAGON MAKING, ETC.

Henry Himmelman and Henry Borgmeyer began making wagons, sleighs, etc., in 1855. Mr. Himmelman continued and enlarged his business on the corner of Second and Plum streets, until the advent of the first railroad in 1868, when, thinking he could make more money that way, he turned his shop into the "City Hotel."

Henry Hillesheim began to make wagons, sleighs, etc., in 1865 and discontinued in 1887.

Nic Theissen commenced in 1870 and continued for over twenty years. Both were located on Front street, north of Elm, and many lumber wagons are still coming into Mankato with their name on.

Anton Meyer, father and son, have conducted a Wagon Shop on Second street, north of Plum for twenty-five or thirty years.

In 1867, H. F. Shaw and A. M. Smith opened a wagon shop on Front street, near Liberty, where Presley's store now stands, making lumber wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc. The first hearse used in Mankato was made by them in 1867, for McGraw Bros. The white wood for the hearse cost them \$138.75 per thousand. A year or two later Mr. Smith went into business alone on Hickory

street, building and occupying two brick shops. Here he did quite an extensive business, employing twelve or fifteen men, with two forges and selling his wagons, carriages, and sleighs all over Southwestern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. He did not wholly discontinue until 1895; but several years before found he could not compete with the Twin Cities because freights were so much higher from Mankato to Southern Minnesota and Iowa points, than from there, that his old customers were compelled to pass him by and buy there.

About 1867 or 1868 John H. Barr built a large brick shop on Upper Front street, (now occupied by J. R. Thomas, as a furniture store), and commenced the manufacture of plows and wagons on a large scale. His health failed almost immediately and death soon deprived Mankato of one of her most promising manufacturers as well as of this promising business.

C. P. Williams and A. D. Beach, as Williams & Beach, began the manufacture of fine carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc., in 1869, and have continued the business without change at their brick shop on Upper Front street down to the present time. H. P. Jensen and Aaron Miller, as Jensen & Miller, started a shop in 1872. Two years later Jensen bought out Miller and run the business alone a few years, selling to J. W. Hoerr, and then buying back again. Later he sold a half interest to J. D. Firestone, and the firm of Jensen & Firestone did quite a large business until the death of the latter. For about twenty years the business was carried on at the corner of Jackson and Second streets. About 1890 Mr. Jensen moved to his present location.

About ten years ago Carl Kuehne commenced to make wagons at the old Dauber shop on Main street. In '98 he moved into his large brick shop on the site of the Henry Boegen Saw Mill, corner Mulberry and Second streets, with his sons, continuing the business as Carl Kuehne & Sons. Since his death in 1899, his sons Carl and Ferdinand have carried on the business as Kuehne Wagon Co., employing five or six men.

FURNITURE, CABINET MAKING, OFFICE FIXTURES.

O. E. Gillen made the first wooden chairs here in a little shop on Washington Park, in lower town, in the Fifties, till he closed his shop and started South, joining his comrades in the patriotic refrain "We are coming Father Abraham a hundred thousand more."

In 1860 Geo. and John Loring started a shop in this line on

Walnut street, about where Phillips' livery now stands, manufacturing by hand and foot power. John went to the war about two years later, after which the business was carried on principally by C. D. Hersey, until about 1870.

Chas. Heilborn started earlier still about 1857 and for several years did quite a large business for those days in his log shop on Hickory street, about where Mr. Noe's office now stands. Here was made that big desk for John N. Hall which had to be sawed in two before it could be gotten out of the shop, Heilborn showing less foresight than the shoemaker who went outside to make that pair of big boots. Still Heilborn's business prospered for a time, so that in 1866 he built a large two story shop and warehouse on the corner where the Young Men's Investment Co., building now lies. Later, about 1870, he sold a part interest to Wm. N. Pratt. They did a large business, employing thirty men for a time, but for some unexplained reason both lost heavily, Heilborn leaving here over twenty-five years ago for the Pacific coast and Pratt, after continuing the business a few years longer, going to the Black Hills.

Joshua Spence did a small furniture business from 1873 on a few years in a shop on Walnut street.

D. S. and G. V. McGraw built and equipped their furniture factory in 1866 on upper Front street, near Warren creek, costing, as chronicled in 1867, \$6,000.00. Here they did a large business for those days. It was no basswood furniture that they made either. That is, not exclusively, for the writer knows that before 1875, they and Heilborn had bought up nearly all the black walnut lumber and timber within hauling distance of Mankato, paying as high as \$40.00, \$60.00, yes, and \$80.00 per thousand for it. The failure of the local supply of good lumber was one cause of the closing of their business in 1879.

About 1870 John Klein began to be a factor in Mankato's furniture business although he did most of his manufacturing in St. Peter. Some eight or ten years later, however, he commenced the manufacture of bank and office fixtures, etc. This feature of the furniture business has been developed and carried on quite extensively for the past eighteen years by Odjard & Knoff. Their business extends all over Southwestern Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and South Dakota. Much the same business was begun in the old McGraw shop and carried on two or three years by Kørshus &

Norsdahls Bros., and later by M. O. Sundt, as the Lofoden Mfg. Co.

SASH, BLINDS AND INTERIOR WORK.

One of the largest manufactories ever started in Mankato was the Sash and Blind Factory built by Henry Wolfram on Second street, between Main and Mulberry streets, about 1871. I have but very meagre data for the operations of this concern, but for the two or three years it was carried on by Wolfram, it did a large business. Later Power Bro's. run it with less vigor and success till it closed. And the most there is left to tell the story of its former greatness are the several tenant houses which Fred Kron has fitted up from a part of the factory.

Kleinschmidt Bro's. who established their business in 1898 on lower Fourth street, are already doing a large business in interior work of residences and public buildings, rivaling many of the best concerns from abroad.

STAVES AND HEADING.

In 1866 A. B. Barney and S. F. Barney, brothers, the latter furnishing the capital, built and equipped a factory for the manufacture of staves and heading east of No. 3, Knitting Mill on block 137; C. W. Barney & Co., furnishing the power. They did a large business here under the style of A. B. Barney & Co., for two years, when they found there was not a sufficient local supply of suitable lumber for staves to warrant the continuance of the business.

COOPERAGE.

Elias Beckman started a cooper shop about 1860, on Second street, between Spring and Washington. He continued the business till about 1876, when he sold out to one Schwartz, who soon after discontinued the business.

A. M. Karmany operated a cooper shop, part of the time quite extensively, on lower Second street, from 1875 to 1878.

In 1880 Wm. Pearson commenced to manufacture flour barrels, occupying two or three large shops on the corner of Second and Washington streets, employing a dozen men and turning out 350 barrels per day. In ten years he exhausted about all the suitable hoop timber in this locality, and hand work got to be too expensive.

Adam Richard did quite a large cooperage business on upper Front street, near Byron, for several years until succeeded by J.

A. Masters in 1890. He employed five or six men largely making barrels for Cassidy Packing Co., till in the absence of local timber, freights got to be so much against him that he was obliged to quit in 1896.

In 1890 a large shop was erected near Hubbard's Mill and barrel machinery put in. Since which time about all the flour barrels used here have been manufactured there; at first by a Mr. Dowd, and later by contract under supervision of Hubbard Milling Co., from material shipped in and furnished by the Company.

In the later Seventies W. W. Woodard started a steam cooperage shop on Jackson street, near Fourth, for the manufacture of butter tubs, candy pails, etc. Within a year Chas. M. Marsh entered into partnership with him. The business grew so that larger quarters were needed, and in 1882 a large two story brick building was erected on Van Brunt street, between Carroll and Record. Woodard dropped out about this time. In 1884 the manufacture of tight cooperage, as oil barrels, pork barrels, etc., was added. In 1888 it was partially destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt from street to street, 330 feet long, besides boiler house, dry kilns, etc., and afterwards operated by the Creamery Package Mfg. Co. About 1890 the plant was again burned and again rebuilt, except a section in the middle, and has been running full blast ever since. It is now employing forty hands and is turning out the immense production of 1,500 butter tubs per day. It is off the railroad and has to ship in all its materials. This is a pointer as to what our present shipping facilities can do for Mankato Manufacturers.

FLOUR MILLS.

The Keene-Seward-Dukes Saw Mill of which we have already learned was enlarged about 1860, and a set of mill stones added, thus becoming a flour mill also, or in the language of that day "grist mill."

About 1862, Jacob Bierbauer and Wm. H. Rockey built their stone mill at the corner of Rock and Willow streets. A few years later Bierbauer sold his interest to Prael and Du Buisson, after which it was operated for many years by W. H. Rockey & Co., and enlarged to a one hundred barrel mill. Later it has been run by various parties till burned down two or three years ago, and last year rebuilt by Mayer Bros., as a foundry.

In 1865 or 1866, Hegley and Henlein added a run of stones to their saw mill back of the Rockey Mill and turned out about

twenty barrels a day. This mill also changed hands many times, being run the longest by S. W. Gleason as the "City Mill," and winding up its career as a feed mill.

In 1879, R. D. Hubbard erected his matchless four story flour mill on the corner of Front and Washington streets. He equipped it in the current fashion with burrs or mill stones. The very next year, however, the roller system was introduced into the best mills. In the midst of whispers of "failure! failure!" all about him, Mr. Hubbard, with his characteristic nerve, tore out his new, yet in one year, antiquated machinery, and substituted the roller process, and all else, at all times, that has been necessary to produce the best results, most money and best flour. Under this management, with Mr. Hubbard as practically sole owner, it has grown from a three hundred barrel per day mill to a fifteen hundred barrel mill. Mr. Hubbard is now president, Geo. M. Palmer, treasurer and Jay Hubbard, secretary, of the Hubbard Milling Company, incorporated in 1897.

LINSEED OIL.

Somewhere about 1865 Anthony Phillips began to manufacture Linseed oil here. The Board of Trade report for 1868 says only 200 gallons had been made during that year, valued at \$400.00, but that the Mill could supply all tributary territory.

In 1872, however, a change came, and J. A. Willard, R. D. Hubbard and J. A. Hubbell organized the Mankato Linseed Oil and Tow Co., and built a large brick mill at the head of Elm street. The idea of the owners was quite as much to carry on the business of Tow manufacture as of oil. And they built tow mills at various points through the country. Most of which burned sooner or later, mostly sooner, with great loss to the owners. The oil business, however, was not a failure. The capacity at first was about 600 gallons per day with four presses. This was increased in later years five or tenfold till it became a truly immense industry. In 1873 Hubbell sold out to Willard and Hubbard and in 1883 Hubbard sold out to Willard and G. F. Piper. A special point was made to manufacture the best of oil, and they did it. Mankato Linseed oil became known and celebrated in all parts of the United States and sought after in preference to all other brands. Later Piper sold out to Willard, who conducted it for several years. But when it fell into the hands of the Trust, or National Linseed Oil Co., its days were numbered. The claim

being made that its situation was not such as to make it as great a money maker as some other mills. But no legitimate business ever coined money faster in its palmiest days. It was finally closed out by the trust in 1899. A moderate sized oil mill here now, run on the same principles as the old one, would do a lucrative business.

BREWERIES.

Mankato's first Brewery was built by Wm. Bierbauer and Jacob Bierbauer, brothers, on lower Front street, near Rock, and commenced operations in the Spring of 1857. About 1862, Wlliam bought out his brother and moved to the present site at the head of Rock street. He ran the business with great success until his death in 1893, since which it has been operated by his sons, Albert, Rudolph and William. To judge of its importance and extent it is only necessary to view the massive structures on the bluff, reminding one (who has not seen them) of "Castles on the Rhine."

At a comparatively early date there were two breweries in West Mankato. The one at the entrance to the Blue Earth bridge owned by the redoubtable Peter Welch. Both of them having served their day and generation burned to the ground, as did also the Ibach Brewery of a later date, located in Tinkcom's addition.

The Standard Brewery Company was organized about two years ago with Henry Himmelman, Jr., as president and S. Wilhartz as manager. They bought, remodeled and extended the old Mankato Linseed Oil Company's plant and are already doing an extensive business.

FANNING MILLS.

In 1867 S. F. Barney, C. W. Barney and J. A. Willard began the manufacture of Fanning Mills in the present No. 4 building of Mankato Mills Co. In 1868 they turned out about 500 mills, employing forty or fifty men. They then discontinued the business. I think because of the scarcity of suitable timber, the poor transportation facilities, the sparsely settled condition of the country, and the poverty of the farmers; but their bookkeeper says they quit because there was more money in Winnebago lands. And he may be right, for I know Willard & Barney made money faster and easier than I did collecting those Fanning Mill notes, for many of them hung on five or ten years and then proved worthless.

The Fanning Mill business still went on, however. Theodore Scattergood started about the same time, as C. W. Barney & Co., and the next year sold a half interest to H. P. Christensen. They

built a factory on upper State street, near Willard. They manufactured milk safes as well here for a year or two when Christensen sold out and the elder Scattergood came into the firm. In 1870 they built their large factory on Byron street, where the Salisbury houses now stand, and continued the business several years as T. Scattergood & Co., until Theodore became troubled with the political bee and was elected County Auditor.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

In 1865, Carlton W. Barney, Wm. F. Bailey and F. J. Ruter, practical mechanics, and S. F. Barney, capitalist, entered into co-partnership as C. W. Barney & Co., and built a two story brick foundry and machine shop on the corner of Willow and Elm streets, being a part of the present Mankato Mills Co., No. 4, building. This historic building literally grew out of the ground, the clay being dug from the lot and burned on the spot into brick, by Conrad Trout. In 1866 a brick engine house and round smokestack, sixty-two feet high, was added to the plant. This was the first machine shop and foundry built in Southwestern Minnesota, and the writer thinks that is still the best and handsomest little smokestack in that territory.

In 1867 Ruter and Bailey sold their interest to John A. Willard, when as elsewhere related, the fanning mill business was started. The foundry and machine shop was run for several years under the above name. After varying fortunes the property was sold to the Mankato Iron and Novelty Works, which operated the foundry and machine shop, but was organized especially to manufacture iron fence posts under the Evan's patent, an enterprise in which the writer and many other stockholders did not get rich. In 1885 the trustee of this concern sold the whole property to the Standard Fiberware Co.

I lack data to describe fully the plow works of Mohr and Dauber and Dauber, Kenney & Co., on Main street, where Fred Kron's store now stands. At one time they did quite a large business, and a smaller business was done by other shops.

Freeman Roberds, Geo. Weaver, and R. T. Wolfolk also did quite a business on upper Front street, where Laird, Norton yards are now located, in the manufacture of plows, rotary harrows, sulky hayrakes, etc. This was from 1870 to 1874.

In 1873 the Mankato Mfg. Co., was incorporated and built its large machine shop on Poplar street, with Geo. Weaver as its

first president, and H. K. Lee as superintendent for many years. It has run almost constantly for twenty-five years. It was a severe blow for it when three of its best workmen, Wilcox, Prowse and Morgan drew out and established the Mankato Iron Works, at near the foot of Jackson street, where they built up a good business. In 1894 these three men bought out some of the stockholders of the old Company and returned to their first love. Besides a large amount of regular foundry and machine shop work, and other specialities, they have during the last eight years built over eight hundred of their Ideal engines. W. H. Wilcox is now president and superintendent.

Ten years ago, Louis and Lawrence Mayer started a little machine shop on Vine street, near Front, as Mayer Bros., and worked hard there for two years—"They two and no more." In 1894 they erected a foundry. In 1895 they patented their trip hammer and soon commenced its manufacture in addition to a rapidly increasing machine shop and foundry business. In 1901 they bought the old Rockey mill and refitted it into a moulding shop. In 1901 they built one hundred and forty-eight trip hammers, and in the first six months of this year they have built five hundred, employing over forty hands. This year they have also erected a new fire-proof brick shop 60 feet by 200 feet, two stories. They are also building gas engines. Their great success makes it certain that iron tools and implements can be made with profit at Mankato.

WOOLEN MILL.

A two story stone woolen Mill was built on Vine street, near Front by Jacob Bierbauer and commenced operations about March 1867, with Thos. Bennett as superintendent. This mill turned out cloths, blankets, yarns and rolls, and was quite successful for about five years until Mr. Bierbauer's health failed. In 1874 a stock company with about one hundred stockholders was formed, with a capital of about thirty thousand dollars, which bought and run the mill, Christian Roos being the manager. This concern continued the same line of manufacture and added, in a moderate way, manufacture of clothing. In a short time the stock was about all bought up by Mr. Roos, but he did not prosper greatly, and about 1880 he discontinued the business. The Mill was later turned into an egg and butter packing and cold storage depot.

KNITTING MILLS.

The Mankato Knitting Mills was incorporated in 1892 by J. A. Willard and M. G. Willard as principal stockholders, capital stock \$100,000.00, J. A. Willard, President; M. G. Willard, Treasurer and Manager, and C. K. Willard, Secretary. They first bought out the stock and machinery of the Mezomanie (Wis.) Knitting Mills, and set up and started the machinery in the present No. 4, brick building, corner Elm and Willow streets, Block 137. They immediately put salesmen on the road selling the old stock and that made on the old hand machines.

Then a three story brick building, costing \$20,000.00, of the slow burning "Mill construction," was built on the same block, and completed early in 1893. Over \$60,000.00 worth of the latest and most automatic machinery was put in place and started just before the financial panic of '93 paralyzed the industries of the whole country. The business was continued however with a stoppage of only about six weeks, and was carried on with good success, but little profit, on account of the badness of the times, until December '97, when suits by Eastern creditors forced it to assign. But a force of about eighty hands were kept at work all through the hard times and a good business established in ten states.

The plant, stock, and business was bought up by a trustee for certain creditors who ran it two or three months indifferently and in July, 1898, sold it to Mankato Mills Co., a corporation with \$100,000.00 capital with W. L. Hixon, W. D. Willard, M. G. Willard, and E. C. Willard as stockholders. Standard Fiberware Company's plant was also added to the Knitting Mills plant as well as a large amount of machinery. The manufacture of mittens and leggins was added the next year. In 1900 its capital stock was increased to \$150,000.00 and its employees in 1901 to 150. Its last year's business aggregated \$240,000. In the Fall of 1901, W. D. Willard sold out to the other stockholders to take the cashiership of the First National Bank, and in April last, the other Willards sold out to W. L. Hixon and Munson Burton.

Just before the recent fire in No. 1 mill, machinery was installed for the manufacture of overalls. The fire necessitated the re-building of the greater part of this building. A new and commodious brick picker house is also being built.

Both will be built on the slow burning "Mill construction" plan, and machinery will at once be added to manufacture 100

dozen overalls per day, the capacity of the Hosiery department being 500 dozen per day and of the legging department twelve dozen per day.

STONE.

The first stone quarry in Mankato was opened in the bluff between Front and Second streets in 1853 or 1854 by George Maxfield. He enlarged the business as the demand increased, and continued to prosecute it for over thirty years and nearly to the time of his death.

As soon as he returned from the war for the Union, his son-in-law, John R. Beatty, opened a quarry in the bluff on the left hand side of Front street. This has been worked continuously until the present time. Some fifteen years ago it was rented by Captain Beatty to Thomas R. Coughlan, who subsequently purchased it and is now operating it extensively. In this quarry stone are now being crushed which are going into the Broad street asphalt pavement.

Mankato stone were first used for heavy bridge work in 1882 by Thomas Saulpaugh, the builder of the "Saulpaugh Hotel." Soon after, this particular branch of the quarrying business was taken up and extensively carried on by Fred Widell. Since his death, his brother, Gust Widell, has prosecuted the business with great vigor and success. Before the Widells started, and since, the C. & N. W. Railway has quarried large amounts of bridge stone for its own use from its Mankato quarry.

About ten or fifteen years ago W. B. Craig, who owned a quarry west of Coughlan's, put in a stone sawing plant, which has been enlarged until it has two fine gangs and is considered one of the best stone gang saw mills in the State.

Besides these mentioned, quarries have been opened and operated here by Frank Fowler, Mankato Stone and Lime Co., Adam Jefferson, Fowler & Pay, Johnson and others; and although there are over a thousand men employed in the quarries, in and near Mankato, many of us believe the industry here is in its infancy. The old Senator Wilkinson house, now George M. Palmer's residence, postoffice and court house here, are standing proof of the durability, variety, and beauty of Mankato building stone.

LIME.

While the first lime used in Mankato was not exactly home made, being made by G. C. Clapp near Kasota, Geo. Maxfield and

Adam Jefferson appear to be the first to manufacture lime in Mankato. Mr. Maxfield was the first shipper of lime by rail. Very soon after the war, Capt. Beatty erected an improved lime kiln. In fact the lime industry in Mankato owes very much to Capt. Beatty. It was thought for many years that stone for lime making was present here in very limited quantities, but Capt. Beatty, after tireless experimentation, found that by pursuing certain methods of burning, limitless quantities of stone were present for the manufacture of the strongest of brown lime.

While there are two or three other kilns within the city limits, Fowler & Pay and T. R. Coughlan are now the largest manufacturers and shippers of lime, their annual production being over one hundred thousand barrels. And still many consider it one of our infant industries.

BRICK.

The first brick making was a failure, and seems to be better authenticated and remembered than many of the successes. About 1855, Adam Frendell made some very handsome brick from clay taken from the bluffs. A few of them went into a chimney and when the first smart shower came, they crumbled, burst, and went "down the flue." Limestone pebbles were in the clay, and burning the brick changed them into lime, the rain slackened the lime and the bricks went to pieces. Hence Mankato must be a slab city, unless someone can find a better brick clay.

Several prosecuted the search successfully, but Charles Schlaflie seems to have been the first man who made good merchantable brick here, of river clay in 1856. Martin Meihofe, Conrad Trout, and Joseph Thompson followed him closely. Many of us know much about all these, except the last. He illustrates how the west has been settled and its cities built. During the Forties and early Fifties, in the city of Portland, Me., Joseph Thompson plied his humble express business, in summer and winter, as well through rain and snow as in sunshine, industriously pushing his hand cart through the streets. Thus he earned a few, albeit a very few, thousand dollars, and brought it to Mankato, went to making brick and with part of them built the first brick house here on the corner of Rock and Second streets, later known as the Rockey house. It was built before 1858, and so is "territorial"—an "Old Settler," and is a good one today, like the others,—good house, I mean.

Then Mr. Thompson went back to Portland after his wife and son. But they refused to go west, so we can only feel sorrow for son, who refused to "go west young man" and become one of our principal capitalists today.

Brick making, however, went right on and flourished in lower town and almost wholly north of Elm street.

About 1870, J. W. Gregg and W. B. Griswold started a yard in the other end of town west of Front street. A year or so later John Jagger opened another near by. He was succeeded by his brother Fritz, the two running the yard about five years with capital furnished by the late John A. Willard, this being an early expression of his innate desire to produce something—to construct—build up. He then bought out Jagger, and with Fred Polchow, a practical brick maker, formed the firm of Willard & Polchow, and were the first who went into brick making in a large way. They soon opened another yard in the extreme lower end of the city employing nearly forty hands and burning several millions of brick each year. In 1885, D. G. Willard purchased a quarter interest, and managed the business till the close of 1897, when the working out of the clay beds, and the hard times succeeding the panic of 1893, compelled the closing of these yards, after being successfully operated for twenty-five years.

The Mankato Brick Company managed by O. R. Mather, was the next largest manufacturer. Altogether there must have been over a hundred men employed in this industry during much of this period, and some years as many as nine million bricks made. It added greatly to the prosperity and importance of Mankato, as these bricks were shipped North, South, East and West throughout this and adjoining states and territories.

In 1890, Fowler & Pay opened a yard in LeHillier, west of the Blue Earth River, and somewhat earlier as well as later, Wheeler & Bennett, and others opened yards in North Mankato. But we can scarcely hope for a large brick business in the future, as in many of the surrounding towns brick making has recently been established.

TILE AND FIRE BRICK.

S. F. Alberger commenced making fire brick and tile here from clay procured from the Le Sueur River bank, where crossed by the C. M. & St. P. Railway, in about 1884, continuing his experiments until in 1886, when the Mankato Tile, Fire Brick and

Clay Co., was incorporated, with John H. Ray, president; Geo. T. Barr, treasurer, and John C. Noe, secretary, and S. F. Alberger as manager. A plant was built in West Mankato with sufficient kilns, ovens and machinery to do a large business. But in about two years Alberger thought he could do better himself elsewhere, and the industry was discontinued. But vast banks of refractory clay remain.

POTTERY.

H. P. Kauffer and T. Fittler built a small pottery plant on Fourth street, near Warren, in the early sixties. Fittler soon sold out to Kauffer, who ran it down to the later Seventies, when it was allowed to fall into innocuous dessuetude. Where Kauffer procured his clay I never learned.

About the time he quit Andrew Gapter, an expert potter erected kilns in Randall's addition, corner Fourth and Lafayette streets. In 1881 or 1882 he applied to the writer for assistance, saying his capital was too limited to carry on the business. John A. Samborn came to his assistance and they conducted the business for a time. Gapter soon sold out to Samborn, but continued as foreman. In 1882, J. A. Willard, G. F. Piper, and M. G. Willard each bought a quarter interest. In 1883, Samborn sold out his interest to M. G. Willard. The business was considerably developed and its stoneware shipped to many surrounding towns. The Willards bought a block of land in West Mankato, at the Junction of the two railroads, on which to erect a large plant. But after investigation personally by the writer of the pottery business and the clay beds of the east and middle west, they concluded that stoneware clay could not be found here in sufficient quantities to warrant large outlay, and the business was therefore discontinued.

SEWER PIPE.

Sewer pipe, very large as well as small, was for several years manufactured at the cement works of cement and gravel. While very serviceable for small culverts and other open work, cement pipe has nowhere been a success against sewer gas.

CEMENT.

The hydraulic cement business in Mankato owes its existence to Capt. Beatty. In his experiment with limestone and the best stone and methods for burning lime, he became convinced that

cement of high grade could be made from Mankato stone, if he could only locate it and properly manipulate it to make a good article. Mrs. Beatty, better than anyone else, can tell of the numerous burnings of multitudinous stones and the more multitudinous manipulations carried on in the house—much to her discomfort. But she could not help rejoicing with him when she finally heard our geologist's cry "Eureka." The result was that Hartford, Connecticut capitalists became interested, and in 1884 built the immense plant of the Standard Cement Company in West Mankato, with J. S. Parsons, as president and U. Cummings, as manager, and later F. N. Merrill, manager. The business grew apace, within three years reaching a hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels annually. The disasters, or worse, that befell some of the owners a few years later, was more the cause of the partial stoppage of the works than lack of cement stone. The last few years it has been carried on in a smaller way by P. H. Carney & Sons.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

Standard Cement Company started the laying of Cement sidewalks about fifteen years ago, but soon discontinued it. Some of their work may be seen around Lincoln park and elsewhere in hexagonal blocks. The real thing, however, was started by Nyholm & Carlson in 1896. They sold in 1898 to Nels A. Johnson and John Asplund, who have pushed the business under the name of Mankato Sidewalk Company as the miles of walk bearing this legend testify. In 1901, they did a business amounting to \$17,000, and will double that the present year. Fowler & Pay commenced to lay cement walks in 1889, and have done a large business ever since. Both firms also lay cement curbs and gutters and both have crews abroad in other towns engaged in similar work.

MARBLE WORKS.

About the earliest I can gain any knowledge of as to monuments and Cemetery works was J. M. Sullivan in 1873. Later C. S. Terry was admitted to the firm, thereafter known as Sullivan & Terry. In 1877, they built for their business the "Marble Block," as they called it, corner Hickory and Second streets, the second story of which is the Masonic Lodge rooms. After several years prosperous business Sullivan left and the business languished and finally died.

A. R. Eckle commenced the business in a small way on Front

street in 1877. The next year, he moved to his present site on Jackson street. His business prospered from the start, at times requiring over fifteen men, until last year, he erected his fine double building.

A. G. Meyer, commenced his marble and granite business in Mankato in 1888 and has made it a success, as his works on Hickory street will show.

Joseph Masberg started his marble works on North Front street about twelve years ago, and is also still doing a prosperous business.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

M. Bergholz and Gottlieb Schmidt opened a harness shop in the "Bergholz Block," a little north of the present Mankato State Bank in 1859. On the death of Bergholz about 1869, Schmidt moved to Hickory street, where Pay's barn now stands and continued till 1872, when he built his large shop and store on Front street, over the spot where he had started thirteen years before. Since his death the business has been carried on at the old stand by his son, Oscar.

Guth Bro's. opened their shop on lower Front street, in 1864, and it is still doing its share of business, for many years past having been conducted by Henry, one of the original Bro's.

In 1865, W. B. Walker and J. D. Jones started a harness shop nearly opposite the present National Citizens Bank. A year later, Jones went out of the firm and Walker moved to the Dr. Clark building, about where Kruse's store is now. Later he built a shop where the Savings Bank is now, corner Front and Cherry streets, remaining there about five years. Then about thirty years ago, he built on his present location, and W. B. Walker & Son, are still doing a fine business at the old stand.

The writer is not quite certain when W. B. Liedloff started the harness shop nearly opposite the Clifton House, but sometime in the Seventies. At his death, John Krost bought out the business and conducted it there several years, and then moved to block fourteen, and after a year or two closed out. As in other industries, so in this, there have been several in business whose names and history the writer could not obtain. At one time there were no less than eight shops running here.

BAKERIES.

With all the other business the people of Mankato have done a great deal of eating, more than hotels and private families could provide for, hence the necessity of bakeries. Although Louckes & Loring were running a bakery on Front street, nearly opposite the present Review office, in the sixties and some later, Charles Heinze was no doubt the earliest and chief baker here for many years. He started in the Spring of 1862, in the historic Bergholz Block. About two years later, he erected his two story brick opposite, said to be the second built in the city. Here he carried on the business for ten years, when, desiring to expand his business still more, he built a two story brick on the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and conducted it till his brother, Ferdinand bought him out in 1879. The latter did his baking there till 1881, when he built a bakery on Front street, north of Mulberry street. He sold out here and in 1885 moved his bakery to his present Palace Restaurant, South of Jackson street.

Fred Eichhorn after working for Charley Heinze nine years and for Ferdinand five years, started a bakery of his own on North Front street, fifteen years ago, moving to his present location in 1893, his career showing that with thrift and industry none need despise the day of small things.

CANDY MAKING.

The candy business in a large way was first started here in 1890 by C. A. Everhart, Ernest Rosenberger and H. J. Kuhn at the corner of Front and Poplar streets. Two years later, Rosenberger sold out to H. A. Patterson. They added cracker machinery and continued the business as Mankato Cracker and Candy Co., until 1895, when they sold out to representatives of the National Biscuit Co., though they were then unaware that they were selling out to the trust. The business was run along till about 1900, when it was closed out by the trust.

After he sold out, Rosenberger formed a partnership with John C. Nobles and in 1893 started a new candy business on Front street, near P. K. Wiser's jewelry store. Nobles sold his interest in the Fall of 1895 to F. M. Currier. Two years later in 1897, they built their large up-to-date factory corner of Second and Walnut streets. Here their business has increased till they are employing about 35 hands and shipping their product all over Southern Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and South Dakota.

CIGAR MAKING.

Cigar making has never been a very large business in Mankato, but has been continuous since Charles Schildknecht began it in 1866, opposite the Clifton House, where he remained till he moved over to old fighting Block 14, where he has remained ever since. In later years he makes nothing cheaper than 10 cent cigars, always having aimed to make the best rather than the most, never having more than four employees.

Nic Peterson & Jarchow made cigars from 1875 to 1882.

H. R. Wiecking commenced the next year and is still in the business near the Clifton House, in later years having gone more into the jobbing business.

F. Pfeiffer did quite an extensive business in cigar making for several years, and is continuing it in a smaller way on Second street.

Schweitzer Bros., conducted a cigar factory in Block 14 about five years and at various times several others were engaged in the business.

Chas. Selleck is now making cigars in the old Martin store near Byron street. Joseph Binapfl started in the business ten years ago on Front street, near Elm, and Miller & Nigg three or four years ago on the opposite side of Front street.

Chas. Timmerman, located on Front street nearly opposite Hubbard's Mill, is now the largest cigar manufacturer here, employing eight or ten hands.

About a year ago Geo. W. Achard launched the Mankato Cigar Company in the Mills building on Front street south of Cherry.

TANNERIES.

A Mankato newspaper dated October 23, 1860, says that Porter & Co., have gone to work at their tannery. This was J. J. Porter. The location was on Warren Creek, Front street. A few years later, in 1862, the tannery was owned and operated by Jos. A. Church down to 1875. Ed. Grubb ran a small tannery from 1868 till about 1885 on Glenwood avenue.

SOAP MAKING.

About 1871, Poole Bros., started a soap factory, which a little later was carried on by Bierce & Poole. In 1873 they sold to A. C. Barney and M. G. Willard, who enlarged their plant in Le-

Hillier, the stone building beyond the Blue Earth bridge. They commenced shipping their goods abroad, making a specialty of "Savon Commercial," and using what has been called the handsomest label ever seen on a soap box.

It soon became evident that the home supply of tallow was insufficient for a large business; still they would have continued it, but in less than a year Constantine Eiselt came at them with such repeated and liberal offers, that they could not resist, and Eiselt then and there became sole proprietor of Mankato's soap manufactory. He immediately considered that his fortune was made and proceeded to spend nearly all his time in the saloon. The current chronicler says that in a very few weeks he ran the soap business into the ground, but I insist that he ran it down his throat.

BROOMS.

At various times Brooms have been manufactured at Mankato. That industry has been carried on with much vigor and success for about ten years past in West Mankato, near the watering trough by Bachertz Bros.

BOILER MAKING.

About 1880, one Chilson started steam boiler making at the corner of Poplar and Pike streets. J. D. Harding & Co., bought him out two years later and increased the business. They sold out in 1886 to C. C. Quinn, who largely increased the business. In 1894, he sold out to Green and others, who conducted the business in a moderate way till 1901, when they discontinued. Steam boilers are now made by both the Mankato Manufacturing Co., and Mayer Bros.

FIBER WARE.

On September 15th, 1885, having bought out the old Mankato Iron and Novelty Works, and other property adjoining comprising the most of Block 137, J. A. Willard and M. G. Willard commenced work, and before Christmas had built a brick factory 150 feet long, together with another over half as large and another much smaller, and later organized Standard Fiber Ware Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with J. A. Willard, as president and treasurer, and M. G. Willard, as secretary and manager. Early the next year they began to turn out "flax-fiber" water pails and wash basins. While the industry was at first somewhat ex-

perimental, the waterproofing and baking processes were so improved that the ware became in great demand. Dairy and Fire pails were added to the manufacture, also cuspidors, milk pans, floor and table mats and other articles, employing about fifty hands. The product was shipped to all parts of the United States, also to Canada, the West Indies and South Africa. It went down in the fall of 1897, with other industries conducted by the same parties, as a result of the hard times following the panic of 1893, and of the impatience of a few creditors, and it should be added perhaps partly because the owners undertook too much. Though poor consolation for the parties interested, it is better for the city that men undertake too much than that they undertake nothing.

BOTTLING.

The Bottling industry was carried on here for several years before by Peter Backes, but was taken up in a large way by our present mayor, Nic. Peterson, in 1887; yet he was his only employee for two or three years. Now, at his brick works on Front street below Rock, he employs six men bottling temperance drinks and mineral water and ships his goods to most all points within one hundred miles.

A. Paegel started a similar business in 1895, and put up his brick bottling works on Spring street, near Front in 1897.

MALT.

In 1892, Oscar and Herman Bierbauer, brothers, organized under the style of Mankato Malt & Grain Co., for the manufacture of malt for making soft drinks, maltrine, malt extracts, breakfast foods, beer, etc. They doubled the capacity of their works on Rock street in 1894, and expect to double it again within a year. They are now manufacturing 150,000 bushels a year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Leo Lamm commenced to make boots and shoes in 1855 at the corner of Front and Plum streets, where the business has remained ever since. By thrift and industry he built up a good business and made money, besides raising a very large family of children. He died in 1898, since which time the business has been carried on by his son, Simon C. Lamm.

E. J. Oglesby opened a shop in 1855 and continued to do a small business near the foot of Cherry street for twenty or thirty years.

B. Kohler commenced business in 1856, after working for Lamm a year. He also built up a profitable business and continued it at his large shop on Front street, below Plum until he retired in 1896, after forty years of business life.

Chauncey H. Austin commenced shoemaking in 1858, on the corner of Front and Hickory streets, now the Williams Block. Not many years later he moved south to the middle of the block, between Jackson and Cherry streets. Here he saved, and worked, and made money, and built his double store, and finally quit manufacturing and went into jobbing of boots and shoes with his son, Charles, as C. H. Austin & Son, selling out and going to the Pacific coast in 1900.

Peter Larson opened his shop about 1860, corner of Front and Jackson streets, where Nyquist & Iverson are now located, and continued the business about fifteen years until he went upon a farm.

B. Johnson has been running a little shop many years on Jackson street next to the Odd Fellows Block. Several other shops have from time to time done something along this line, but to no considerable extent, except J.G. Griebel and G. P. Griebel, who as Griebel Bros., commenced manufacturing in 1865, later building their two-story brick shop two or three doors north of the Clifton House. They continued to do a good business here for twenty years, then G. P., sold out to his brother, who soon began manufacturing quite extensively. His business expanded so that he was crowded out into other quarters with part of his manufacturing and employed as many as thirty hands during the next six or eight years. For some reason not given he contracted his business in 1893, but continued manufacturing until his death in 1901.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Jas. B. Hubbell seems to have been about the first to start this industry in Mankato, although not a tailor himself, in connection with his clothing store in Hubbell & Hawleys' Block, nearly opposite the Clifton House. From about 1857 until elected Register of Deeds two or three years later, he employed Wm. Irving as tailor. Mr. Irving continued the business and later removed to his corner, Front and Jackson, where the American Express Co., is now located, continuing in business until his retirement over twenty years ago.

Dentinger & Traub were in business in the early sixties and up till about 1870, on Front street, where the J. I. Case building now stands. Later Traub sold out and Louis Dentinger continued the business at various points down to about 1885.

The first brick tailor shop was built by J. C. Hanson about 1871, on Second street, just south of the City Hotel. Although not finding it a very favorable location Hanson remained there some ten or fifteen years, after which he was located at various points on Front street until he moved to Wisconsin in 1901.

For quite a good many years, up to about 1871, M. Schwarts had a tailor shop a little south of where the National Citizens Bank now stands.

In 1869, J. A. & J. P. McHenry commenced to prosecute quite an extensive business in this line in a frame building in Block 14, north of where Dr. Follman's store is now. They probably undertook too much for the time and place, and continued only about three years; but a number of our later Scandinavian tailors seem to have made their start with them.

Randall & Smith were probably the next largest operators in this line in an early day and gave employment to several Scandinavians already mentioned. At their old stand, two doors south of the old Frescholtz stand, and later in their brick building one door south, they did a good business in this line, in connection with their clothing business, down to about 1882.

M. O. Sundt started for himself in 1873, on Jackson street, where the Free Press building now stands. In 1887, he built and moved to his present location near Walker's Harness shop, and prospered.

Wendall Huettl opened a shop on the corner of Front and Washington streets in 1874, and has kept this location ever since, and is now doing a prosperous business in his new brick shop. His cousin, Peter Huettl opened shop lower down in 1890 and is now located on Front street near Elm.

Hans Jorgensen started for himself on Jackson soon after 1880, and in a year or two moved to Front street, where the south part of the Glass Block now stands. A few years later he sold to Pond Bros., and then became a member of the firm of Pond Bros. & Jorgensen. Most of the time for the next twelve or fifteen years he was connected with Pond Bros. The company at times employed as many as eight or ten journeymen tailors.

About three years ago Mr. Jorgensen with Otto Olson and H. Haugen formed the Mankato Tailoring Co., and opened up a shop on Front street just south of the Williams Block, where they still remain.

Ole Mickelson opened a shop about 1878 and has occupied several good locations on Front street, now occupying a shop near the old Austin shoe store.

Ole Monson after working for McHenry and others opened a small shop on Front street, just south of the Clifton House in 1887, where he did a good business until he sold out in 1894, since which he has been out of business or located elsewhere until a year ago, when he occupied the brick shop nearly opposite the National Citizens Bank. This shop had been occupied by J. S. Rolf for ten years, who then moved into his new shop just beyond the bridge, in North Mankato.

Andrew Madson after working sometime for Mr. Jorgensen opened a shop of his own about ten years ago and occupying several locations, the last on Jackson street. It is understood that he is just about to sell out and go elsewhere.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Mankato Gas Light Co., was organized in 1883, with L. Patterson and O. C. McCurdy as principal stockholders. McCurdy being manager. They at once built a substantial plant at the corner of Elm and Willow streets. Patterson sold out to McCurdy. During the early years of its history it was very unfortunate and called a "Man Killer." McCurdy and Jos. Presley having both been asphyxiated at the works during the same year. After his death, the McCurdy interest was sold to L. Patterson, J. B. Meagher, H. M. Hamilton, and R. E. Brown.

About 1884, a little electric light plant was started by F. L. Watters and C. M. Marsh at the Marsh cooper shop. Soon after it was moved to the Hubbard Mill and operated and expanded by Hubbard and Watters until 1888, when Watters sold out, and the Electric Light and Gas Companies were consolidated into the Mankato Electric Light and Gas Co. The electric lights continued to be operated by Hubbard at his mill, although he sold out to J. B. Meagher in 1897. In 1900, the Company was reorganized, Mason, Lewis & Co., of Chicago, becoming largely interested. In that year, extensive improvements were commenced in the plant so that it now occupies the whole half block on Willow street from

Elm to Rock street, the electric light plant being removed there from Hubbard's and largely increased. The gas plant has been practically rebuilt and greatly enlarged. This is also true of the Electric light branch of the plant. Two one hundred kilowat generators each with a capacity of 2,500, 16 C. P. lights were installed last year; also thirty-two open arc dynamos, and four large gas engines to furnish power, combined being 350 horse power. H. A. Patterson is president, and R. E. Brown, secretary, treasurer and manager.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing history of Mankato's manufactures during her first fifty years is rather imperfect and incomplete. It has not been possible to get the necessary facts, and no doubt, some things have been given incorrectly. I hope this may be a starting point or basis for fuller histories of some of the more important industries. Some that I have given considerable space to seem hardly worthy to be named, yet have had their place in the city's development. The great number that have disappeared naturally tend to depress us, and lead us to imagine the "Might have been's" of this history, and of this city.

Of course, a limited number of our manufactures have gone down because of lack of means, insufficient experience and innate bad management. Still it has struck the historian that more failed in our earlier days because of intemperate habits of the owners than from any other single cause.

There is no doubt but some of these and other manufactures might have been pushed to success here. Others were doomed to fall when they had run their necessary course, for the development of a new country. Some were doubtless throttled by unjust and discriminating freight rates against Mankato. Although few realize it, this process of killing the smaller towns at the expense of the larger, or more favored, was stayed to a remarkable extent by the Interstate Commerce Law, and also somewhat by local state laws, so that industries that could not thrive here twenty years ago may now be successful, as our railroad advantages are at present surpassed by few western towns; and there are few better distributing points in the west than Mankato.

BANKING.

By W. D. WILLARD, Esq.

Along with the Church and the School house in the new settlement of the far west goes the bank. We of this generation hardly realize how necessary an adjunct of modern business life the bank is. Only when financial stress, or other cause deprives us of this great distributor of the life blood of commerce, do we appreciate how hampered were our forefathers by the lack of banking facilities, or the primitive nature of such as they had.

Mankato was settled in the closing days of the era of "Wild Cat" banks, in the days when several of the States allowed the establishment of banks, whose sole purpose of existence seemed to be to issue paper money against assets, the character of which no one knew, or apparently cared. There was a great race among such banks to see who could get out the most currency. The question of redemption never entered into consideration. These issues of paper money had value in gold, all the way from zero up to par, according to the avarice or honesty of the issuing bank. A man who handled money needed a big volume giving values before he dared take currency. The great scheme of these issuing banks was to send their currency as far from home as possible so that it would not soon find its way back again.

In 1857, so great had been this evil that bills of one of our neighbor States had sunk to 17 cents on the dollar.

All of this was done away by the establishment of National Banks and the taxing out of existence of the State Bank issues.

Tradition says that sometime about 1854, our old friend, Geo. A. Clarke came west with a big grip of beautifully printed bills bearing the name of The Mankato Bank. These bills were to be the capital of the first bank at Mankato. My mother says she remembers very clearly Mr. Clarke's coming into their house, he was their next door neighbor back in Erie, Pa., and showing them with great pride the newly printed bills. He was just starting West. For some reason this bank never did any business though some \$60.00 of the bills got into circulation. Several of the old settlers remember having seen them. They were \$1.00 bills.

Of course, even from the first settlement, there were men who loaned money, among whom J. R. Tinkcom, who is still living with

us, and General J. E. Tourtellotte, who has not been forgotten. But the first real bank, which took deposits, and bought and sold exchange, was the Parry Bros., Edward R., and Richard Randolph Parry. They opened up in the month of March, 1857, and having in October, 1856, on their first arrival at Mankato, contracted to purchase of S. Kitchen, a lot, they built a small building where is now part of the Meagher building, 316 South Front street. The Parry family was wealthy and the opportunity for making money out west was unlimited, the ordinary rate of interest being 3 per cent per month or 36 per cent per year; and for anything but strictly first class loans, 5 per cent per month till due and 8 per cent thereafter, and all loans must be secured. The ordinary loan on a section of land was \$200.00, the amount it took to pay up the Government. Parry Bros., issued drafts on the Manufactures & Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia, and on New York Bankers, and also drafts on their father in Philadelphia, and with the slow transportation of those days, it was sometimes months before these drafts came to be paid, making the business very profitable.

Mr. Lamm tells how at the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, he was going to St. Louis, to buy goods for his store and had about \$1,500.00 in money. Parry Bros., asked him 2 per cent for a draft on the East, which he did not care to pay and in spite of his wife's protests, and Parry Bros., suggestion of the danger of robbery, he took the money with him in a belt next to his body. When at St. Louis, the banks paid him a premium for the money, some of which was gold.

With the war the bank closed early in 1862. Edward R. Parry, May 14, 1861, received a commission as First Lieutenant 11th U. States Infantry, and Richard R. Parry going back home to Philadelphia in 1862. Edward R. Parry died in 1874, a Major in the Regular Army, and Richard Parry still lives back in Pennsylvania, and still owns property here in Mankato.

In 1860, John W. Davis, of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, brother to W. W. Davis of this city and uncle to the Cashier of the Mankato Savings Bank, moved a bank, he had started in Garden City, to Mankato. He opened up in the building which stood next to what is now Dr. Follman's corner, but the next year, he went back to Fox Lake.

For the next two years there was no bank. Then in the fall of 1863, J. R. Tinkcom and Major E. H. Smith opened up a bank

at 308 South Front street, in a building standing where Kruse Bros. store now is. After a year's experience they discontinued, without profit it is said.

Money had been a very scarce article for several years from the panic of 1857, till the paper issues of the war began to make rising prices and "Good Times."

In 1865, J. J. Thornton & Co., opened a bank in the second story of the building now owned by Dr. Follman. The firm was composed of J. J. Thornton, late Senator M. S. Wilkinson, Katie A. Hubbell, wife of James B. Hubbell and John N. Hall. In 1866 they moved to the corner later purchased by the First National Bank, by whom it has been occupied to this day. On September 10th, 1868, their business was turned over to the First National Bank. In the meantime in 1866, the Banking firm of Lewis & Shaubut, composed of Wm. F. Lewis and Henry Shaubut, began business. In 1867, John H. Barr, father of Hon. Geo. T. Barr, entered the firm and they built for a banking house, the building adjoining the Williams Block. May 31st, 1868, Mr. Barr withdrew and the firm of Lewis & Shaubut continued business till October 2nd, 1876, when Mr. Henry M. Hamilton came into the firm. In 1877 they bought the building, 220 South Front street, now owned by George B. Owen. Mr. Hamilton retired in 1881. In 1883, Mr. Geo. T. Barr became a partner and the firm again became Lewis, Shaubut & Barr. Mr. Geo. H. Clark acted as cashier for the firm from 1876 to 1883, and Mr. G. T. Barr after that. On October 6th, 1886, the Mankato National Bank succeeded to their business.

The First National Bank began business September 10, 1868, with a capital of \$60,000.00. Among the incorporators were James B. Hubbell, John N. Hall, A. C. Woolfolk, Stephen Lamm, John F. Meagher, J. T. Williams, Daniel Buck, L. C. Harrington, brother to Dr. Harrington, John J. Shaubut, John A. Willard, Henry Foster, T. N. Boynton and E. P. Freeman. A. C. Woolfolk, Stephen Lamm, J. B. Hubbell, John F. Meagher, John B. Murphy, J. A. Willard, L. C. Harrington, Daniel Buck, and J. T. Williams were the first Board of Directors. Stephen Lamm and Henry Foster have been continuously connected with the bank since its organization and John A. Willard was until his death. The first officers were A. C. Woolfolk, President; John F. Meagher, Vice-President; John N. Hall, Cashier. A. C. Woolfolk was pres-

ident from September 10, 1868 to March 29th, 1872; J. B. Hubbell until January 14th, 1878; John A. Willard nineteen years to December 24th, 1896; Stephen Lamm from that time to date.

Mr. Hall was succeeded as cashier on April 1st, 1880, by Fred Busch, who, on May 1st, 1881, resigned and his place was taken by the late H. C. Akers, who held the office for two years and was succeeded by Geo. H. Clark, who came over from Lewis, Shaubut & Barr. Mr. Clark after fourteen years service gave place on January 1st, 1897, to Mr. L. A. Linder, who for ten years had been assistant cashier. Mr. Linder died September 21st, 1901, and his place was taken November 11th, 1901, by W. D. Willard. The first published statement of the First National Bank that I have been able to find October 1869, shows \$50,000.00 deposits; \$100,000.00 loans; the last report, deposits \$998,000.00; loans, \$821,000.00.

In December, 1871, Mr. John F. Meagher left the First National Bank and in April, 1872, organized the Citizens National Bank. Among the incorporators were John F. Meagher, Chas. F. Mansfield, Henry Wolfram, Geo. A. Clarke, Clark Keysor, Perry Wysong, J. A. James, Nicolas Weis, Alonzo Messer, J. H. Ray, Daniel Buck, J. T. Williams, Wm. Thomas, Jno S. Hinckley, T. N. Boynton, H. K. Cole, N. W. Dickerson and Wm. Condon. The first Board of Directors was composed of the following: H. Wolfram, D. Buck, J. W. Bishop, J. F. Meagher, M. Schwartz, Jno. A. James, Chas. Mansfield, J. J. Thompson, J. T. Williams, Wm. Thomas, and Wm. Condon.

Mr. J. F. Meagher, was President from 1872 until his death in 1897, when his place was taken by W. G. Hoerr. J. W. Bishop was the first Vice-President; John H. Ray, was Cashier from 1872 to 1883. W. G. Hoerr was Cashier from 1883 to 1897, when he was succeeded for a short time by John B. Meagher and later by H. E. Swan. Mr. Swan's recent resignation left a place which was filled by the election of James A. Ewing. When the Bank's first charter expired, in 1892, the name was changed and the Bank re-organized as the National Citizens Bank.

The first published statement of the National Citizens Bank dated October 3rd, 1872, shows deposits \$28,000.00; loans \$43,000.00. The last published statement, deposits \$1,168,000.00; loans, \$877,000.00.

In October, 1886, the Mankato National Bank succeeded

Lewis, Shaubut & Barr. Daniel Buck was President, Z. G. Harrington, Vice-President and Jno. R. Thomas, Cashier, capital \$100,000.00. The first Board of Directors included with the above, M. J. Severance, H. M. Hamilton, Wm. F. Lewis, Henry Shaubut, Geo. H. Marsh, Geo. T. Boynton, Wm. Frisbie, Nic. Lang, L. Patterson, G. Lulsdorf, Dr. Dornberg, Jno. A. Lewis and Fred Kron. Two years later, John H. Ray became President of the bank, from which time there has been no change in the officers. July 12th, 1898, the Mankato State Bank was organized with the same officers and Directors, and the Mankato National Bank went into liquidation. The reason for the change was the larger liberty of loaning enjoyed under the State Laws, National Banks not being allowed to make real estate loans. At the same time the capital stock was reduced to \$50,000.00.

The Mankato Savings Bank was organized in 1892, under the mutual law of the State. L. G. M. Fletcher has been President since the beginning. This bank has been very successful since starting. Deposits being now \$215,000.00.

A comparison by decades of the deposits and loans of the banks of this city will be very interesting.

1872 Deposits, \$ 175,000.00	Loans, \$ 250,000.00
1882 Deposits, 400,000.00	Loans, 450,000.00
1892 Deposits, 1,330,000.00	Loans, 1,260,000.00
1902 Deposits, 2,200,000.00	Loans, 2,680,000.00

In the same time interest rates have gone down from 3 per cent per month to 5 per cent per annum, and today, Minnesota is the cheapest place in America to borrow money and the banks of this city are going to New York to get loans because they can get better rates there than at home.



AGRICULTURE IN 1852 AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

By HON. E. T. CHAMPLIN.

President Grant in one of his messages used this expression: Agriculture is the ground work of our prosperity, a fact in more ways than one, that will be readily conceded. That statement especially applies to the City of Mankato.

Those resolute pioneers who fifty years ago pushed on to this remote part of the territory, found where we now are a vast forest stretching away to the north and east in its wild grandeur, untouched by the hand of civilization, and majestic in its solitude. To the south and westward was a boundless prairie, reaching even to the gulf on the south, and to the great mountain chain on the west, an empire, magnificent in its great possibilities of development and wealth.

Here where plain and forest met, they found nature's finest handiwork, where rich prairies spread their flower decked faces to the sun, where river and woodland, and lake, lending their beauties to the scene made a picture of surpassing loveliness.

Within the boundaries of this city, in the year 1853, George Van Brunt, plowed the ground and planted a field of corn, near the present Pleasant Grove school, on ground now crossed by State street. This was the beginning of agriculture in this county. In 1854, quite a number of immigrants arrived and located in different parts of what is now Blue Earth County. Their names were: Robt. Wardlow, S. T. Mills, Wm. Wood, C. N. Gilchrist, George Lamberton, Ed. Thompson, L. O. Hunt, J. R. Robinson, Calvin Webb, John Johnson, S. H. Thorne, and possibly a few others. They were actual farmers who under the most adverse circumstances, and facing all the obstacles that nature throws across the path of the pioneer, began the work of reducing a wilderness to the uses of civilization. Aside from their own strong arms, oxen were the

propelling power, and upon those patient beasts fell the burden of first opening the country to agriculture. The implements in use at that time for farming purposes were very crude, consisting of the old fashioned plow that had been in use for centuries, the rigid "A" shaped drag, the cradle, the hoe, the hand rake, the scythe, the fork, the axe, the flail, that had not yet altogether been discarded. With a yoke of oxen an acre, or acre and a half, could be plowed in a day. The seed was sown by hand and the ground harrowed with that ancient implement before alluded to. The grain was harvested with a cradle, and bound by hand. Two to three acres constituted a day's work for a man in cutting or binding. The process of stacking was nearly the same as that of the present time, and I might add, that it is about the only work on the farm, that has not met with a radical change. In 1855,-56, and 57, a large number of settlers arrived and located in all parts of the county, excepting the towns McPherson, Decoria, Rapidan, Lyra, Beauford, and Medo, these townships having been set apart by the government as a reservation for the Winnebago Indians, who occupied it until removed in 1863.

With the influx of population in 1857, came the threshing machine, consisting of a two horse tread power and a correspondingly small separator. One hundred and fifty bushels of wheat per day was about its capacity. Horses now began to gradually take the place of oxen, and the then recently invented reaper made its appearance for the first time in 1859. The reaper of that time was a bungling apparatus possessing barely enough advantage to supersede the cradle; the grain when cut fell upon a platform, back of the sickle, from which it was pitched or raked by a man riding upon the machine, and bound up in bundles by men following the reaper. In 1861, as many as six different kinds of reapers were in competition at the county fair. Seeders were now displacing the old method of hand sowing and an improved threshing machine, the sweep horse power, greatly increasing the amount of grain threshed per day was introduced. With these advantages in farm machinery, agriculture received a great impetus and many thought we had about arrived at the limit of invention in labor saving machines, and that human ingenuity was nearly exhausted, but other devices soon followed, among them the self-raking reaper of various models. Even these were soon superseded by harvesters, first introduced in 1868, and upon which two men rode and bound the grain as fast as it was cut. It was not long until

the wire binder supplanted the harvester and soon that gave way to the more complete twine binder of today.

In the growing of our great cereal, wheat, as well as of other grains the evolution has been truly astonishing. The man who swung the cradle fifty years ago could hardly have been induced to believe—had it been possible for him to have seen one—that the binder of today was used for the purpose of cutting and binding grain. The change in threshing is quite as wonderful from the flail to the steam thresher capable of threshing two or three thousand bushels a day. The same development is just as noticeable in other features of farming. Take for instance the process of making and storing hay, formerly the grass was cut with a scythe, not unlike the one pictured in the hands of old Father Time, the hay, when cured was raked by hand, or a revolving horse rake, that tried the patience of the holder, it was then pitched by hand until deposited in stack or barn. Now the farmer rides into the field and mows the grass, he rides and rakes the hay, and with a machine loader he rides and loads and deposits the load in the barn without the aid of a fork. The cultivation of corn is a striking example in this line of improvement and is in itself a revolution; formerly the corn was planted with a hoe, cultivated with a cultivator held by hand, and hoed by hand. Now the farmer rides while plowing with gang or sulky plow, he rides while planting the corn, he rides while cultivating it, he rides with weeder, and weeds it, and with corn harvester rides and cuts and binds it. It is possible to grow a crop of corn without setting foot upon the ground, and after it is grown he can husk it by machinery, and at the same time shred the stalks.

The changes in dairying have also been very great. Butter and cheese factories have largely succeeded the dairy work on the farm, and the cream separator the slow and unprofitable process of setting the milk in pans. The old time up and down churn has been relegated to oblivion, and without a sigh from those, who when boys, regarded it as an instrument of torture, and who, after an hours spasmodic labor in the vain endeavor to bring the golden prize, with arms and back aching, wished the inventor was suffering the horrors of Plutonia.

In days gone by it was considered necessary to delay the hen in her work, for the purpose of hatching chickens, but by a modern process they are turned out by the hundreds, and the hen is spared the monotonous task of setting for long weary weeks,

and can now apply herself to the delightful business of laying eggs.

I shall not attempt to go into statistics, and weary you with an array of figures, upon the number of car loads of stock grown, nor millions of bushels of grain of various kinds produced, neither shall I dwell upon present conditions understood by all. Suffice it to say that thirty-five thousand happy, prosperous and contented people, here enjoy the full measure of all that goes to make an advanced civilization, brought about by instrumentalities that we properly trace back to the soil from whence they sprung.

I have hurriedly presented agriculture in its condition fifty years ago, and have noted some of the steps along the line of its advancement to the present time. That the changes are very great, no one can deny, and when we consider, that many of the appliances in use in those early days, were the same that were used before the *Mayflower* sailed for America, the results appear still more wonderful. The method of sowing grain in vogue with our early settlers was identical with that in use along the *Nile* before the pyramids raised their converging heights above the plains of *Egypt*. The memory of many of you will not be taxed to recall the manner of threshing in the days of your youth, you I dare say have a very clear recollection of that ingenious contrivance for beating the grain from the straw, consisting of two sticks fastened together with strings, a veritable heirloom that had been handed down from father to son, from remote ages, the *flail*. It would not be surprising that some who are here today, should bear souvenirs upon their hands, in the form of scars made by that ancient implement, the *grain sickle*, the same as that used by the sandal footed patriarchs of old *Judea*.

Contrasting conditions of a half century ago with those of today, we are forced to the conclusion that far greater progress has been made during the past fifty years in agriculture than was made in all the preceding centuries.

Surveying the present, reviewing the past, and contemplating the future, we fail even in our most vivid imagination to conceive of anything of a like progress in the coming fifty years. However, agricultural schools are doing a great work along more scientific lines, and time may come when the farmer will take a handful of soil, analyze it, and determine its constituent elements, and its adaptation to the growing of certain crops, and thereby fix its market value per acre.

In this year of 1902, with every available acre of land under cultivation, with rich pastures with their fine herds, and luxuriant fields of grain on every hand, with graded highways and streams spanned with bridges of stone or steel, we compare the present status with the past. Where the rude log cabin, with puncheon floor and roof of shales, once stood, then the outpost of civilization, we now find the stately mansion well appointed, with its groves, orchards, and buildings, a home in keeping with the industrial situation of the present, where the luxuries of the past have become necessities, and where the privations incident to early settlement are but reminiscences or traditions. The daily mail and the telephone have in a measure overcome the isolation of farm life.

Where the Indian skulked, rifle in hand from his tepee, to kill some luckless bird or beast, there now stands the school house, with its trained teacher and modern appointments, where a better education can be obtained than in the Eastern academy of fifty years ago. It is something of a gratification to know that in accomplishing the results above mentioned, we have not been obliged to go across the sea, or to foreign lands for any of our machinery or appliances, that have been such aids to our present high position in agriculture, they are all the work of American genius.



OLD SETTLER'S DAY.

JULY 3, 1902.

ADDRESSES AT SIBLEY PARK.

**Address of Welcome by GEN. J. H. BAKER, President
of the Celebration.**

It is fitting that upon this, our fiftieth natal day, we should properly celebrate the opening of our valley, and the founding of our city, with observances the most impressive. Therefore with anthem and eulogy, with elaborate papers and orations, with banners and badges, with music and song, we proudly commemorate the day and the men, who started us on the voyage of life.

Fifty years have fled, since a few brave men, poor in everything, but that lofty Anglo-Saxon spirit, which dares all things and accomplishes all things, planted, in primeval solitudes, the rude foundations of this American colony. In this hour of our rejoicing, our thoughts, and our sympathies run back to that day, when our altars were first reared, and our civilization had its first lodgment in the upper valley of the Minnesota river.

While we enjoy the abounding present, and indulge proud hopes for the future, yet, for this day, we will, for the greater part, live in the past. We will ascend the stream of time, and mingle our thoughts and our feelings with the rude life of the frontier; we will feel its wants, and its deprivations, we will behold its solitude and savage environments; then following the new-born rivulet, as the beginning of some mountain stream, we pursue its sinuous course, now amid verdant scenes, and then over rocks of danger and grief, till we emerge into these happier days of peace and prosperity. On this day, too, we may indulge the feeling of local pride on the achievements, which have been wrought, upon the victories, which crown our brows with an honorable measure of success. That feeble beginning has been productive of the happiest results.

A great battle excites admiration, and inspires songs of epic praise. But how much better for the happiness of mankind, was

the planting of a civilized community in a great wilderness, where justice, law, liberty and refinement might find a perpetual home.

In its splendid consequences, the historical event we this day celebrate, is really worth more to the world, than scores of great battles, which shine, with lurid light, on the pages of history. As we regard the actors in that original drama, we find the tomb has closed over many—too many—of those adventurous spirits, who created our earlier history. Hanna, Goodrich, Warren, Thomson, Jackson, Van Brunt, Shoemaker, and other memorable men, are beyond the stars. Their familiar forms are not to be seen in this rejoicing throng. We lovingly recall their memories and summon their spirits to behold this joyous scene. Ambition did not disturb their quiet and stainless lives:

“Far from the madding crowd’s ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.”

Upon their graves, we here and now scatter the flowers of sweet remembrance.

But there are still those among us, whose lives have been bounteously lengthened out to behold this happy day. Here sits P. K. Johnson, the typical “Old Settler,” still full of life, and abounding in humor. As Walter Scott, says:

“Old age ne’er cools the Douglas blood.”

Here too, are John S. Hinckley, Hiram Fuller and W. W. Paddock, all of the immortal era of 1852. Time’s “effacing fingers” have spared both their bodies and their minds. They shall be the first to be decorated with the memorial souvenirs given by the people of Mankato, to our Territorial pioneers. These, and others of that early colony, have come to gaze again upon the scenes of their early struggles, to hear “that sweet story of old,” and to receive a hearty out-pouring of respect from this superb audience. To paraphrase the words of Webster, on a most august occasion.” “They have outlived the hardships, they have outlived the dangers of the frontier, they have outlived their contemporaries, but they never can outlive the affection and gratitude, in which they are held by their fellow citizens.”

In the presence of this bright scene of the twentieth century, we can realize that the day of the frontiersman, has passed away. There is no longer a frontier. That uncertain and shadowy line, which once existed between civilization, the wilderness and the

barbarian, has vanished from the land. And that wonderful border life, so full of wild incidents of perils, with only barbarians for neighbors,—that era in American history, no longer exists. The bold frontiersmen, who were the picket guards of civilization, have been relegated to history; they were the grand fore-runners of states and empires. But their mission is accomplished. The surface of America is now dotted with people, from ocean to ocean. The early pioneer hereafter will be the interesting victim of the novelist, as well as the subject of the historian. The literary ferret will hunt their lives for romances, and their exploits will be celebrated in story and song, with

“Tales that have the rime of age.”

It is fitting, on this noted occasion, that we should have here assembled, an audience becoming the men and the event we celebrate. Here is the first Governor of Minnesota, ripe in years, splendid in achievement, the great historic character of our Commonwealth, the Nestor of them all.

Here is the chief magistrate of the State, accompanied by his staff, to grace and honor this occasion. Here are worthy representatives of that august body, the Supreme Court, and of the Circuit Court. Here is the President of the Board of Regents of the State University. Here is that distinguished body, the Historical Society, represented by its officers and Executive Council. Here is a distinguished array of men, conspicuous for worth and influence, from every portion of the State. They have come to join us, and congratulate us, on this memorable jubilee.

It is made my agreeable duty, to welcome these distinguished guests to our celebration and our hospitality. Welcome, thrice welcome! Welcome from all kindred cities! Welcome from all this great valley! There are no strangers in Mankato today. We are loyal citizens of Minnesota, and our hearts are one. For this day's work, most appropriately indeed, we stand on historic ground. Within a few rods of where we are now gathered, passed that intrepid French voyager, LeSueur, more than two hundred years ago. It was a cold September day, when he turned the prow of his felucca into yonder river, which divides this mound. On this ground, seventy-five years before the Declaration of Independence, these daring adventurers camped, and like Cortez and Pizarro, here indulged their dreams of gold.

On this very ground, in 1837, camped the distinguished French scientist, Jean M. Nicollet, and from this very eminence, with

his instruments, took the latitude and longitude of the mouth of yonder Blue Earth river. Accompanying him, was that gallant Pathfinder of the West, Gen. John C. Fremont. Here, and on this mound, that notable Baron of the Border, Henry Hastings Sibley, camped in the fall of 1840, and chose this place as a site for one of his trading posts, and the log building stood on the very spot where this platform now stands. Since that time, it has been called Sibley's Mound. On the other side of the river, two centuries ago, Le Sueur says there was a Sioux village, and on this side of the river, there was an Indian village sixty years ago, with a chief whose name was Mahkato. This confluence of the waters of the Blue Earth and Minnesota rivers, was a noted spot, in the years of the long ago, and thronged with barbaric life. The very atmosphere of this mound is perfumed with recollections of some of the earliest and most romantic events, recorded in the history of our state. It is, therefore, a consecrated and venerable spot, which we have chosen as the scene of this historic celebration. But to conclude: These fifty years have passed as a tale that is told. This occasion itself, will soon pass into history. Certainly not we, and but few of our children, can expect to behold its return.

Who shall stand here fifty years hence, to celebrate the Centennial of Mankato? What Governor, what illustrious men of the state, then as now, shall grace the occasion with their presence? We cannot anticipate that day; we cannot penetrate the distant regions of futurity. But whosoever they are, they assuredly will recount the proceedings of this day. They will celebrate then as we do now, the story of our common pioneers, and the planting of this city. Whosoever they may be, we bid them welcome to these groves, to these healthful skies, to these verdant valleys, to these everlasting hills. May the rounded century find them in the enjoyment of good government, of civil liberty, of perpetual peace, with an opulence of culture, and all crowned with the genius of Christianity itself.

**REMARKS BY HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, FIRST GOVERNOR OF
MINNESOTA.**

Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the beautiful spot that you have selected for this occasion. In all the broad State of Minnesota (and fifty years of it I have seen) I know of no place, that at all compares with this.

I have not much to say here today. Indeed I do not think

I should be called upon to make a speech. I am too old and you are too young. I have a remembrance of this spot in 1851, when a commission, of which I was a member, came to Traverse des Sioux, to make a treaty with the Indians and secure the opening of these lands for settlement. I recollect upon that occasion that a company left in canoes to go up to the Blue Earth river. That was then a distant and unknown land which men would seek to find.

What they did there and what they thought of the land I never knew. Now see what has been accomplished in those few years. How populous is this State of Minnesota. How many large and beautiful towns. I congratulate you, who live here, that you have one of the most beautiful towns in the State of Minnesota. In early days I came here frequently. In later days I do not come, but I can assure you, that I am amazed at the great change that has taken place in the few years that I have been absent.

One thing I have noticed in your city, and am pleased to see, is its educational institutions. They are everywhere a great strength. We have here a great state and these institutions have penetrated every part of it and are found in all its new counties. They have helped to build it up to its present greatness.

You recollect the time when Minnesota was first settled, and the immigration was equally great to the gold fields of California, and the prediction was then, that the coast would rival the North Star State, but we have surpassed it in population, and we shall continue to do so. All these things must be gratifying to you. I feel almost as proud to be here today as I would to be in the better regions above. The next to that place is this land.

Thanking you for the kind attention and reception you have given me, I will close.

ADDRESS BY REV. JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, D.D.

Mr. Chairman, fellow citizens, and you who were the early settlers. I am happy to be here. I am glad to be remembered on such an occasion. I am probably the first white child born in this valley and my mother was the first white woman that ever settled in it. My parents came here in 1834, when there was only a small portion of the State opened to settlers and all this part of it was inhabited only by Indians. Those who came here first did so for various reasons. Father

Hennepin and Le Sueur came only as discoverers and soon departed. Others came like my parents, to prepare the way for coming civilization. They came that they might teach the Indians and prepare them for the change which was to come. They came because they saw this land was to become a great country and it should be prepared for its splendid destiny by teaching the aborigines of Christ. If the work had been commenced earlier, I believe a great deal of the trouble with the Indians would have been avoided. It was only seventeen years, from the time that these teachers of Christ first set foot upon this land, before the Indian massacre. Such a short time was not sufficient to regenerate a barbarous race.

Now my friends just a word upon the condition of this country at the time my parents first came into it. Oxen were used some at that time to travel with. When moving from one place to another the Indians would take the tepee, fasten it to the end of some poles and, if they had a pony, would fasten the poles on the pony's back and so travel. Most Indians were too poor to have ponies. In that case the squaw would roll the tepee up with what cooking utensils she had, strap it to her back, and, if she had a papoose, that would be strapped on top, while the man would walk ahead, carrying only his weapon.

I remember very well seeing Little Crow. He was then a young man. He came up where we lived with a stock of blankets to secure a wife. The Indians had a school there, and an Indian girl, the daughter of the chief, taught the school. She was a pretty young woman. Little Crow visited the Indians and got on good terms with them and then he told the object of his visit, and asked the old chief for his daughter. He secured the daughter, and now I will just continue the story. Little Crow was so well satisfied with the lady that he wanted more of the family. Within two years he was back after the third daughter.

I did not come here to make any great speech, but permit me to add a word. When I was a boy I did not intend to be a missionary when I grew up. I had seen John C. Fremont and Nicollet travel through here and greatly admired them and their work. My ambition was to be a great explorer and naturalist. But my father was growing old and who would carry on the work that was just commenced. It takes years to build character and I believed some one should do it, so I gave up my first love and took the place of my father.

I believe more and more the older I grow that the Christian religion makes more toward the civilization of mankind than all other causes put together.

ADDRESS BY REV. ALFRED LONGLEY RIGGS, D.D.

A community is enriched by the variety of elements that go to make up its population. It is also enriched by its contributions to other communities—by the influences that have gone out from it, and the people it has contributed. One element you may not have thought of—the Indian. But the Indian is a valuable historical asset of this Minnesota River Valley. You have been brought into most intimate relation to him. He occupied these fair lands before you, and has left his names on many of your bright lakes and streams. His relation to you is not only recorded in the names on your geography, but in the personal history of many a home; in blood and fire, and suffering it has been recorded. As you have been in the past, so are you still related to him. The Indians whose homes and hunting grounds were here, were driven forth by their own mad folly. They were taken elsewhere to begin a new life, and you are significantly related to this new life.

The execution of those Indians in 1862, was not, as many seem to consider it, a legalized revenge for their savage barbarities. Though many incidents of that occasion reflect no honor on those connected with them, and will be sorely regretted by the next generation if not by us, yet it was a judgment of righteousness, however imperfectly administered. It was Mankato's contribution to the new life of the Indian of today. The lesson was known and pondered from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and to the Southwestern plains. That prison which was the death trap for some, came to be the door of hope for many more. There they abandoned their heathen gods and accepted the Christian's faith. When they were finally carried to their new homes along the Missouri River, they went as regenerated men, and there have lived faithful and consistent Christian lives, sending forth and supporting Christian missionaries of their own. Thus the message of law and love has gone forth to other tribes until all are influenced and redeemed. No greater social revolution has taken place among any people than among the Indian tribes of our country within the last fifty years.

The new Indian of today is loyal to our government and our flag. His children sing with ours "Hail Columbia" and "The

Star Spangled Baner." His ambition is no more to keep up the traditions of his fathers, but to come into full participation in our citizenship. He pays taxes, votes, works the roads, holds office more willingly and intelligently than the average of recently made citizens of foreign birth.

Time and again in the history of the world governments have been overthrown, fruitful countries made desert, and nations obliterated. Robbers and barbarians can do these things. But to make the desert blossom again, to establish beneficent laws, and above all to lift up a people from a lower grade to a higher, these are achievements only of the highest Christian civilization.

My friends, sympathize with the Indian you have helped to save. Honor him for the progress he is making in the face of so many difficulties. Encourage him; believe in him; Consider as one of your most valuable historical assets, your share in the redemption of these Indian tribes.

LE SUEUR, THE FIRST WHITE EXPLORER OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY, BY WARREN UPHAM, SECRETARY OF THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In this celebration of the completion of fifty years from the founding of Mankato, it is well that we look back for a few minutes to the time, a little more than two centuries ago, when this fertile region of the Minnesota River valley was first seen by white men. The name of the first explorer here, Le Sueur, is preserved for all time to come in the naming of a county, a town, and a river. He was the leader of the greatest enterprise undertaken in the area of Minnesota by the French during their period of exploration and ownership of this region, in coming up all the length of the Mississippi river, with a party of about thirty men, to the Blue Earth or Mahkahto river in the year 1700, for mining what he thought to be an ore of copper. His camp during the winter of 1700-1701, close to the locality of his mining, was only a few miles from this city. Let us therefore review somewhat briefly the life of this leader in exploration of this Minnesota river and valley.

Pierre Charles Le Sueur was born in 1657, of parents who had emigrated to Canada from Artois, France. He came to the Mississippi, probably with Nicolas Perrot, by way of the Wisconsin river, as we learn from La Harpe, in 1683, his age being then

twenty-six years. The remaining years of the century, excepting expeditions for the sale of furs in Montreal and absence in voyages to France, he spent principally in the country of the Sioux (the Dakotas).

He was at Fort St. Antoine, on the east shore of Lake Pepin, with Perrot, in 1689. At some time within a few years preceding or following that date, he made a canoe trip far up the Mississippi, this being the first recorded exploration of the course of the "Father of Waters" through the central part of our state. Le Sueur said that he ascended the river more than a hundred leagues above the falls of St. Anthony, which statement, according to Hon. J. V. Brower, places the northern limit of his exploration in the vicinity of Sandy Lake.

Very probably Charleville, whose narration of a similar early expedition of a hundred leagues on that part of the Mississippi is preserved by Du Pratz, was a companion of Le Sueur, so that the two accounts relate to the same canoe trip. Charleville said that he was accompanied by two Canadian Frenchmen and two Indians; and it is remarkable that Charleville, like Le Sueur, was a relative of the brothers Iberville and Bienville, who afterward were governors of Louisiana.

In 1693, Le Sueur was stationed, by order of Frontenac, the governor of Canada, at Chequamegon bay, on the southwest side of Lake Superior, for maintaining peace between the Ojibways and the Sioux, his influence with the latter being great.

Two years afterward, in accordance with Frontenac's order, he established a trading post on Isle Pelee, or Prairie island, west of the main channel of the Mississippi river, between Lake Pepin and the mouth of the St. Croix. In the summer of the same year, 1695, he went to Montreal, taking with him a Sioux chief, the first of his people to see Canada.

Sailing thence to France, Le Sueur took some of the blue or green earth which he had obtained from the Blue Earth river, and L'Huillier, one of the king's officers, assayed it in 1696. The next year Le Sueur was commissioned to open mines in the region which is now Minnesota. But disasters and obstacles deterred him from this project until three years later, when, having come from a second visit in France, with thirty miners, to Biloxi, near the mouth of the Mississippi, he ascended this river in the year 1700, using a sailing and rowing vessel and two canoes.

Coming forward along the Minnesota river, he reached the

mouth of the Blue Earth on the last day in September. Half of the party built and fortified a camp, which was named Fort L'Huillier, situated beside the Blue Earth river a league from its mouth, and near the junction of its tributary, the Le Sueur river. It was in the well watered, partly timbered, but mostly prairie district of this Blue Earth county, which Joseph N. Nicollet, two-thirds of a century ago, called the Undine Region. Others of the party went to hunt buffaloes, of which four hundred were killed, skinned, quartered and placed on scaffolds in the fort, to be frozen and thus kept as the principal provisions for the winter.

In April, 1701, Le Sueur's party mined, according to the relation of Penicaut, one of the number, more than 30,000 pounds of the supposed ore. They selected 4,000 pounds of it, which Le Sueur ordered to be carried to the fort and brought away on his return. Leaving a garrison at the fort, he again navigated nearly the whole length of the Mississippi and arrived at the Gulf of Mexico in February, 1702. Thence, with Iberville, the governor of Louisiana, who was a cousin of Le Sueur's wife, he sailed for France on April 30th, taking the ore, of which, however, nothing more is known. It was a peculiar dark green shale, which outcrops in the bluffs of the Blue Earth river, or perhaps an equally remarkable blue earth of the same vicinity, which the Sioux used as a pigment, in either case worthless as a source of copper or any metallic product.

Le Sueur, in leaving the Mahkahto river and mine, took twelve of his men in the sailing and rowing vessel, with the cargo of green or blue earth. Thirteen others of the French remained at Fort L'Huillier, apparently with the intention to make this a permanent trading post or colony. But they were soon attacked by Maskoutin and Fox Indians, three of the French being killed, which caused the others to abandon the fort, hiding their mining tools and whatever they could not carry away, and to descend the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers in their canoes. One of the most interesting quests for historians and antiquaries in Minnesota is to search in the vicinity of the old Fort L'Huillier, about five miles southwest of Mankato, for the articles of the old French camp thus hidden just two hundred years ago.

Gen. James H. Baker, of this city, informs me that he and others have given much time to such examination of the Blue Earth valley near the described Fort L'Huillier, without being able to identify the exact locations of either the fort, or the mine,

from which a closer search for the concealed mining tools, etc., might be undertaken with much expectation of finding them.

Records in Canada preserve the date of Le Sueur's marriage, at Boucherville, March 29, 1690, to Marguerite Messier, whose mother, as Dr. Neill, the historian of Minnesota, ascertained, was a sister of Iberville's father. Le Sueur had four children, three daughters and a son. A letter of Cadillac, written in 1712, cited in the Margry Papers, states that after the appointment of Iberville to Louisiana, Le Sueur had his family remove there, and that they were then living in Louisiana, where Le Sueur had died of sickness. Another account indicates that he died during his return from France.

It was probably his son, Jean Paul Le Sueur, born in Canada, June 1, 1697, who was active in the Natchez war, in 1730 and 1731. Charlevoix, as translated by Shea, said of this Le Sueur that he "had come when quite young from his native Canada to Louisiana, and had grown up among these tribes (Choctaws, Natchez, and others.) With great toil he visited all the villages (of the Choctaws); he was well received everywhere, and had no great difficulty in forming the corps of seven hundred warriors—whom he led straight against the Natchez." Shea and others have not clearly distinguished this Le Sueur from the explorer of Minnesota; but, as before stated, Pierre Charles Le Sueur is said by different authors to have died before 1712, and the work done in the Natchez war, as here noted and attributed to Jean Paul Le Sueur, seems impossible to anyone at an age of more than seventy years.

Within the first few years after Le Sueur came to the upper Mississippi and to the area of this state, he had acquired acquaintance with the language of the Sioux, and had almost certainly traveled with them along the Minnesota river. From his first Christian name, Pierre, as Neill and Winsor think, with whom I fully coincide, came the French name St. Pierre, in English, St. Peter, by which this river was known to the white people through more than a hundred and fifty years. In 1689, when Perrot, at his Fort St. Antoine, took ceremonial possession of this region for France, Le Sueur was one of the witnesses, and the rivers St. Croix and St. Peter were mentioned with these names.

We possess little of Le Sueur's own writing, but good accounts of his life and work have come down in the narrations of others. He was a man to be relied on for successful leadership

in great and difficult enterprises, not inclined to boast, and a strict adherent to truthfulness, unlike some others of his times, as Hennepin, La Hontan, and Sagean. He surpassed any other man, during that hundred years of French occupation of what is now Minnesota, in the extension of geographic knowledge of its area, in his acquaintance with the Dakota people and influence in their councils, and in the establishment of the fur trade and other commercial development of this region.

THE FOUNDING OF MANKATO, BY THOS. HUGHES.

The mouth of the Mahkato, or Blue Earth river, at the great bend of the Minnesota, was a point which naturally attracted the attention of the pioneer of fifty years ago.

Rivers and lakes were about the only objects the maps of the period had to show, and in those days, when they formed the main avenues of commerce, it is no wonder they arrested the settlers' attention. A point so far from the mouth of the Minnesota, where its main tributary branched, must needs be the main terminus of the river's traffic. Providence had evidently intended that here should be an important city. The geographical importance of the spot was what mainly impressed the early settler.

We of today, from the vantage of half a century's development, can see other indications of the divine purpose—in the piling here of inexhaustible stone-quarries; in the depositing here of vast beds of clay already mixed for the brick kilns; in the planting here of great quantities of lime and cement rocks; in making here the trysting place of the great prairies of the West and the vast forests of the East, where the wealth of both should gather.

In the winter of 1851-2, there resided at St. Paul two men—brothers in law—who were and had been prominent in the early history of the capital, namely: Henry Jackson and Parsons K. Johnson.

The former had come to St. Paul in 1842, and had been its foremost trader, first postmaster, member of its first council; and both had been members of the first Territorial Legislature.

These men had noted the geographical advantages of the mouth of the Blue Earth, and while on a steamboat excursion in 1850, had been greatly impressed with the beauty and fertility of the country about it. When, therefore, the land was ceded to the whites by the great Sioux treaties of 1851, and there was a

rush of settlers into the Minnesota valley, Messrs. Jackson and Johnson concluded to plant a townsite in their favorite Blue Earth region.

Accordingly on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1852, having associated with them in the project another St. Paul resident, named Daniel Williams, they started for their chosen locality. Jackson and Johnson led the way in their cutter and Daniel Williams and two hired men followed in the sleigh of Louis De Moreau, a St. Paul teamster, who had been hired to carry them and the goods and provisions. With the party, also, went W. W. Paddock to see the country.

Old Winter, which the week before had sent the mercury 30 degrees below, had suddenly lost his grip and the weather was as balmy as April. The snow having mostly disappeared, our travellers' progress was slow and tedious. The first night was spent with the old Indian interpreter, Hugh Quinn, just above Ft. Snelling. The second night they lodged with Tom Holmes, who had just built the first log cabin on the present site of Shakopee. The third night found them at the trading post of Nelson Robert, a mile or two below the present city of Belle Plaine. Here Jackson was taken sick and returned home in the cutter, with one of the hired men. The rest of the party pressed on, and camped the fourth night, where the city of Le Sueur now stands. Here Messrs. Cathcart and Christie, had just located a townsite and they were greatly exercised by the advent of Johnson's party, fearing they would jump their valuable claim, and spent all night under arms, staking the ground and building pole shanties in the brush. By noon next day Traverse des Sioux was reached—then the principal point in the Minnesota valley—where the year before the great Sioux treaty had been held. David Faribault and Alexander Graham had trading posts here, and Nathan Myrick had opened a store at this point since the previous November, in charge of his brother, A. J. Myrick. Here too were the three neatly painted Mission buildings of the A. B. C. F. M., and a few log houses, giving the place an air of civilization.

After dinner our party proceeded as far as Joseph Provencelle's trading post, about where the St. Peter Asylum now stands. The river had to be recrossed here, but the recent thaw detained them at the cabin of Provencelle's, or Le Blanc, as he was usually called, until morning, when they passed over on the fresh formed ice.

No sooner was the Kasota side reached, than the progress of our party was arrested by a more serious obstacle, in a vast camp of Indians. The chief, "Sleepy Eyes" declared that his young men would not permit the whites to settle at the mouth of the Blue Earth, as it was the key to their best hunting grounds, and there was located one of their principal sugar camps. To the suggestion that the Indians by the recent treaty had sold all these lands to the whites, the old chief answered, that they had not yet received their money. Matters were looking dubious, when the happy thought struck Mr. Johnson of introducing a lobby into the court of his red Majesty. The interpreter on this occasion was Joe Provencelle, the half breed trader, with whom Johnson's party had stayed the previous night. He was a son-in-law of Sleepy Eyes. Calling him aside Johnson explained, that if the Chief permitted them to proceed, they must hire him to help transport their load to its destination, because of the thaw, and a tempting price was offered. The lobby was successful, and it did not take Joe long to persuade his father-in-law to allow his special friend, Johnson, to settle on the coveted spot. Johnson gave the chief, also, an order upon Jackson for a barrel of pork, which helped to seal the friendship of his highness.

Piloted by Provencelle, the founders of our city reached their destination on the afternoon of Thursday, February 5th, 1852, and camped on the east bank of the Blue Earth, at the south foot of Sibley Mound. Classic in many an Indian legend and French adventure was the ground they stood upon. Just across the Blue Earth was the site of an ancient Indian village, where the old chief, Mahkato, held sway. Here was the home of Akitchetah-dutah, whose sad tale of paternal love is worthy of immortal song. Here the Indian maiden Hapan, had poured out her lament and life for her unfortunate lover. Here had lived the Indian chief, Oukantape, who, in 1695, had accompanied Le Sueur to Montreal and died there, after twenty-two days illness; and here, five years later, Le Sueur had met sixteen of his weeping relatives. A mile or two up the Blue Earth was the site of old Ft. L'Huillier, built by Le Sueur in the autumn of 1700, while hunting for copper in the clayey banks of the river, and where to this day the goods and tools of his garrison are cached. Near by is the deposit of blue or green clay, famed as pigment among all the aborigines, and which gave the river its Indian name "Mahkato," by us translated "Blue Earth." Not far off is the "Haunted Valley," the

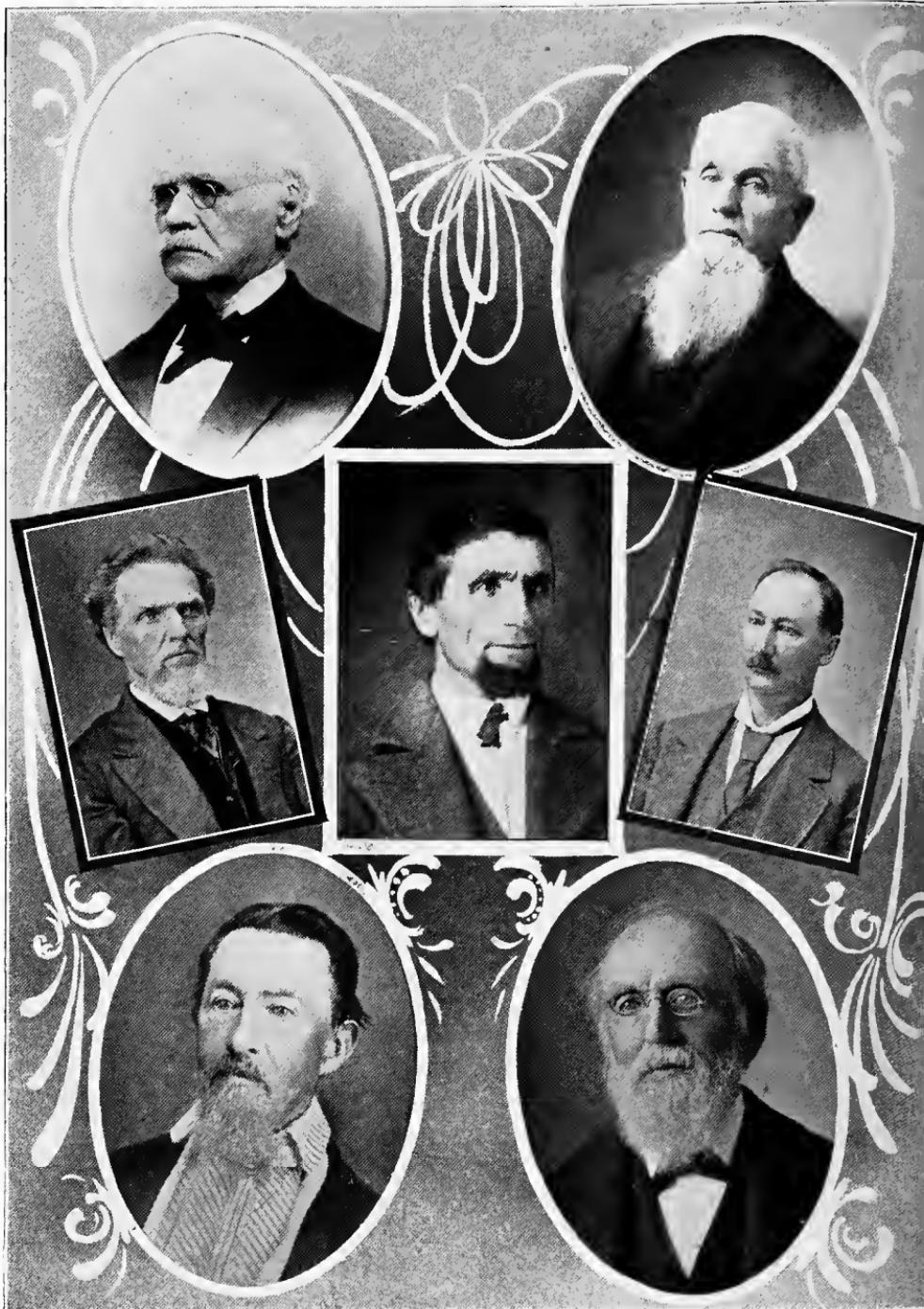
scene of the romantic legend of War Eagle and his Chippewa bride—a story worthy of a Cooper.

Upon examination, Mr. Johnson discovered that the land adjoining the Blue Earth was subject to overflow, and hence the narrow strip of prairie, lying along the river from Warren's creek to the stone quarry bench, was selected as the site for the future city. A beautiful spot it was, covered with tall grass, which waved in the breeze like a field of ripened grain, interspersed here and there with clumps of trees. On one side the river afforded a convenient landing just above highwater mark, while on the other side the great forest climbed in terraces up the high bluff and far beyond. In the edge of this forest was a pond of water, encircled by a grove of tall graceful poplars, the center of which was about where the fire station now stands. At the south end of this pond, near the present site of Masonic Hall, the first camp was pitched on the sixth of February, 1852.

After hauling together a few logs, De Moreau and Paddock returned to St. Paul, leaving Johnson and Williams, and John James, a hired laborer, to fashion the cabin. No great architectural skill was displayed in its construction. A low log shanty, twelve feet square, plastered with black loam, gathered from half thawed gopher hills, bark roofed, and earth floor, it stood on the rear of lot 4, Block 6, just back of Scott's second hand store. The single opening in its easterly end served, for economy's sake, the double purpose of door and window.

While Johnson and his companions were erecting this first edifice in the new city, Jackson was booming the future metropolis in St. Paul. By February 14th, he had added seven new members to the townsite company, making ten in all, as follows: Henry Jackson, P. K. Johnson, Daniel Williams, Col. D. A. Robertson, Justus C. Ramsay, John S. Hinckley, Robert Kennedy, J. M. Castner, D. F. Brawley, and Wm. Hartshorn. A day or two later Jackson, Robertson, Hinckley and Evans Goodrich left St. Paul to visit the new settlement and carry provisions for it. After sixteen days spent in inspecting the new town and exploring the adjoining country, the first three and Mr. Johnson returned, leaving Goodrich, Williams and James to hold the townsite.

The honor of christening the future city was accorded to Mrs. P. K. Johnson and Mrs. Jackson, who called it "Mankato," upon the suggestion of Col. Robertson. Robertson had taken the name from Nicollet's book, in which he compared the "Mahkato" or



PIONEERS OF 1852.

COL. D. A. ROBERTSON.
JOHN S. HINCKLEY.
M. H. BERGHOLTZ.

JACOB GUENTHER

W. W. PADDOCK.
EVANS GOODRICH.
H. A. FULLER.

“Blue Earth” river, with all its tributaries, to the water nymphs in the legend of Undine. Through some strange misunderstanding of the text, he thought the name to be that of a German nymph, when in fact it was the Indian name of the Blue Earth river, so given from the famous Indian pigment found upon its banks as we have stated. Though in a way unintentional, no more appropriate name could have been given our city, than that of the noble river at whose mouth it is located.

In the spring of 1852, the Townsite company induced Captain Maxwell to make three trips up the Minnesota river in his steamer, “Tiger,” to carry settlers and provisions to their new town. The steamer arrived at Mankato on her first trip on April 23rd, and on her third trip about the 20th of May. P. K. Johnson, Henry Jackson and James Rablin, were among the first passengers, and immediately on their arrival, they began the erection of the second log cabin, which stood on Block 3, near the first Northwestern depot. This building was larger than the first, and had a window and floor. Mrs. James Rablin, the first white woman to come to the new town, joined her husband on the second or third arrival of the “Tiger,” and went to housekeeping in this second shanty, and did the cooking for most of the white population of Mankato that summer and fall.

On each trip the Tiger brought a crowd of homesekers to the new town, while others came on foot and by team. On April 8th, a party of Germans including Joseph Weinheimer, Philip Krummel, Jacob Guenther, Peter Frenzel and another, whose name we did not learn, attempted to go from St. Paul to Mankato in a small batteau of their own construction. When they had gone about fifteen miles up the Minnesota river, their mast caught in an overhanging branch and capsized the boat. Weinheimer was drowned but the other four clung to the over turned wreck, until rescued by some Indians. These survivors, nothing daunted by this sad catastrophe, returning to St. Paul for fresh supplies, reached Mankato in May on foot. Others, who came the same spring were: Henry D. J. Koons, William C., and Blair Greenway, Josiah B. and Henry S. Gump, and many more, most of whom took claims in the vicinity. The Gump and Greenway boys made their claims where Mankato City now stands, and during the summer sold them to Henry McKenty, of St. Paul, who platted the same as a rival townsite.

In May, 1852, the Mankato company had a survey and plat

made of their property by S. P. Folsom, and in July the steamer *Blackhawk*, Captain H. P. Hall, made three trips to their townsite. On her first voyage the boat carried besides freight, forty passengers, fifteen of whom were booked to the Blue Earth town, among them Col. Robertson. She reached her destination early July 5th, just as the new city was recovering from its first Fourth of July celebration, at which our friend P. K. Johnson, had orated, through his interpreter, Evans Goodrich, to a multitude of genuine Americans. During his visit, Col. Robertson explored the country and published in his paper, the *St. Paul Democrat*, glowing accounts of it and the new town.

At this time one J. M. Norecong, arrived from Rolling Stone, near Winona, seeking to locate a highway route between the Mississippi and the mouth of the Blue Earth. The labyrinth of forest, lakes and sloughs, with the boggy, mirky condition of the soil, between here and Janesville, had well nigh despaired him of success.

Col. Robertson had discovered an old road, cut in 1844 from the present site of Mankato, through the timber, up Bunker hill and across the Le Sueur to the Decoria prairie, by a military expedition from Ft. Atchinson. He suggested that by following this old dragoon road, as it was called, to the prairie south of the Le Sueur, a practical route might thence be found to the east. With a mule to carry their camp outfit, Robertson and Norecong explored the proposed route, passing through McPherson into Waseca county, and thence down the valley of the Cannon, and up to St. Paul, which they reached on July 18th, after eight days of adventurous wandering. As a result of this exploration, two months later a highway was surveyed and located along this route from Reed's Landing to Mankato by Messrs. Reed, Thompson and Kennedy, under the authority conferred by a special legislative act of the previous winter, and for many years the main thoroughfare from our city to the east, passed round through St. Clair and Alma City, being a portion of this same route.

In May, Daniel Williams had sold out his interest in the townsite to Gen. Samuel Leech, of Warsaw, Ill., a man of some prominence and means, who had been the first Receiver of the Stillwater Land office. He took a special interest in his Mankato property, and contributed not a little to the early development of the town.

Mr. Johnson opened the first store in the spring of 1852, with a small stock of Indian goods that Henry Jackson sent him from St. Paul. During this summer, Mr. Johnson erected for himself,

on Lot one (1) Block 14, a comfortable house of hewn logs; and later in the season Mr. Jackson built a similar residence on Lot 5, of the same block. Col. Robertson the same year put up a log store on Lot 4, Block 15, the interior of which was finished by Hiram J. Fuller, on his arrival in November, and placed in it that winter a stock of Indian goods in charge of Evans Goodrich.

Among others who came to Mankato in the summer and fall of 1852, were: M. H. Bergholz, John Schroeder, John Trenhauser, Ephraim Cole, Lewis H. Windslow, Minard Mills, James C. Hanna, Noah Armstrong and John E. Harrison. About December 1852, the Townsite company contracted with Windslow to build a large frame hotel, the same afterwards known as the "Mankato House." He sublet the contract to Minard Mills, who during the winter got ready some of the frame work, and on March 14th, 1853, moved with his wife (now Mrs. G. Lullsdorff) to the new town and occupied the second claim shanty, recently vacated by Mr. James Rablin. In February, 1853, Robert Wardlaw and William Wood arrived with a small stock of goods, having come in sleighs upon the ice all the way from Dubuque. For a short time they occupied the first claim shanty, which M. H. Bergholz had purchased the previous July, but on the return of the owner in the spring, Mr. Wardlaw removed with his store to a claim he had made below town, at the mouth of the ravine, which still bears his name.

The first boat in 1853, was the Greek Slave, which arrived on April 7th, bringing the families of P. K. Johnson and John Henderson and a number of others. On April 16th, James Hanna, George Maxfield and Basil Moreland arrived and Mr. Hanna purchased of Minard Mills the frame of a warehouse, he had just begun 'erecting on the south end of the Levee, where Young & Otto's grocery now stands, and finishing it off for a residence, had it occupied two weeks later by his and Maxfield's families.

Philip Krummel had built a log cabin near where Rockey & McKinley's feed store now stands, and, having married the widow of the late Weinheimer, on May 5th, he brought his bride and her four children, of whom are Louis and Charles Graf, to their new home.

Settlers were now arriving almost daily, and the steamers, Clarion and Blackhawk ran regularly between St. Paul and Mankato all this spring and summer, and two or three other boats made frequent trips between the same points. Among those not



PIONEERS OF 1853.

MRS. JOHN Q. A. MARSH,
THOS. D. WARREN,
MRS. LOUIS S. HINCKLEY

MRS. O. O. PITCHER.

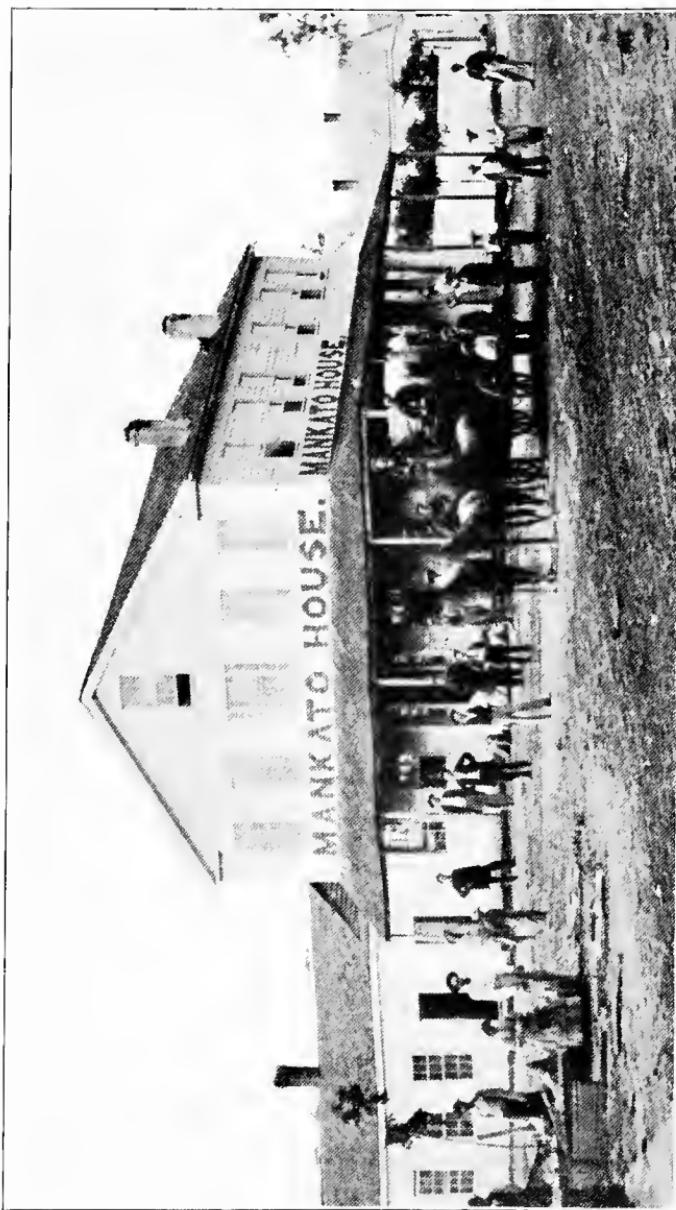
MRS. P. K. JOHNSON.
MRS. THOS. D. WARREN,
MRS. C. C. HINCKLEY

nained, who settled at Mankato this spring, were: Hoxie Rathburn, George W. Cummings, Michael Kauffman, Henry J. Sontag, Dr. James W. Heath, John Brules, George W. Lay, Henry Goodrich, Blassius Yobst, Michael Syler, Josiah Keene and Edwin Howe. The last two settled in Mankato City, where Keene opened a blacksmith shop, and Howe a log tavern, which he designated "The Mankato City Hotel."

About the first of June, Thomas D. Warren and George M. Van Brunt came, followed by their families about a week later, and located upon the additions which now bear their names. Marshall T. Comstock and James McMurtrie came with Van Brunt. A frame addition was put up alongside of Hanna's house on the levee and Warren conducted a small store in it for a short time. June 12th, 1853, arrived Clements Kron and family and the Rathburn family.

Early in June, Mr. Hanna, who had been a Presbyterian elder in his Ohio home, organized the first religious movement in town, in the form of a Sunday school, which met at his home. Preaching services were also held at the same place, whenever a gospel minister happened to stray thus far into the wilderness. Who preached first is yet in doubt, though, when the question was asked at a lyceum held here as early as 1857, it was determined by the old settlers then to have been a Rev. Brown, a Presbyterian, from Cleveland, Ohio. A few old settlers dispute this decision of late, and claim the honor for Norris Hohart, and others for Chauncey Hobart. Documentary evidence favors the latter, who preached here on July 3rd, 1853; but it is not conclusive, as a Rev. Brown visited St. Paul a month earlier and he may have visited Mankato too in June, as claimed by the old settlers.

In May, the contract with Windslow to build the hotel having been cancelled, Gen. Leech arrived with a boatload of lumber and laborers from St. Paul, and pushed the work with vigor, but ill health compelled him to abandon the contract in July, after getting the building enclosed. It was a two story frame structure, 32 feet by 50 feet, with a wing 16 feet by 24 feet. In July a day-school with 24 scholars was started in the wing of Mr. Hanna's house on the levee, with Miss Sarah J. Hanna, (now Mrs. John Q. A. Marsh), as teacher. During the same month, Captain Reno with a corps of U. S. engineers surveyed through town a military road from the mouth of the Big Sioux river to Mendota. The construction of this road from South Bend to St. Paul a year or



THE OLD MANKATO HOUSE IN 1864.

two later afforded a much needed means of land communication with the capital city.

On March 5th, 1853, the county of Blue Earth was created, comprising, in addition to its present limits, the township of Kasota and all the country south to the Iowa line and west to the Rocky Mountains. Its first Board of County Commissioners were: James Hanna, Chairman; John S. Hinckley, of Mankato, and J. W. Babcock, of Kasota. The Board held its first meeting at Mr. Hanna's house in Mankato on August 6th, 1853, and divided the county into two election precincts—Mankato and Kasota Mills—for each of which election officers were appointed. J. McMahon Holland, a young lawyer who had just located in town, was chosen first District Attorney and his salary fixed at \$100.00 per annum. Jurors were also drawn for the first term of court, which convened the first Monday in October, 1853, in the unfinished hotel building, with Judge Chatfield on the bench. There being no business, the court adjourned after a brief session.

The first political convention met on August 27th, 1853, and a list of county officers nominated, but the slate was badly smashed at the election, which occurred on October 11th, following. In Mankato precinct the polling place was the hotel building, and 21 votes were cast, and ten votes were cast in the Kasota precinct. Hiram J. Fuller was the most popular candidate, receiving thirty votes for County Treasurer, against one vote for his opponent, Dr. Jeffrey T. Adams. A strange freak of this first election was the selection of Henry Jackson, a trader, as District Attorney, over J. McMahon Holland, a lawyer, by twenty-two votes to three votes. Other successful candidates were: Basil Moreland, Sheriff; P. K. Johnson, Register of Deeds; Minard Mills, Judge of Probate; D. L. Turpin, Surveyor; Philip Krummel, Coroner; and Ephram Cole, J. W. Babcock and Jacob Guenther, County Commissioners.

In December, 1853, P. K. Johnson was appointed first postmaster at Mankato, and during the summer of 1853, the boats brought mail fairly regular, but after navigation closed the postal service was quite hap-hazard.

Among the settlers of 1853, not already mentioned, were: Jared Lewis, George H. Marsh, John C. Layton, Dr. Jeffrey T. Adams, O. C. Redfield, Benj. Fritz, Bernhard Bruggermann, Joseph Fronnert, Levi Kotthoff, Martin Mettler, John Freschoitz, Byron W. Comstock, B. W. Stannard, James Talmadge, Max Frendle, Michael Kauffman, Christian Roos, Uriah S. Karmany, and John

Trenhauser, and at South Bend: D. C. Evans, Lyman Mathews, I. S. Lyons, and Owen Herbert.

In the fall of 1853, Basil Moreland erected a frame building on Lot 2, Block 6, in which the school was kept for a time that winter. A flourishing lyceum was organized here this winter, which for some years furnished the people of the village their main entertainment. Here, also, was held the second term of Court and most of the public gatherings.

During the winter of 1853-4 the small Mankato settlement narrowly escaped an Indian massacre. The sub-chief of the Sisseton band, which claimed this special locality as its home, was Sin-to-minduta, (red-all-over). The old settlers describe him as a fine looking Indian, tall and well proportioned, with features and forehead resembling the pictures common of Henry Clay. In the autumn he had purchased twenty-five dollars worth of goods of the old pioneer, T. D. Warren, and hypothecated his crop of wild rice for the payment, which was to be made from the first annuity money. This money, however, went for something else, and when winter brought hunger to his door, the chief began calling for his rice. Warren explained that he could get it as soon as he paid the twenty-five dollars, but not before. The chief said he had no money, and therefore could not pay, but that his squaw and papooses were starving and so must have the rice. The chief carried a fine rifle, which had the reputation among the Indians of never missing whatever it was aimed at, and Warren proposed that he would give him the rice and five dollars to boot for the gun. Sin-to-minduta agreed to this, but that evening, when he and his brother, with their squaws came to take the rice, they pretended to have forgotten the gun, and said they would bring it next morning. Warren was too shrewd for such a trick and insisted they could not have the rice until the gun was brought. On the supper table lay a long bladed knife. Seizing it like a flash, the chief brandished it over his head and declared he would have his rice whether or no, and started to climb into the attie, where it was stored. Warren was a large athletic man, who knew no fear. Instantly he grabbed the chief by both wrists, and, shaking the knife out of his hand, shoved him out of the door with a parting kick. The Indians at once took their departure without further trouble and nothing more was heard of them for two weeks, when Tom Lamereaux, who was accustomed to visit the Indians, came to Warren's cabin one night with the intelligence that he

had just come from the Indian village, that the warriors were holding a war dance and the squaws had warned him from the camp, as the braves were very ugly towards the whites and were going to kill them all in the morning. Next day about nine o'clock A. M., the people of Mankato were surprised and startled to see some forty Indians, all armed and decked in war paint and feathers, march up Front street in single file. The settlers hurried from their cabins to inquire the meaning of this unwonted savage demonstration. The school children saw the strange procession as it passed the Moreland building and followed with childish curiosity. Straight to Warren's cabin, which stood at the rear of Dr. Harrington's present residence, grimly marched the line of dusky warriors. Warren and a young man named George W. Cummings were chopping firewood by the door, when the Indians approached. ('umimings dodged into the house and he and Mrs. Warren seized a couple of guns. Warren faced the foe like a lion, and demanded the why of their thus coming. The laconic word "rice" was the only answer as the braves formed into two lines in front of the door. Not seeing the chief at once, Warren asked where he was. Then seeing him standing at the further end of the two columns of painted braves, he seized a sled stake and marched straight down betwixt the savage lines and demanded the gun. Sin-to-min-duta eyed his antagonist keenly for a moment, then turning the barrel of his gun upside down he emptied the contents into the palm of his hand and showing Warren the half dozen ugly slugs, which had formed the charge, he said "white man, these were intended for you, but your heart is brave." So saying he replaced the charge and fired it into the air and handed the gun to Warren. Warren's courage was all that saved him and the other settlers of Mankato that day. Had he shown the slightest fear the massacre planned would have taken place. The Indians always reverenced courage as something supernatural, and a true exhibition of it seldom failed to call forth their respect and awe. Henceforth Warren was called by them the "Bear," and Sin-to-min-duta, the "Sacred one," and they said "the Bear had hugged the Sacred one very close that day." Warren immediately paid the chief the five dollars, and hitching his oxen, hauled the rice down to his lodge and peace and good will prevailed once more.

On February 25th, 1854, Rev. James Thomson, a Presbyterian minister arrived, having come all the way from Wabash,

Ind., on horseback. He was the first minister to locate in town and preached his first sermon next day at Mr. Hanna's house.

In May, 1854, the Townsite company sold their hotel building to Henry Shaubut, who completed it that season, but did not occupy or open it to the public until the following spring.

In the meantime most of the American travelers found accommodations with Mr. Hanna, while most of the Germans found a lodging place with Clements Kron, who in 1855, erected a second hotel known as the Minnesota House.

In May 1854, John Q. A. Marsh, arrived, bringing with him a stock of general merchandise, which his brother, George H. Marsh had ordered, and the two opened in the Hanna building on the levee the first store having other than Indian goods. A month or two later they moved to their own building on Lot 5, Block 16. On October 15th, of this year, (1854), a colony of prominent German farmers from St. Charles, Mo., arrived and located upon claims near the village. They were Philip Hodapp, Peter Schulte, David Heidwinkle, Michael Hund and Frank Burtmeir, with their families, and Henry Vahle and Leo Lamm, then single men. The same fall W. P. Coffin and Joel Cloud opened a store in the Hanna building on the levee. Others who settled in Mankato in 1854, were: Theron Parsons, Judge Lewis Branson, Daniel T. Bunker, S. M. Walker, Chas. Mansfield, Adam Freundle, L. G. M. Fletcher, Columbus Ballard, Henry Humphrey, Geo. A. Clarke, Morton Laflin, B. W. Stannard, Antoin Jacoby, Jacob and Henry Sontag, and many others.

The year 1855 saw the adjacent country filling up with settlers. It also saw a large tract of land twenty-four miles long by twelve miles wide within four miles of our city withdrawn from civilization and given as a reservation to two thousand Winnebago Indians, who took possession in June of this year, against the vigorous protest of our people. With the Winnebagos came Messrs White and Marks and opened a store in charge of the latter in a log building on the corner of Second and Hickory streets. Kitchen Brothers, also, started a store in a frame building just finished by Gen'l. Leach, where Fred Kron's store now stands. This year, (1855), saw, also, the organization of the two first churches in town—the Presbyterian and Catholic—and the building of the first school house—a log structure on the site of the present Union building.

May 5th, 1856, the Mapleton Colony, numbering nearly 400

souls arrived and settled chiefly in Sterling and Mapleton townships, and five days later a Welsh colony, 121 in number, reached here from Jackson, Ohio, and settled mostly in South Bend, Judson and Butternut Valley, all tributary to Mankato.

The first saw mill in town, owned by Geo. W. Lay, began operation this year, and in the fall Gen. Leach began the erection of a large three story store building of cut stone on Block 15, and White & Marks started a similar building on Block 14, both of which were finished and occupied by the Fall of 1857, and for years these imposing structures remained the prominent building features of the town.

In the spring of 1857, occurred the Inkpadutah massacre with its accompanying excitement and terror, and Mankato on April 11, sent thirty-eight volunteers under Dr. Lewis to the defence of the Watonwan settlements.

On June 13th, 1857, Messrs. Hensley & Gunning started the "Independent," our first newspaper in a little frame building on the corner of Third and Walnut streets. Two years later on July 5th, the late, lamented John C. Wise, issued the first number of the Record, from an office in the White & Marks' stone building. Both papers still survive under other names as the leading journals of our city, and have done much to promote its welfare.

On July 15th, 1858, Mankato was incorporated as a village, and on March 6th, 1868 it was made a city. In the mean time occurred the stirring times of the Civil War, when the fife and drum and the hurry of mustering feet were heard in the street. In the midst of this din and distraction came the awful crash of the Indian massacre, and Mankato became the center of operations against the hostile savage, where the armies gathered, where the captives were imprisoned, and where the condemned were hung. Time will not allow further particulars of our city's history.

Permit me in closing to give a few figures briefly indicating its development. In 1853, the number of votes cast in Mankato was 21, in 1854, 45; in 1855, 79; in 1856, 113; and in 1857, 465.

The census reports show Mankato's population to have been as follows:

	Increase.
1857	922
1860	1561 639
1865	1973 412
1870	3482 1509

1875	.....	5,412	1930
1880	.....	5,550	138
1885	.....	7,871	2321
1890	.....	8,838	1967
1895	.....	10,173	1335
1900	.....	10,599	426

To the last figure should be added 939—the population of North Mankato, which is as much a part of the city as any of its additions. The assessed valuation of our city in round numbers, was in 1860, \$165,000; 1870, \$882,000; 1880, \$1,727,000; 1890, \$2,783,000; 1900, \$3,098,000; 1902, \$3,500,000.

Three years from its founding, Mankato assumed its position as the leading city in population and wealth in the Minnesota Valley and it stands so today. Of thrilling interest is its history and worthy of commemoration the valorous deeds of its pioneers. Splendid was the battle they fought in the desperate struggle with savagery, animate and inanimate. Wonderful the transformation they have made in turning the wilderness maze into a great orderly emporium of trade. The lonely Indian trail of fifty years ago has become a busy street, bounded with magnificent marts of trade, the forest clad hillside has become lined with stately halls of learning and justice, the swampy valley, flood-torn and thicket-tangled, has become beautiful with palatial homes and magnificent sanctuaries, and the death-like stillness of a desolate waste has been made to pulse with commercial, educational and spiritual life. All honor to the founders of this metropolis of Southern Minnesota, and to all the time-scarred veterans of the Wilderness—the heroes of the log cabin—whose toil, courage and sacrifice have bequeathed to us such a splendid heritage.

* EARLY SURVEYS—BY HON. THOS. SIMPSON.

As I had, to some extent, personal supervision and charge of the surveys of public lands in Minnesota in 1853, 1854 and 1855, I may be pardoned, if hereinafter in this paper, it may be necessary to make some few references of a personal nature.

Minnesota at that time was included with Iowa, and Wisconsin in a surveyor general's district. The office of the surveyor general was at Dubuque, Iowa. Warner Lewis was surveyor general. The boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota was run and established by Capt. Talbot of the Topographical Bureau in 1852, the

*The committee would have been glad to print the whole of this excellent paper, but want of space and the fact that it did not relate specially to Mankato, compelled the omission of a portion of it.

year, I think, when the Indian title to lands in Southern Minnesota was extinguished by treaty.

In January, 1853, Surveyor General Warner Lewis, gave a contract to Elisha S. Norris to run the first, second and third guide meridians in Minnesota, west of the Mississippi River and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh intersecting Standard Parallels—he was to be paid by the Government ten dollars per mile for Guide Meridians and eight dollars per mile for Standard Parallels. Mr. Norris had been my preceptor under whom I had studied Civil Engineering and Surveying. I came with him into Minnesota as one of his assistants.

In the beginnng of this work, in the remote southeast corner of the Territory, Mr. Norris had the misfortune to get his solar compass out of adjustment in passing through a dense thicket, slightly bending both the declination and latitude arcs thereof. He did not discover it until the Inspector of Surveys, who was following closely on the line with his solar compass and chainmen, called his attention to it and at once reported the blunder to the Surveyor General's office. Mr. Norris was recalled. A great clamor of envy and jealousy on the part of the other deputy surveyors of the office, compelled General Lewis reluctantly to relieve him and, because of the general desire to make the matter as agreeable as possible to Mr. Norris, and because of the well known partiality of the Surveyor General for myself, together with some political influence from friends (we were all Simon pure democrats then), the supervision of the surveys was given to me, before I attained my majority, and I established these guide meridians and standard parallels in 1853, 1854 and 1855.

The first line established was not a guide meridian, strictly, but rather a line beginning on the State line, on the east of Range Four, running north thereon until it intersected the Mississippi River, at or near where the city of La Crescent is now situated.

After completing this line, we went back thereon, and on the State line west 42 miles to a point thereon, between ranges 10 and 11, and ran the first guide meridian North between these ranges, making the required offsets every twenty-four miles. This first guide meridian intersects with the Mississippi River at the foot of Lake Pepin just a little above Reed's Landing. Retracing this guide meridian, to the State line, we measured west thereon 42 miles to a point on the same between Ranges 17 and 18, from

whence the second meridian was run north between these Ranges; making the required offsets, till it intersected the Mississippi River at Hastings. Returning on this second guide meridian, to the state line, measured west thereon 42 miles to a point between Ranges 24 and 25, where the south point of third guide meridian was established, running the same north between ranges 24 and 25, till its intersection with the Mississippi River at Monticello.

So careful was the government in the establishment of these base lines, that the instructions were modified as to running the third guide meridian, requiring that it should be run during the winter season, after the large number of lakes, which were supposed to be thereon, were frozen solid so that the chainmen could actually measure this line thereover, so as not to trust to mathematical calculation, triangulation or other methods of determining distances across impassable places. I was engaged in establishing this meridian nearly five months, from some time in November, 1853, to some time in April, 1854. I ran the standard parallels, intersecting these guide meridians. Afterward I did some township and section work and terminated my connection with the Surveyor General's office at Dubuque, January 1st, 1856, at which time I came to reside in Winona, where I have ever since lived.

Perhaps it would not be out of place at this point to make some reference to a few incidents, of more or less historic and personal interest, which I met with at the time of making these early Government surveys, and to make some reference to my acquaintance at that time with some of the earliest pioneers of Minnesota.

In running a line some distance south of Hastings one very bright summer day, we came upon a white sandstone pillar on the smooth open prairie. It was quite high and impressed us as peculiar, being in that locality without any other similar formation near it, glistening in the bright sunlight. Some of my Company clambered up this natural obelisk far enough to find cut in the sandstone the name of Nicollet and the date 1837. The Government had furnished me with copies of Nicollet maps of the topographical survey he had made in this country, and we examined them and found this pillar of white sandstone indicated thereon. That Nicollet had carved his name there in 1837, I have for good reasons doubted, but that he visited there and took note of what is now known as Castle Rock, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt.

I want to bear testimony to the wonderful fidelity and accuracy

of this savant and explorer, in making the topography of this section of the country as shown in his maps.

Before starting out to run the third guide meridian, I was advised that if the line passed through or near the place where the Winnebago Indians were located, I and my men might have trouble, as these Indians were greatly dissatisfied about something, and I was assured by the Department that a messenger should be sent west from Fort Snelling to apprise me of the exact state of affairs with the Winnebago Indians, and if there was danger, I should abandon the line. No messenger ever came, or if he did come, he failed to find me, so the alarm and fear of my men and myself, eighteen in all, can readily be imagined when we reached a place on the line, where the snow was all tramped down—unmistakable evidence of human beings being in the vicinity. It was late in the afternoon and in a dense forest, and, if my recollection is right, it was on the Crow River. I set my compass, and my men came up and we stood for a few minutes in consultation, when out from behind a tree near us, came an Indian, gun in hand, white blanket on, and otherwise comfortably dressed. He spoke to us, saying in English, "How do you do." Soon other Indians came out from behind the trees and the others in such numbers that we were ready to believe literally, "that the woods were full of them." They were wonderfully interested in my compass and surveying outfit, the chain, tally pins, etc. They told us as best they could, that hearing the noise we made, coming through the woods, they took us for an attacking party of Indians, but they were glad to know we were white men. I asked who they were, and they said Winnebagoes and that Winneshiek their chief was farther down. We camped, and taking one of my men with me, and after passing through a most awful cordon of yelping dogs, called on Winneshiek that evening. Whether this was a title or a name, I know not, but he received us kindly, speaking in fair English. He complained bitterly of his treatment by the Indian Commissioners and other Government Officials who, he said, had either deposited or wanted to depose him, and get another to give away his land. I assured him I had nothing to do with such matters and joined him heartily in his righteous indignation at the manner he was being outraged. He not only made us no trouble, but next morning, when we passed through on the line, three rods west of his tepee, he gave us a large quantity of fine venison for a reasonable compensation. I was led

to believe that this was a large band of Winnebagoes hunting off their reservation.

An incident illustrating "that necessity is truly the mother of invention," in which I take some credit to myself, evincing some ability on my part, I think at least, as a mechanical as well as civil engineer, occurred as follows:

On the Fourth of July, 1853, while extending the first standard parallel between the first and second guide meridians, and at a point where Chatfield is now located, we discovered that almost my entire corps of assistants had been practically denuded of their clothing, while coming through some dense thickets and brush through which the fire had swept. What to do was the question. We had brought with us a large quantity of bed-ticking very wide. I conceived a plan of making pants, at least, for my men out of this, so we spread the bed-ticking down on the ground and then had one of the largest men lie down on it. Then we took a pair of shears and cut all around him, his legs and body, a little larger than he really was. We took that piece thus cut out and laid it on another breadth of bed-ticking and cut another piece out, exactly like the first. We then sewed the edges of both all around and thus made nether garments for the boys, myself included, but we had serious trouble while we wore these peculiar garments, to know from observation, at times, whether we were coming or going.

You will have observed that the field of my operation as a government surveyor, covered a very large part of what we now call Southern Minnesota; which is that part of our State lying west of the Mississippi River and south of the Hastings and Dakota Railroad, and of which you justly claim your splendid city as its Metropolis.

Our familiarity with Southern Minnesota makes us forget that this is an ideal land, indeed, wherein the best industrial and educational results and the highest, best civilization can be realized. I shall never forget the many beautiful scenes and visions which I beheld in the three years that I was travelling over this beautiful land in the spring time, in the summer and autumn, adorned as it was then with the magnificent upholstering of the Lord God Almighty. The men who were with me, like myself, were entranced with the beauty of these scenes, of groves, of prairies, of hills and valleys, and shining lakes and streams.

We have seen that very early there came to this delightful

land large populations. A class of emigrants and immigrants far above the average, and the best people of the localities from whence they came, and I take occasion to say here and now that these people, in their associations, affiliations and blendings, have developed as fine manly men, and as intelligent, attractive and beautiful women, as can be found anywhere under the protecting folds of the starry emblem of our nationality.

There came here the best people from Wisconsin, northern Iowa and Illinois, Michigan, northern Indiana and Ohio, from the great Empire and Keystone States with a fine mixture of genuine and improved Yankees from the New England States, who although considering themselves generally the leaven that was to leaven the whole lump, we have got along with them very well and they have affiliated and blended with the others in an excellent manner.

Here came also, some from the Emerald Isle and from the "Land of Cakes" and the self asserting Englishman. Here also came the Teutons in quite large numbers, with their motto of "One God, one Country and the right to have zwei glass of lager beer."

Here also came the fair haired Scandinavians, who have done much more than many others to develop the resources of Southern Minnesota.

A few came from the south land, and but very few indeed, but those that did come have been our very best citizens, and too, a good sprinkling of Polanders, who have liberty of all kinds and swear by Kosciusko.

And early, and nearer the mouth of the streams whose waters drain this country, there were some French people, and apropos of these I ought here to mention what I understood to be the evolution of the name of the beautiful streams which traverse Dodge, Olmsted, and Wabasha Counties. The Indian name of these streams was the Wazioja, which means crookedness, shallowness, cataracts, snags—anything and everything in a stream that makes its flowage difficult.

This section of the country was visited in 1834 by Jean Nicollet, accompanied by John C. Fremont. (I had the rough maps made by these explorers for my guide in making the public surveys). Nicollet translated the name into French and called these streams, and especially the main river, Des Embarris river, or in other words, the embarrassed river.

In my maps, I followed, as many of you may remember, the name given this stream by Nicollet, the Embarris River. I asked the French living near the mouth of the stream what river it was, and they answered me in French, which I do not understand very well, but which sounded very much like this "Des Embarris," and they gave that name to the Yankees and early settlers on the stream, who although not unfamiliar to nasal sounds could not come the French very well, and hence in attempting to speak the French name "Des Embarris" DeZumbro shortened it in time and it became just plain Zumbro, and this name has remained to this day Zumbro. So that the names of the streams which traverse the Counties of Dodge, Olmsted and Wabasha are first a French translation of the Indian name *Wazieja*, and second a pretty free translation of a French name into English.

REMARKS AT UNVEILING OF WILKINSON MONUMENT.

BY HON. DANIEL BUCK.

The subject of my remarks was a pioneer in the settlement of this State and long a resident of Mankato. He was born on a farm in the Town of Skaneateles, in the County Onondaga, in the State of New York, on the 22nd day of January, 1819. In boyhood he assisted his father in working on the farm and subsequently received an academic education. He then studied law in his native town and came to Minnesota in 1847. When the territory was organized in 1849, he was elected to its legislature, which assembled in the fall of that year—Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State, May 11, 1858, and he served as its United States Senator from 1859 to 1865, and in 1868, he was elected as one of its Representatives in Congress. Thereafter he served one term as a State Senator from Blue Earth County. During the Civil War while he was in the U. S. Senate he ably and loyally stood by the Union, especially in the days of its greatest peril, and was the valued and confidential friend of President Lincoln.

He was a man of great natural ability, of imposing address, an interesting conversationalist and genial nature. Generous to a fault, he lacked thrift and died penniless in 1894. During his whole legislative career, there was no dark stain of corruption that rested upon his character. In this age of municipal and governmental corruption, no grander and nobler legacy can be left to the people than an official character and reputation unstained and unsullied by corruption. For that we honor him. Fault he may

have had but as an incorruptible office holder he was an honor to his home, his State, and his Country.

He is buried in our beautiful Glenwood Cemetery. Beside him rest his pioneer wife and their two children. Faithfully and nobly did she act her part in all the vicissitudes of frontier life. Today the graves of the entire family are unmarked, but while we are celebrating this Semi-Centennial of our City at the Senator's old home and among his old friends, I have, through the noble generosity of his early and trusted friend, the Hon. C. D. Gilfillan of St. Paul, the great pleasure of presenting to you a munificent gift of a granite monument, now to be uncovered and placed on his burial lot in Glenwood Cemetery in lasting memory of this old pioneer and incorruptible statesman, Senator Morton S. Wilkinson.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—LETTER FROM HON. J. B. WAKEFIELD.

I am deeply sensible of the great honor you have conferred upon me in soliciting a brief expression of my early experience in your now beautiful and thriving city. I regret that I am unable to be present to witness and partake of your rejoicing, that you have so successfully reached the Semi-Centennial year of your birth, and can only express the hope that the few words I offer on this joyous occasion may serve to add, at least in some small degree, to the purpose which lies at the base of your remarkable gathering. I very greatly regret that I am so bankrupt in language suitable to the fit commemoration of the interesting events that have been woven by the shuttle of the last half century into the many hued fabrics of all our lives.

Virgil, in that great and immortal epic which has been the admiration and delight of all classical students for centuries, sung of "Arms and a Hero." With the hand of a skillful artist he portrayed the earnest struggles of his hero with the adverse fates; the faith, devotion and ill-requited love of his heroine, the interest of the Gods in the affairs of men and the final triumph of a resolute will over all things animate and inanimate that stood in the pathway to a better country, a more congenial clime, wherein the altars of an unyielding faith erected anew might stand secure.

An admiring though humble disciple of the Roman bard, I shall strive to prepare a simpler epic in sober prose, which may embody some of the elements of more heroic verse since it is the plain story of those seeking a new home, who after adverse buffettings, were driven by no unfriendly fate into this hospitable clime. In the language of the illustrious poet I can of these things of which I speak most truthfully exclaim, "Qua que ipse misserima vidis et quorum pars magna fu."

This assembly of fair women and brave men, this enterprising city filled with busy workers, unmistakably expressing by its churches and seminaries the moral and intellectual character of its citizens; every

thing that we now see in your beautiful city carries me, a visitor of half a century ago, by unavoidable antithesis back to the period when forty-eight years ago I first gazed upon the almost desolate waste that, through the energy and skill of its founders and the business enterprise and push of their successors, has brought it to pass that today Mankato stands with its 12,000 inhabitants among the best of the cities of second rank in the State.

In March, 1854, I was a resident of Delphi, Indiana, slowly convalescing from a severe attack of malarial fever, thoroughly saturated with the virus that was perpetually oozing from the rich mud and rank, decaying vegetation of the Wabash lowlands, like the invisible smoke of the torment of lost souls. While thus sorely afflicted a newspaper was placed in my hands containing a letter from some one either a resident or visitor at Mankato, Minnesota.

This territory which was marked on our early school maps as "Desert Land," had seemed to me a strange, far away country with a vigorous, but uninviting climate, the fit habitation of wild and unknown animals and of the native and no less wild inhabitant who made them his prey. This letter pictured a far different country. The writer depicted in glowing colors and with all the warmth and enthusiasm of the lamented Colonel Hewitt of St. Paul, the advantages, mental, moral and physical of this, then almost unknown region which the Minnesota river enriches with its affluent floods. I have often wished I could tender my personal thanks to the writer of that communication, for it contained one statement that was of personal and vital interest to me. The writer asserted that the terrible scourge that had been sapping my strength for many a month was utterly unknown in this favored land. This special item of information, as may be supposed, was pregnant with interest to me and I yielded to the preservative instinct which it aroused and resolved upon an immediate exodus from the land of my bondage. Early in April, 1854, forty-eight years ago, I was on my way to this land of hope and promise. I reached St. Paul on the 12th of that month, and in a few days secured passage for Mankato on the "fast sailing steamer," *Iola*, as she was billed, owned and commanded by Capt. Sam Sargeant with Bill Stiles—known in recent years to all pleasure seekers at White Bear Lake in Ramsey County, as Commodore Stiles—as pilot, first and second mate and the entire crew. Our little stern wheeler was dubbed "the fast sailing," by poetic license, I presume because of her lack of speed—"Lucus a non lucendo." The fact soon became patent to the passengers that our good natured commander and his equally jolly assistant usually carried more steam than the light craft they navigated. In defiance however, of contrary winds and a very insufficient engine, after two weeks of discouraging progress we reached at last the rapids that were nearly abreast of what is now the beautiful city of St. Peter, and over which mild riffle all the old rye on the boat was powerless to bear us.

Our Captain had contracted to deliver us at Mankato with no reservations as to accidents or casualties and he proved equal to the emergency. He soon had us transferred to lumber wagons that he procured

at Traverse des Sioux, a small hamlet and Indian trading post about a mile from our anchorage. Having settled on a basis of a per diem for our board for our unique sail we bade a hearty adieu to our distinguished commander and his gallant crew and tested the depth of the soil in heavy wagons between Traverse des Sioux and Mankato. Here we arrived late in the afternoon and were soon quartered in the frame hotel presided over by Mr. Hanna, which stood on the corner now occupied by the First National Bank. After a supper of salted cat-fish we took a survey of this then embryo city, which consisted mostly of a few log cabins very ornate, but strikingly uniform in their order of architecture, and a frame building in an unfinished condition, which subsequently developed into a store and hostelry under the management of Mr. Henry Shaubut, who was for very many years identified with the business interests and growth of your city. After a breakfast of similar toothsome viands to those composing our supper we were given to understand that our dinner depended upon two contingencies; one, that additional flour could be borrowed somewhere, and the other, that the fisher boy of the house should succeed in the effort he was then making to inveigle another cat-fish from the Minnesota River. We determined that we could not wait for such a problematical meal but with such expedition as possible started on our return for St. Paul.

The destinies of man often hinge upon apparently trivial and unimportant circumstances. Had fish and flour been in good supply at Hanna's Hotel on the memorable occasion to which I refer, it is possible I should, as one of your old citizens, be joining you in your rejoicing today over the wonderful development of your magnificent county and the growth of its chief city, Mankato.

The years, 1854-5-6 were an era of extravagant speculation in sites for cities throughout the entire settled portion of our territory. Proceed in whatever direction you would from St. Paul, you found the stakes of the surveyor, the convincing evidence of the prevailing mania. Indeed, so much of our goodly soil was surveyed and platted into future New Yorks and Chicagos, that the honest tiller of the soil found it difficult to secure enough of broad acres to give him a suitable field for his industry. It was the era of townsite speculation. As a not singular illustration of the mania to which I have referred, the old residents of this city will remember the town of Shelbyville, and its founders. Alas, the grandeur has departed. Its stately buildings have all been removed to embellish other more fortunate localities and the ground marked out by Messrs. Stoek and Porter as the great entrepot for the trade and commerce of Southern Minnesota is desolate indeed.

In due time a great change occurred in the character of those who came to lay the foundations of a mighty state. The experiences of those who first gathered about a few cabins, that in 1856 adorned your beautiful city, are now no longer possible, nor have they been for many a year. Already the mighty force that dominated the world has laid its hand of power upon the entire continent, and the immigrant who seeks today new lands and an enlarged home is transported to the spot he seeks in

palace cars and finds at his elbow all that he needs for luxurious subsistence until he shall have established firmly upon his chosen empire his supreme sway. The old settler of your country found nothing but the prolific soil which he had reached by slow and tiresome processes. He came with his slow trudging oxen, having in his covered wagon his wife and little ones—all his riches, save the wealth of a brave and resolute nature, a firm and determined spirit, fixed in an unswerving purpose to control the elements of success that lay concealed under the green sod chosen for his home.

In view of the fact that in defiance of Indian raids and the inevitable panics they occasioned, in spite of the financial distress that, in 1857 and subsequent years, retarded or crushed great schemes you had formed for development and growth; in view of the further fact that in the teeth of the failures of men and the obstructive visitations of Providence you have moved ever on, conquering the forces of nature and making them subservient to your uses until in the product of your various industries you are fully abreast with the other interior counties of the state; in view of all these facts, you may with pardonable pride exclaim, "Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage."

Mankato and Blue Earth, my home for so many years, have ever been generous friends and the close connection created by the Omaha Road has bound us with bars of steel very closely together. But how long and with what impatience we labored and waited and hoped for such a consummation. Here lay a vast tract of land of unsurpassed fertility, early occupied by an industrious and thrifty people, and yet, by a remarkable combination of uncontrollable events, they were excluded for many years from the advantages readily extended by capitalists to the communities on either side of them. We appeared in this valley of delight to have been for many years in a Rip Van Winkle slumber. We had indeed erected dwellings, opened up farms and raised flocks and herds, but as contrasted with the throbbing, pulsating heart-beats of a people that have been driven forward in their progressive march by the tireless, resistless power of steam, we had been slumbering all these many years. Like the innocent maiden of the fairy tale who, chained in sleep by the spell of a magician, could be awakened only when the brave and heroic knight coming to her deliverance had pressed upon her unconscious lips, the kiss of valor, so waited slumbering for many years, this charming valley till her deliverer came.

He came at last with iron tread and mailed hand, and with a fiery, life-giving kiss awakened her to life and activity and love. Let now the dead past be forgotten. Let it bury its own dead. Let us so far as it is permitted us, cease to remember that we have grown old with fruitful and unfruitful years. Let us, having hastily looked into the tomb, which holds many a disappointed hope and crushed aspiration, rejoice in the living, active present, thanking the beneficent fates that have not left us without hope for the future, and adopt as our own the kindly sentiment of O'Tuomy, the bard of Meath as he sings to his brother bard, Andrew McGrath, of Kerry.

"Take my blessing O my friend
And forget not Sham O'Tuomy,
Had he wealth, had he jewels,
He would share them all with you.
The brightest day oft follows on the gloom,
And we shall meet again
When the old times come anew."

LETTER FROM HON. C. D. GILFILLAN.

I thank you and your Committee for the very kind invitation to be present with you and the other citizens of Mankato and those of Southern Minnesota generally, at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the founding and settlement of that historic and enterprising Minnesota city.

I beg to assure you that nothing but an indisposition of health will prevent my presence with you and my enjoyment of the occasion. I cannot well imagine anything that would give me more pleasure, than to meet my old friends among the pioneers of Mankato at this important period of their history, and renew my former acquaintance and friendship with them. Permit me, through you, to congratulate them upon the fact that they not only laid the foundation of a busy and prosperous inland city, but they have lived to see the glory of its completion to a splendid eminence in our great Commonwealth, with all bright prospects for its future growth, development, and expansion. And I desire especially to compliment them upon their public spirit and enterprise in celebrating and commemorating this anniversary of the birth of their city, and to congratulate them upon the success which, I am certain, will crown their efforts.

An occasion like this makes me reflective and reminiscent, and my thoughts revert to the olden time. You will pardon a fellow-old-pioneer for a few expressions, although they may be desultory in arrangement and unimportant in character.

I came to Minnesota two years before Mankato was laid out. I first saw the place in 1854, and it was then, as now, the leading town of the Minnesota Valley. Its principal citizens, like those of today, were men of intelligence, enterprise, and industry, and the town was thriving and growing. I was then struck and have always been impressed with the advantages possessed by the town in the particular of its natural location and position in our State.

The towns of the lower Minnesota Valley were all located on the river and at important bends and turns in the course of the stream. At the time of, and for many years after, their location, steamboat navigation was the only means of commercial communication between Minnesota and the outer world. The Minnesota River was navigable, and the people of the country were dependent upon it as their main commercial highway. The founders of Mankato and of certain of her sister municipalities in the beautiful valley desired to build their towns as far inland as practicable, in order to control trade and business in the far-reaching country to the south and west, and hence placed them at the bends and angles of the river which projected into the country to a considerable

distance. This shrewd idea, and the further fact that the site was at the mouth of the Blue Earth, controlled the location of Mankato.

It was a wise idea, but not altogether original. The ancient Romans adopted the same theory when they occupied the valley of the Rhine. They made their permanent military camps at the bends of the great river and at the confluence of other streams, and in time these camps became the sites of important cities—as the city of Cologne, at the mouth of the Moselle; the city of Mainz, at the mouth of the Main, etc.

Now, I do not mean to say that Henry Jackson, Parsons K. Johnson, John S. Hinckley, Col. D. A. Robertson, and their associates, who laid out Mankato, borrowed their ideas from the Romans, or from anybody. I personally know every one of the original members of the Mankato town-site company, and I know every man of them was an intelligent American, with conceptions and ideas of his own. It was simply a coincidence that their ideas were those of the old Roman and Teuton city builders.

The people of Mankato are to be congratulated upon certain unique features of their celebration. If the founding of Cologne or any other of the great cities of the Rhine were to be celebrated today, there could not be present a single animate thing that existed at the founding. But at the Mankato celebration you will, I trust, have with you some of the original proprietors of the town and very many others who helped to place the foundations of the town, to hew the first shafts and lay the first architraves, and who can look back over the history of the city and say with Aeneas. "All of this I saw and a great part of it I was."

I have seen with the eyes of an interested observer the progress of Mankato from a little frontier village to its present proportions, and I am certain that the greatest factor in its growth and development has been the strong array of business men which the town has always maintained. Other influences, as advantages of location, the tribute of a vast fertile country, etc., have helped, but these, in themselves, would have availed but little if there had not been the right men to seize upon them and to make the most of them.

The newspapers of Mankato have always been of great value to the town. Without invidious distinction, and no other desire than to state an historic truth, I believe that your late honored and honorable citizen, Mr. John C. Wise, did more than any other man to advertise and make favorably known the superior advantages, natural and otherwise, of Mankato, and to attract the strong elements to the place which made it so successful. He and I were implacable political enemies but intimate and warm personal friends, and I know well what he did and accomplished. For many years he published a newspaper devoted to the principles of the minority political party of the state, yet he did not fill it with puffs and platitudes about politics and politicians, but devoted it mainly to the interests of his town and state and labored almost with an eye single to their advancement. Every issue of his paper was an advertisement of Mankato, and anything that offered itself to him pertaining to the history of his city or state always found favor in his columns.

So many of the citizens of Mankato have been my personal friends

that I may fairly be charged with a partiality for the town. Those who have passed away are perhaps now most prominently in my mind. Peace to their ashes and reverence to their memories. To those yet in the land, may they live long and prosper. Your people will place a monument over the grave of Ex-Senator Morton S. Wilkinson, long prominent in our State and sometime a citizen of Mankato. I wish I could be present when that is done. Senator Wilkinson and I were intimately acquainted and I liked him well. He was honest, earnest, and patriotic. One service he did for the country is not well enough known. Near the close of President Lincoln's first term, a cabal or organization of Republican Senators was formed to prevent his re-election. A number of Senators, some of them prominent, were in the movement, and Senator Wilkinson, then a Republican and prominent in the Senate as a debater and worker, was strongly urged to join it. But this great loyal spirit not only refused to favor the reprehensible scheme but denounced it and fought it and was largely instrumental in defeating it, and Lincoln was nominated and re-elected to the great service of the Union and humanity.

The record of Mankato in peace and in war is most gratifying to all of us, and your citizens are justly proud of it. The town has always done its duty. It sent its full quota of volunteer soldiers to the front in the period of the great Southern Rebellion, and many of them laid down their lives for their country. Then in 1862, at a time when the little town was almost stripped of its bravest and best, who were fighting to preserve the Union, came the great Sioux Indian Rebellion, almost upon the borders of the municipality. History tells, and others will relate to you much better than I can, the conduct of the little city under the trying circumstances. Word came that the country to your westward and northward was being ravaged and desolated by fire and gun and tomahawk, and that your neighbor city, New Ulm, was girt about by a wall of Indians, redhanded from the scenes of rapine and slaughter elsewhere and bent on the destruction of the town in flame and blood.

Disregarding their own danger, the men of Mankato went at once to the rescue. How well and successfully they fought and beat off the savage hordes and how many of them were killed while fighting for their fellow men, history relates and the State will never forget. And when New Ulm lay crippled and imperiled, weak and exposed, fire-blackened and battle-scarred, the people of Mankato opened their doors and invited their neighbors to come to them for shelter and protection. I well remember the time and know something of the circumstances, and I cannot recall in all history an example of nobler conduct, more generous and righteous, than the action of the people of Mankato toward their unfortunate neighbors of New Ulm and the surrounding country in the terrible days of 1862.

Our State has made magnificent progress during the fifty years which have intervened between the date of the founding of Mankato and the present, and your town has kept step in the front rank of the grand march. It has been my privilege, and I count it a distinction, that I have been, as an humble citizen, a witness of the advancement made, although

I have not contributed my full share to the work. You and I and our other pioneer associates are getting to be old men now, and will be unable to do anything more for the upbuilding of our state. We can only bid God-speed to those who have taken our places. I know that the next fifty years will accomplish much more than has been already done—how much can only be foretold by one gifted with the spirit of prophecy.

Regretting that I cannot be with you in person; trusting that your celebration will be completely successful and in every way befitting the historic incident it commemorates, and with best wishes for the future prosperity and success of Mankato and kindest regards to my old friends and associates of the town and for yourself personally, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
C. D. GILFILLAN.

LETTER OF HON. J. B. HUBBELL.

My wife reminds me that I must send "regrets" that we can not attend the Mankato Semi-Centennial, which I now do. Not the formal sort, for form's sake simply, but heartfelt, that we cannot meet with the old settlers and friends, many of whom we will never have the opportunity to meet again. While sojourning at this beautiful resort (Bayfield, Wis.), I am often reminded of our old friends, Henry M. Rice, and John C. Wise, who located this town. Mr. Rice was United States Senator from Minnesota, always genial and accommodating, whether on the frontier or in Washington. Mr. Wise was one of the very best citizens and ablest newspaper men to be found in any community. He brought his young wife with him to Mankato, who soon won the respect and affection of all, and retained it through life, and was of good assistance to her kind-hearted husband.

I will only refer to a few incidents and characteristics of some of the early settlers of the town, leaving it for others more competent, to describe the most important matters, such as the Indian war, the grasshopper plague, etc., which were serious calamities and drawbacks to the prosperity of the town. The citizens generously aided the settlers in the surrounding country during those trying times more than will ever be generally known.

You are especially fortunate in having P. K. Johnson and Mr. Hinckley with you among other distinguished citizens from throughout the State. "P. K.," as we always called him, was the almost unanimous choice of the people, regardless of party for many years to the Justice office, and I doubt if there was ever a better justice, for he was honest and competent to fill any position including the presidency of the United States. It will be too much of a task for me to mention many of the old settlers that have passed away, suffice it to say they were generally superior to those usually found upon the frontier, in intelligence, generosity and public spirit.

Among the first with whom I became acquainted, when I landed June 1st, 1857, was Thos. D. Warren, a typical Vermonter, who had crossed the plains to California in "49," He had settled upon land adjoining

the Mankato townsite, the title to which was in dispute, but Warren said his title was perfect, that there had been but three transfers, the first from God to the Indians; second, from the Indians to the United States, and third and last from the United States to him.

There was J. Travis Rosser, a courtly mannered gentleman from Virginia. We were visiting a camp of Sioux Indians on the north side of the Minnesota River, now North Mankato. Rosser was admiring about the most beautiful Indian maiden I ever saw, who, he said, had looked kindly upon him and he said he imagined her to be a second Pocahontas—I think those were the last Sioux Indians that ever camped near Mankato.

Chas. W. Miller was a bright young lawyer from New York. He came west for his health. He had consumption. As amusements were not plentiful, we occasionally met in Miller's room to play "draw poker" as the little excitement served to divert his mind from his infirmities for the time being, but Miller kept failing until he had to have watchers, and Mr. Chas. Thompson, an elderly gentleman, had volunteered to sit up with him, when to Thompson's surprise John Hodgson (Big John as he was called), Wm. Reid, Pax Kitchen and myself filed into the room to see how Miller was getting along and to try to cheer him up a little. He was in bed prepared for the night, but when he saw us he raised up saying: "by George, boys this looks rather suspicious" and got up, and we played poker till early in the morning, to Mr. Thompson's astonishment, who used to tell the story as a good joke on himself, sitting up to see a sick man play poker all night. Miller left Mankato soon after and I think died in Galena, where he had relatives.

The times were very hard in Mankato after the "panic" of '57, and I think I never knew money to be so scarce any where. At last the stringency was relieved a little by the advent of the purchasers of ginseng, who paid cash for the roots. They were made welcome and were treated with greater consideration than would be so many millionaires today. As ginseng was plentiful in the "Big Woods" many young men who had never worked much before started out with their hoes and sacks and made good wages "digging sang." John Hodgson did not fancy the business and I jokingly said to him if he would go to work I would buy him a hoe. He said he would be——if he would go to digging "sang" for a living, but would go back to Lake Superior copper mines where he came from. He did go, and as he was an expert miner made a large fortune in a few years and has been enjoying his income ever since.

The early history of Mankato would be incomplete without something being said about Geo. W. Lay. He owned and operated the first saw mill. 'Twas charged he dealt in horses and that he was not particular how he got them if they were only good ones. He always had quite a large gang of men about, ready to do his bidding, hence he was an important factor about election time and although a democrat he supported me when I was elected Register of Deeds on the Republican ticket over Wm. S. Sargent, the Democratic candidate. Sargent was a fine young man and was then Register and a most excellent officer, and my majority in the County was only about 70. As we were good friends I did not feel much

like rejoicing over his defeat, and he did not blame me, but attributed his defeat to his over confidence. He went to Colorado and died there. Some years afterwards I came across Lay in a western town under arrest for having in his possession a pair of horses which another man claimed. Lay said he was an innocent purchaser and asked me to go on his bond. Notwithstanding appearances were against him, he being an old friend, I gave him the benefit of the doubt and went on his bond. He concluded not to stand trial, and the last I heard of him he was a prosperous, highly respected citizen on the Pacific slope. He had quit the horse business, his methods being unpopular there, and horses were too cheap to make it profitable, which necessitated a change and his engaging in other business.

When the Civil War broke out there was great excitement in Mankato. I was one of those that "came near going" just how near I have never told. My deputy, Henry Wykoff, a splendid, fine looking young man, enlisted in the celebrated First Minnesota Regiment, and was killed at Gettysburg. About the time Wykoff decided to enlist, there was a man that made himself very offensive in talking about the war and Ephraim Cole and myself were appointed to wait upon him and ask him to desist. We told him our friends were enlisting and that we did not like to hear such talk as he was making and asked him to take it back. He said he'd be d——d if he would, and would say it again, whereupon I grabbed him around the arms and waist and Cole took him by the collar and neck. He then discovered we were in earnest and he recanted, I reckon the matter has never been mentioned before this, and those who knew Mr. Cole may be surprised to hear that the great, good natured, kind hearted man was ever wrought up to such a pitch; besides he was a Democrat.

E. D. Bruner, who was a surveyor and made a new map of the town, went into the navy. He was a graduate of Annapolis, and had served in the navy before. The first "party" (or "function," I suppose they would now call it), that I attended was at Mr. Bruner's, it was a bitter cold night and he had sawed and split an extra lot of wood (everybody sawed and split their own wood in those days), but it was all used up before midnight and Bruner was kept pretty busy in the wood shed until between two and three o'clock in the morning when the party broke up and we went home, after spending an enjoyable evening, and early morning. Mr. Bruner has joined the great majority. He was a fine man and his wife was an estimable lady.

We had many social parties and dances, as there was but little else to do. The finest and most enjoyable of all was a party given by the Thurstons on the Watonwan. There were many young married couples, and as they had not been in the country long enough to wear out their fine garments, and as the ladies were the belles of the localities in the states from where they came, it was a brilliant affair. We were made to feel welcome and the refreshments were the finest to be had east or west, and I venture to say the canned fruits were the first ever brought to the country. I came near forgetting to mention the Presbyterian church bell. It should not be overlooked. The ladies struggled hard to raise the money to buy it and nearly every body contributed their mites toward it until

it was finally landed from a steamboat on the levee on Front street, in the mud. It was first hoisted upon two bunches of shingles and many took a turn at ringing it. George H. Marsh, who was the capitalist of the town and looked after his investments carefully, said he would give it a few turns to get his contribution back.

The bell did great service for all sorts of occasions and 'twas said they used to ring it for the boys to go in swimming. I suppose it will be heard during the Semi-Centennial.

I would like to mention many of the old settlers, but if I begin I will not get this off in time, and my wife says, I am too late with it now, so with a hearty greeting and best wishes from both my wife and myself to each and all we bid you goodbye.



LINCOLN PARK.

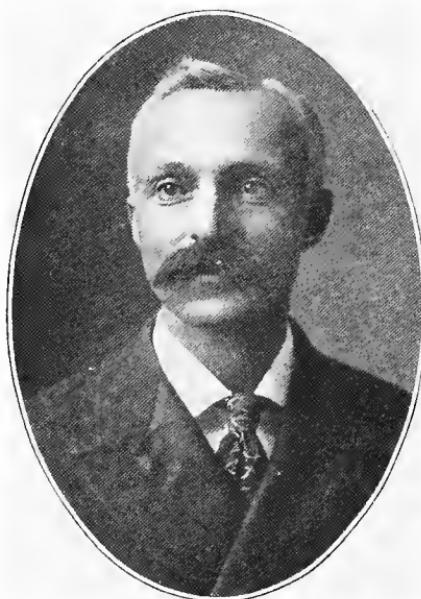
BIOGRAPHIES.

NOTE: The portraits and biographies in this volume are not confined exclusively to old settlers. All of the mayors, municipal and District court judges, and members of the Executive Committee of the Semi-Centennial of our City, have, also, been included, without regard to the date of their citizenship. A few comparatively late comers, besides, have been added, who have contributed in a special way to the upbuilding of our City. Through lack of time for a thorough systematic canvass, many entitled to a place herein, have been unintentionally overlooked. A few—not over half a dozen—failed to respond to the committee's solicitation. Invariably the treatment accorded the committee has been most courteous and obliging and many of our old settler friends have rendered invaluable aid in gathering photographs and biographical data for our use. The active and friendly interest and help, which our citizens have given our enterprise, have greatly alleviated the burden of the work. The length of the biographies has mainly depended on three things: Amount of data furnished, number of historical incidents, which could be interwoven, and the number of separate events pertaining to a life—some having an even tenor, while others are full of change. The importance of the life itself can not therefore be gauged thereby. A number of the churches furnished us cuts of their buildings and pastors, and few of the latter sent data for biographies, but press of other duties has detained the committee from attempting any special canvass along this line, except in the case of three or four of the pioneers.

Committee.

ANDREWS, CHAS. N., at the time of this sketch is 43 years of age, and has resided in Mankato since 1899, and been engaged

in the practice of law. He is a native of Wisconsin and removed to Minnesota in 1869. His parents are both natives of Connecticut, and he claims to be as nearly pure blooded American as any, but the native Indian. Since residing in Mankato he has taken an interest in public affairs of the city, and is regarded as an active and progressive citizen. He was President of the Board of Trade of the City at the time of its Semi-Centennial celebration, and as such was made a member of the general committee, having in



CHAS. N. ANDREWS.

charge that celebration, and did his part of the committee work.

ANDREWS, DR. JOHN W.—Born in Russellville, Ill., April 6, 1849—son of Rev. John R. Andrews and Delilah Andrews. His father was actively engaged in the ministry of the M. E. church for over forty years. The family removed to St. Peter, Minn., in October 1856.



DR. JOHN WESLEY ANDREWS.

Dr. Andrews was educated in the common schools and the Mankato Normal school. He attended the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1875-6, graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., in the Class of 1877, and from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, in the Class of 1880. He then spent one year in Europe studying in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. He has at several different times since gone to medical centers of the country for special study and review, and has become very eminent

in his profession. He located at Marshall, Minn., for the first five years, then in August 1883, removed to Mankato, where he has built up an extensive practice. He is public spirited and energetic in every move, which tends to the material or moral growth of the City. He married Jennie C. French, Wellsville, N. Y., April 4th, 1878, and they have one child, Roy Newberry Andrews.

BAKER, GEN. JAMES H., born at Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, May 6, 1829, son of Henry and Hannah Heaton Baker. His father was a native of Baltimore, Md., forty years a practising physician, and possessed fine literary attainments. His grandfathers, William Baker and David Heaton, were both Revolutionary soldiers. When young Baker was three years old his parents moved to Lebanon, Ohio, whence, upon his mother's death, he was sent to his grandfather's home, near Middletown, Ohio, and for two years attended "Firman Academy." He completed his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating with honor



J. H. Baker

in the Class of 1852, and receiving, three years later, the additional degree of A. M. After spending a brief period teaching, Mr. Baker purchased of Otway Curry, the poet, the "Scioto Gazette," of Chillicothe, Ohio, being the oldest newspaper in the state. In return for the great service rendered to the Republican party then organizing, he was elected on its ticket, Secretary of State. Upon the expiration of his term of office he removed to Minnesota, in May 1857, and soon thereafter settled on a farm near Garden City. Taking an active part in politics, he was elected Secretary of our State in 1859, and re-elected in 1861. Hearing his country's call in her hour of peril, he resigned his office, and rushed to her aid. Was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Minn. Volunteers, Nov. 16th, 1862, and served with his regiment under Gen. Sibley in 1862-3, in suppressing the Sioux outbreak. In October 1863, his regiment was ordered south, and he was assigned to the command of the post of St. Louis by Gen. Scofield. This command was enlarged subsequently to embrace seven counties, and finally he was created Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, a very important position, making him practically the military governor of the State. For efficiency in the discharge of his duties in this important position, he was made a Brevet Brigadier General, and was not mustered out until October 31st, 1865.

After the war Gen. Baker returned to his farm in Blue Earth county. In 1871, President Grant, appointed him U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, the duties of which important office, he assumed June 1st, of that year, and discharged faithfully for four years. He was then made Surveyor General of Minnesota, and, after serving efficiently for a full term, he retired to his home, which in the meantime he had removed from the farm to the City of Mankato. While Surveyor General he did much, by private letters and published articles, to call attention for the first time to the great iron deposits of our State.

In 1879, he purchased the Union and Record, and united the two papers into the Free Press, which he published two years. In 1881, he was elected Railway Commissioner, serving two terms and, on creation of the Railway Board, was made its president.

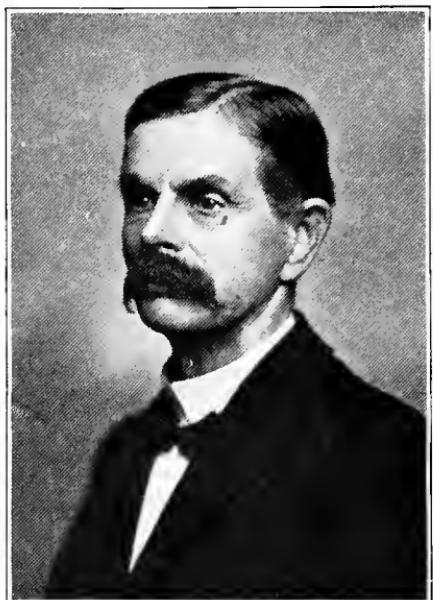
Gen. Baker, is one of the most brilliant and forcible orators in the Northwest, and no man in the State has delivered more public addresses than he. He has been for years a member of the State Historical Society, and has published a number of valu-

able historical papers, among them: "History of Lake Superior," "The Sources of the Mississippi River," "Transportation in Minnesota," "History of the Minnesota Valley," etc.

Judge Flandrau in his History, says of him: "As a public speaker he is brilliant and forceful. In personal appearance, six feet in height and symmetrical in proportion, moves with a quick soldierly step, indicative of his character. He is courteous in demeanor and affable in conversation. He is somewhat incisive in speech and impulsive in action. As a valued friend of Freedom, the name of Gen. Baker must ever be honored among those who have deserved well of their country."

He married in Delaware, Ohio, September 25, 1851, Miss Rose Lucia Thurston, who begot him two sons: Dr. Arthur Heaton Baker (now deceased), and Harry Edgar Baker, of Baker City, Oregon. Mrs. Baker died at Washington City, March 20, 1873. Gen. Baker on December 23, 1879, married his present wife, Zulu, daughter of George W. Bartlett, of Paris, Ill., whose grandfather was the second signer of the Declaration of Independence. To this union there is but one child: James Henry Baker.

BARNEY, ASA C.—Born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., September 26th, 1835. Removed with his parents to Chautauqua, N. Y., when four years old. Came thence to Blue Earth County, Minn., on May 7th, 1857, and located on a claim in Vernon Township, where he continued, until his removal to Mankato in 1865. Clerked in a dry goods store for three years, and was book-keeper at the Novelty Works for two years. From 1870 to 1890 was in the insurance and real estate business. Is a prominent member of the local Masonic lodge, and for thirteen years has been recorder of the Mankato lodge of Knight Templars. Married



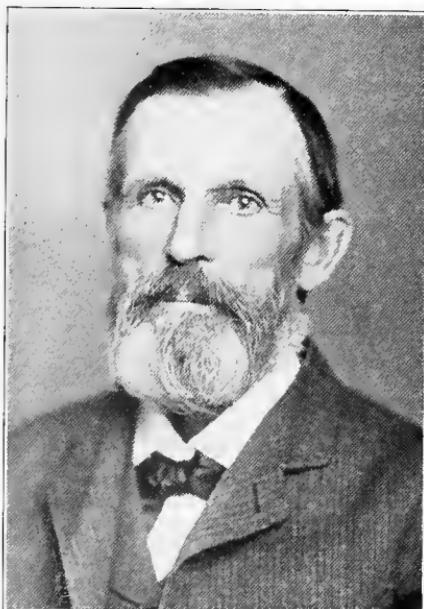
ASA C. BARNEY.

to Miss Mary C. Wood, daughter of Abiel C. Wood, on September 12, 1870, by whom he has three children: Mrs. Blanche Carleton, Paul W., and Harry C. Barney.

BARNEY, CHAS.—Born January 8th, 1832, at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y. His father, Judiah Barney, a native of Vermont, was a lineal descendant of Jacob Barney, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634. His mother, Philura Cummings, a New Yorker by birth, was related to Benjamin Franklin, the noted philosopher and statesman. In 1840, the Barney family removed to Chautauqua, N. Y., whence the subject of this sketch came to Blue Earth County, Minn., in 1855, arriving in Mankato on the 20th of October. In a few days he pre-empted the land comprising his present valuable farm in section six of Vernon. In 1856, he came to Mankato, where he was employed for most of the time

in the saw mill of Geo. W. Lay, until April 1858. This Geo. W. Lay was a prominent character at Mankato in his day, and his mill was the first industry of the kind in town. It was a great event, witnessed by nearly the whole village, when the mill was started in October, 1856, and the proprietor was borne by a number of men, in triumph through the streets, seated upon the first board produced by his mill, while the populace made the welkin ring with their plaudits.

After spending two years upon his claim, on the Watonwan Mr. Barney in the spring of 1860, went to Wisconsin for two years. He was next employed for five years as a traveling salesman for a Chicago Mercantile house, and one year for a Milwaukee house. For two years he was a dealer in horses. In 1869, he returned to his farm in Vernon Township, where he has ever since



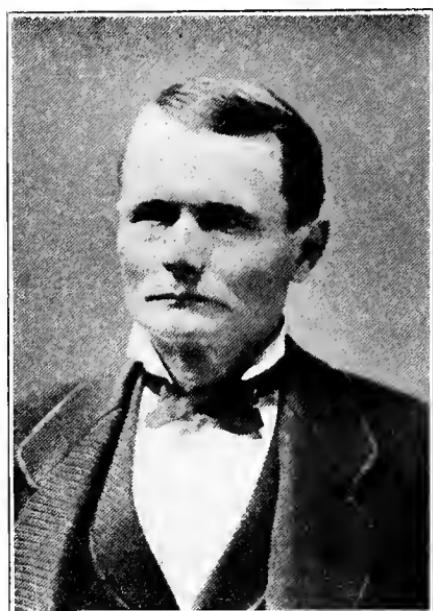
CHAS. BARNEY.

resided. Mr. Barney has a remarkably good memory of early days in Mankato and Blue Earth County, and takes much interest in preserving their local history. He was married March 9th, 1870, to Miss Carrie A. Moore, of Juneau, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Mark J., Maud, and May, wife of Mr. Walton Friend, all of Blue Earth County.

BARNEY, HON. SHELDON F.,

Was born December 4, 1831, in Groton, Tompkins County, New York, and was brought up on a farm in Cayuga County in the same state. Having a strong propensity for a legal career he

entered the law office of Warren T. Worden, of Auburn, N. Y., in December, 1852, and on December 13, 1854, was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in New York until October, 1855, when becoming ambitious for a wider field of action he emigrated to the West. He arrived in Blue Earth County, April 25, 1856, and pre-empted a claim, on which he lived until December 26, 1857, when he moved to Mankato for the purpose of practicing his profession. In June 1858, he formed a co-partnership with John A. Wil-



HON. SHELDON F. BARNEY.

lard, and practiced law under the name of Willard & Barney. This was for many years the most prominent law firm in Blue Earth County, and one of the best known in the North West. He was engaged in the business of law about twenty-five years.

During this time, in 1861, he represented Blue Earth and Le Sueur Counties in the State Senate. In 1865, in connection with his brother, C. W. Barney, Wm. F. Bailey and F. J. Rnter, he established the Mankato Novelty Works on Elm and Willow streets, under the firm name of C. W. Barney & Co. This was the first machine shop and foundry in Blue Earth County. In 1867, with

his brother, Arza B. Barney, he established a barrel, stave and heading factory. This firm was known as A. B. Barney & Co. He has also served on the Mankato City Council as Alderman, and was for some time a member of the Board of Education. During the whole of his active life he has been a consistent and uncompromising Democrat.

He was married August 21, 1872, to Sarah C. Walz, who came to Mankato a child, in 1859. They have had six children, five of whom are now living, Norman S., born Dec. 31, 1873, died July 27, 1874; Willard A., born December 28, 1875; John C., born March 22, 1879; Charles A., born July 29, 1881; Sarah, born January 16, 1884; Benjamin F., born April 7, 1888.

Mr. Barney retired from business several years ago, and is now living in his fine suburban residence just outside the city limits, enjoying the well earned fruits of an honorable career. As a business man he has always had the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and his advice in public affairs, with which he has been much identified, has ever been eminently reliable.

BARR, HON. GEORGE T.—Born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1851, educated in the public schools of his native town, until coming to Mankato with his parents in May, 1867. He served Mankato as Alderman, one term, and as Mayor, one term. He was member of its Board of Trade for many years and president of the Board for some time. Was U. S. Deputy Revenue collector, during 1880-81. Was member of Board of Managers of the State Normal School in 1884-1885. Representative of Blue



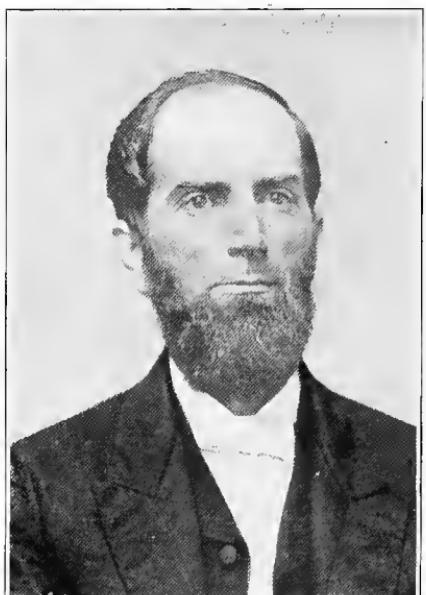
HON. GEORGE TILLOTSON BARR.

Earth County in the Twenty-Sixth Legislative Session, and State Senator from 1890 to 1898. He was made President pro-tem of the Senate during the sessions of 1895 and 1897. He was, for a number of years, engaged in the banking business, and for a time was a member of the banking firm of Lewis, Shaubut & Barr.

Mr. Barr has excellent business qualifications, is very accurate and systematic in his work, and is strictly honorable and honest in all his ways. He married June 24, 1873, Miss Clara L., daughter of C. D. Hersey, of Mankato. A change of climate being necessary for Mr. Barr's health, he and his excellent wife removed to Los Angeles, Cal., in April, 1902. There he has become associated with the firm of Hayden & Lewis Co., in the Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings business.

BARR, JOHN HENRY.—Born September 2, 1828, in Loudoun County, Va. His father removed to Zanesville, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was but two years old, and died there, when

he was nine, leaving a family of four boys, of which, he was the oldest. He was bound out as an apprentice to a tobacconist, but so disliked the business, that he never followed the trade, but immediately upon the expiration of his term, rebound himself to learn the trade of house painting. This occupation he followed as workman and owner of a shop of his own, first in Kentucky and then in Terre Haute, Indiana, until he was about thirty-five years old. He then, about 1848 or 49, became associated with his brother in the



JOHN HENRY BARR.

wholesale and retail drug business at Terre Haute, but failing health compelled him to withdraw from this business, and remove with his family, in 1867, to Mankato, Minn., where he arrived on the 10th of May. Here he first formed a co-partnership with

Wm. F. Lewis and Henry Shaubut in the banking business, as Lewis, Shaubut & Co., but in about a year, he sold out his interest to the other two partners, and erecting the building now occupied by the John R. Thomas furniture store, he started a wagon and plow manufactory, which he continued with good success until his death, on November 27th, 1869.

Mr. Barr was a man of great energy and splendid business qualifications. He was ever wide awake, progressive and public spirited. The champion and leader of any measure, which tended to the material, moral or social advancement of his fellow men. No one, considering the brief period he lived in it, ever contributed more to the growth of Mankato, or gave its development a more lasting impetus than he.

During the Civil War, though in poor health, he was continuously active in sanitary work, making several trips to battle-fields, with hospital and sanitary supplies, and he lent efficient aid to raising Indiana's quota of troops. At Mankato, besides his wagon factory, he invested in considerable other real property, and built other business blocks. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Mankato Board of Trade, and was made its first President. He was a republican in politics, and liberal in his religious faith, during the later years of his life a member of the Universalist church.

Mr. Barr was married to Miss Eliza Tillotson, a native of Terre Haute, Indiana, on May 2, 1850. She died June 5, 1890. Five of the seven children born to them still survive: Prof. John H. Barr, of Cornell University, N. Y.; Hon. George T. Barr, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Sarah B. Cole, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Margaret T. Jones, of Seattle, Wash.; and Mrs. Martha H. Jones, of Jackson County, Iowa.

BEATTY, JOHN R.—Born in Loyalhanna Township, Westmoreland County, Penn., November 5, 1831. His parents John G., and Isabella Walker Beatty, were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Beatty came to Minnesota in April, 1857, locating at Mankato, the latter part of the following May. During 1859 and 1860, he conducted a private school, which was about the first in which high school studies were taught in the city.



JOHN R. BEATTY.

Mankato Cement stone, and in getting the Standard Cement Company interested in its development.

In 1867-68, he served as superintendent of the Blue Earth County schools, and in 1895, as president of the Mankato Board of Public Works.

He married Miss Laura E. Maxfield, February 16th, 1864, and six children have been born them: James M., Isabella, John G., Laura E., Anna M., and Emma E.

BECHDOLT, Prof. A. F.—Born November 16, 1846, near Karlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1854. He graduated from the public schools of Easton, Pa., and in 1866, from Lafayette College, Pa., with the degree, A. B., and in 1869, A. M. In 1890, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the further degree of Ph. D. After spending a year teaching in an academy, he became in 1869, professor of Natural Science in Mercersburg College, Pa. Resigning in 1876, he came West and accepted the position of superintendent of the Mankato schools, and in 1880, be-

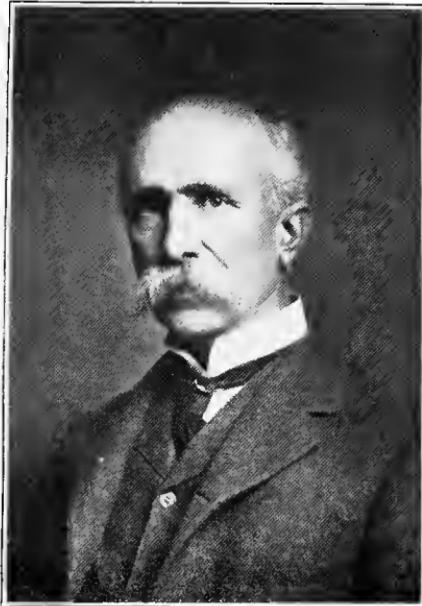
In June, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H. 2nd. Minn. Vol., and was made 1st Lieutenant. July 8th, 1863, he was promoted Captain, and served with his company until his resignation, on March 30, 1865.

In 1866, Mr. Beatty engaged in the stone and lime business. He built the first patent lime kiln and shipped the first car load of lime from Mankato. As the pioneer of our lime industry, he did more than anyone else in introducing Mankato lime through the North West. To him also belongs the credit of discovering the

came Professor of Chemistry in the State Normal school located in the same city. Five years later he returned to the position of superintendent of the City schools. In 1892, he resigned to go to the University of North Dakota, as professor of English, and in 1895, he accepted the same professorship in the University of Washington at Seattle, Wash. In 1901, he resigned his University work, and took the position of superintendent of schools of the city of Eugene, Ore., which he now holds. His wife, whom he had married

in 1871, died in 1896. He has four children: Fred, on the staff of the "Post Intelligencer," of Seattle; Hilda, wife of F. W. Smith, of Fife, Wash.; Margaret, who has a position as trained nurse at Seattle, and John Ernest Bechdolt.

Prof. Bechdolt is a ripe scholar, deep thinker and a strong, successful educator.



PROF. A. F. BECHDOLT.

BERGHOLTZ, MICHAEL H.—Born on the river Rhine in Prussia, in 1804. His father was captain of one of the Rhine boats and continued to be so employed until young Henry was sixteen years old, when the family removed to Cologne. About 1851, he immigrated to the United States, going first to St. Louis, and thence in the spring of 1852 to St. Paul. The same spring he visited the new town site of Mankato, and on July 24, of that year, bought lot 4, block 6, on which stood the first claim shanty in Mankato, and upon which in 1858, he built, first of frame, the block of store buildings, which so long bore his name, and which, a few years later, he replaced with the present brick structures. He started the first harness shop in Mankato, and continued the business for many years. On November 20, 1862, he was married to Mrs. Apolonia Blair, nee Kaberla, who died in 1870. Mr. Berg-

holtz died April 20th, 1884, leaving surviving three daughters: Mrs. Flora M. Ring, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerlach (since deceased), and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lulsdorff, wife of John Lulsdorff.

BIERBAUER, J.—Born in Einselthurn, Rhine Bavaria, August 28, 1819. He lived in his native town until eighteen years of age, when he went to Switzerland, where he engaged in cabinet making. In 1848, he joined

the rebellion in Bavaria, as captain of an infantry company, until the heroic effort of the Bavarian patriots in behalf of liberty, was crushed in 1849, when he returned to Switzerland with his two brothers, and soon thereafter all three emigrated to the United States.

Mr. Bierbauer settled first in New York, where he was employed for two years in a piano factory. He then removed to Erie, Pa., where, on December 14, 1854, he was married to Bertha, daughter of Dr. A.

G. Dornberg. Soon after his marriage he went to Utica, N. Y., and engaged in the brewing business. In October, 1856, he removed to Mankato, and was soon joined by his brother, William Bierbauer, and together they started the first brewery west of St. Paul, in the summer of 1857. In 1862, he sold out to his brother his interest in the brewery and with his brother-in-law, William H. Rockey, bought the South Bend flour mill, and a saw mill located then near the present Blue Earth river bridge, both of which mills they removed to Mankato, locating the saw mill on Vine street, west of Front street, and the grist mill, known for years as the City Mills, on Rock street.

The firm of Bierbauer & Rockey was popular and had a large custom trade. In 1866, Mr. Bierbauer paid his old home in Europe a six months' visit, and on his return, in January, 1867,



JACOB BIERBAUER.

sold his milling interest to Mr. Rockey, and erected a large woolen factory on Vine street, east of Front, which he operated until 1874. He then sold the factory to Christian Roos and retired from active business for a season, spending two and one-half years in Oregon, and on his return, engaged in the manufacture of a middlings purifier, which he had invented. In 1882, he again took charge of the Mankato City Mills, which he ran for ten years. He died March 1st, 1896, leaving his wife and six children: Oscar Bierbauer, dealer in grain and proprietor of the Mankato Malt Works; Mrs. Ida Buetaw, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Emma Bettinger, of Portland; Miss Alma Bierbauer, deputy Register of Deeds of Blue Earth County; Mrs. Mattie Paddock and Herman Bierbauer, of Mankato.

BIERBAUER, Capt. William.

was born in Einselthurn, Bavaria, February 26, 1826. He was well educated and served a term in the German army. He became involved in the German Revolution of 1848, with Carl Schurz, and others, and was forced to leave his native country, and landed in New York in 1849. He soon became interested in the brewery business, first at Seneca Falls, and subsequently at Milwaukee, with Philip Best. In 1856, he came to Mankato, and with his brother Jacob, established a brewery, which grew to be a large and prosperous plant. At first he occupied a small frame building erected in 1858 on North Front street, but in 1873 removed to the present site. William Bierbauer was a patriotic citizen, and when the Indian outbreak of 1862 occurred, he promptly raised a company, of which he was made captain, and went to the relief of New Ulm, where he rendered valiant service. He was a



CAPT. WM. BIERBAUER.

gentleman of fine presence, good judgment, and, with a high sense of honor.

In 1858, he was married to Miss Louisa Dornberg, daughter of Dr. A. G. Dornberg, of this city. To this marriage, there were born seven children, six of whom are now living, viz: Albert, Bruno, Rudolph, William, Addie and Ella. Capt. Bierbauer died in this city universally respected and lamented November 30, 1893, and is buried in Glenwood cemetery.

BRADLEY, EDW.—Born at Utica, N. Y., September 14, 1829. In 1855, he located in the Mercantile business at Maquoketa, Iowa, and with his brother, William, removed to Mankato, in October,

1857, where they conducted a large store of general merchandise, for many years. During the Sioux outbreak of 1862, he was appointed Marshal by General Sibley for the district embracing Blue Earth and the counties south west of it, and rendered excellent service. He was elected County Auditor in the fall of 1876. He served on Mankato's first Board of Aldermen, and was Mayor of the City for two terms. He has also, held a number of



EDWIN BRADLEY.

other local offices. For the past few years he has conducted a grocery store. He married Miss Jennie E. Colven, in June, 1864.

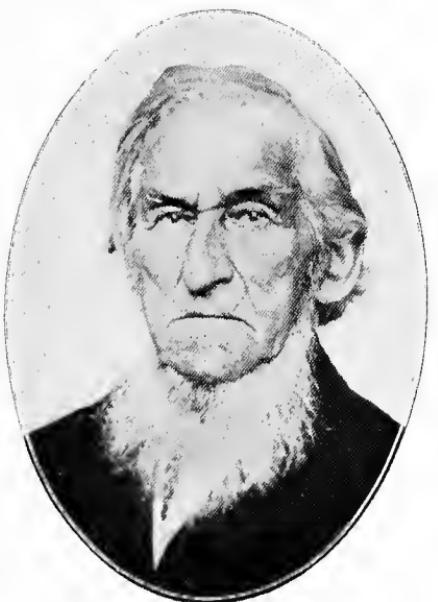
Mr. Bradley is highly esteemed by his large circle of friends, for his strict integrity and fidelity to duty.

BRADLEY, HARVEY.—Born at Millington, Conn., April 14, 1781, He spent some years peddling goods through the Southern States

and did a thriving business. New York; and purchased a large tract of land, upon a part of which, much of the present city of Utica, stands. About 1840, he went to Whitesboro, New York, and opened a mercantile store. He also started an extensive business at Macon, Ga., in conjunction with his brother, Alvin Bradley, by whom it was conducted. In July, 1857, he visited Mankato and invested in some West Mankato property, and three farms. In the following October, he started a mercantile store in West Mankato, in charge of his

sons, Edwin and William Bradley. Two years later he moved both building and stock to the corner now occupied by D. L. Clements' store. Mr. Bradley retained his residence in Whitesboro for a number of years, spending only his summers in Mankato, but upon the death of his only daughter, he broke up his New York home and moved to Mankato permanently. He died January 23, 1877. He was a man of great energy and excellent business judgment. To his public spirit and vigorous push, Mankato owes many of its early improvements. The Cemetery and Belgrade roads and the extension of Front street through the Van Brunt slough were mainly instigated by him. His store in the early days of Mankato, was one of the largest and best known in the village, resorted to by all the country sides. He was a strong and vigorous character.

Mr. Bradley was married about 1820, at his native town in Connecticut, to Miss Nancy Bradley, who died in the winter of 1856-57. He left surviving three sons, Charles and William (both since deceased), and Edwin Bradley of Mankato.



HARVEY BRADLEY.

BRANSON, LEWIS C.—The first district judge of the Sixth Judicial District, was born March 16, 1825, near Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio. He was of Quaker ancestry. At the age of eleven, the family removed to Henry County, Indiana, where he

was self-educated, and studying law, was admitted to the bar. He opened his first law office in Wabash, Ind. But weary of the swamps and miasmatic conditions there, he took his wife and two children, April, 1854, and came direct to Mankato, arriving there with but two dollars and fifty cents in his pocket. Here he buried two children; the first dying very soon after the Judge's arrival, was the first death among the white people at Mankato. May 24, 1858, he

was elected Judge of the



JUDGE LEWIS CASS BRANSON

served the term of seven years, being the first Judge of this district under the State Constitution. It was during his incumbency that nearly all of the Judges' deeds were obtained by the settlers, of the lots in the original town site of this city, at the conclusion of the long litigation touching titles between the settlers and the town site proprietors.

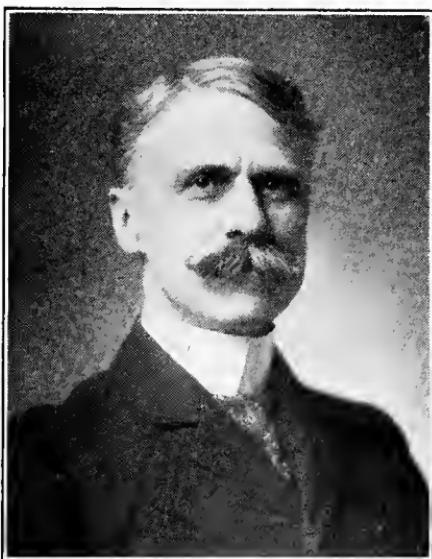
In October, 1866, he gathered up his belongings and taking his family, removed to the far West, settling in San Francisco, early in 1867, where he remained till 1875, practicing his profession. Health failing, he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, but the "boom" ceasing, in 1880, he again removed, finding home and practice in Leadville, Colorado. In 1885, he made a final removal to Seattle, in Washington, near where he yet lives. He had accumulated quite an independence, but the crash of 1893, swept it nearly away.

BRETT, Geo. Everett.—This prominent merchant was born at Strong, Franklin County, Maine, November 23, 1845. His

father was Cyrus Hamlin Brett, who was a direct descendant of the noted John Alden and Priscilla and was related to the famous Phoebe and Alice Cary, and his mother, Mary Hunter Brett, was of sturdy Scotch ancestry. The family came to Minnesota in 1862. In May, 1868, he established a dry goods house in Mankato, and with fine business capacity and good taste, his business has prospered, till he became in his line the leading merchant in the Minnesota Valley. He has been devoted to his special business for nearly forty years. His store is a bower of beauty and good taste. He has aided in the upbuilding of every material interest of the city. In the midst of a busy life, he has found time to indulge his taste for music, and his

fine tenor voice has enriched our glee clubs and church choirs. He came naturally by his musical tastes, for his father before him was quite a musician, possessed of an excellent tenor voice. He was a teacher of music in various towns of this State as well as of Maine, his former home. Mr. Brett is public spirited and has been a member of the Common Council, Board of Trade, and other important civic and trade bodies.

March 19, 1873, he was married to Miss Lizzie Ellen Maxfield, of St. Paul. This estimable lady was the daughter of the Hon. James Maxfield, so many years the Mayor of St. Paul. To this union, there were born three children, viz: James Edwin, born July 1st, 1875; Frank Everett, born August 7th, 1877; and Mary Maxfield, born June 26, 1879. This daughter was married to Wilbur Morgan Taylor, June 2, 1900. Mr. Brett is one of our oldest business men and among the most successful of our merchants.



GEORGE EVERETT BRETT.

BROOME, JOHN M.—Born September 25, 1826, at Albersweiler, in Rhenish Bavaria. Followed a course of classical education for some years, with intent to become an ecclesiastic, but changing his purpose, he entered the State Normal school at Spire, from which he graduated in 1847. His cherished career, as teacher in his native land, was, however, cut short by the Revolution of Rhenish Bavaria and Baden, in 1848, in which he took an active part. Having thus made himself obnoxious to the government, he came to America in January, 1852, and for a few years was engaged as

an instructor of languages and music in Ohio and Kentucky. In 1860, he started a German Republican paper at Portsmouth, Ohio. On January 3rd, 1862, he enlisted as leader of the band in the 12th Kentucky Vol., and served in Gen. Buell's Corps. In April, 1869, he came to Minnesota, and started the first German paper at St. Cloud. In 1871, he took charge of the New Ulm public schools and two years later removed to Mankato, where he embarked in Journalism for the third

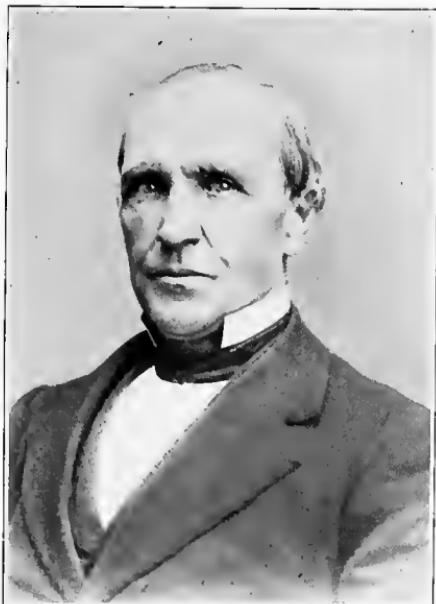
time, publishing the "Minnesota Beobachter," the first German paper in Mankato, from 1873 to July, 1894, when owing to ill-health, incident to army experience, he retired from active life. He was married August 25, 1856, in Ohio to Miss Mary Bernardino Von Brandt, of Essen, Prussia, who died June 20, 1897. He has one surviving child, Mrs. Stella Hamilton.

BROWN, HON. JAS.—Born March 14, 1821, at Milford, Butler County, Ohio, where his parents had immigrated in 1810, from Belfast, Ireland. Graduated with honors from Miami College at Oxford, Ohio, in the Class of 1845. During his college course he spent all his spare time in the study of law, and, upon graduating, entered the law office of O. S. Witherby, and was admitted to the bar on the 26th of March, 1846, in Union County,



JOHN M. BROOME.

Indiana. Soon after this he opened an office in Winchester, Indiana, and began the practice of his profession.



HON. JAMES BROWN.

sota, arriving at Mankato, August 19, 1865. The following year he formed a partnership with J. A. Wiswell, and the firm of Brown & Wiswell, continued for many years, one of the best known in this part of the State. Judge Brown always took great interest in church and educational matters, and was ever active in their promotion. Was resident director of Mankato Normal School for years, and selected its present site. Was member of the Legislature in 1881.

In 1885, his wife died and December 23, 1886, he married again, Mrs. Josephine E. Sheets, of Hamilton, Ohio. He died August 3, 1889, leaving surviving him, besides his second wife, the following children: Mrs. Mary Cornelia Pfau, Mrs. Marcella Man, Charles I., Henry W., and Robert E. Brown. The latter has been for years the efficient manager of the Gas and Electric Light Company.

BROWN, Orville.—Born Nov. 10th, 1810, in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York. He came west in 1848, and was engaged in railroad work in Ohio and Indiana from 1851 to 1856, when

On September 14, 1846, he married Miss Caroline Irwin, daughter of Rev. Robert Irwin. In 1849, he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and in 1854, the governor of that State appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He, also was county examiner of Schools for Winchester County for years. Was chosen presidential elector in 1864, and, in the fall of the same year, was the Democratic nominee for Congress. The health of Mrs. Brown necessitating a change of climate, the family removed to Minnesota, arriving at Mankato, August 19, 1865. The following year he formed a partnership with J. A. Wiswell, and the firm of Brown & Wiswell, continued for many years, one of the best known in this part of the State. Judge Brown always took great interest in church and educational matters, and was ever active in their promotion. Was resident director of Mankato Normal School for years, and selected its present site. Was member of the Legislature in 1881.

In 1885, his wife died and December 23, 1886, he married again, Mrs. Josephine E. Sheets, of Hamilton, Ohio. He died August 3, 1889, leaving surviving him, besides his second wife, the following children: Mrs. Mary Cornelia Pfau, Mrs. Marcella Man, Charles I., Henry W., and Robert E. Brown. The latter has been for years the efficient manager of the Gas and Electric Light Company.

A black and white portrait of a man with a high forehead, receding hairline, and a serious expression. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark bow tie. The portrait is set within a circular frame.

he came to Minnesota. Here he located first at Chatfield, and started the Chatfield "Republican." In 1858, he removed to Faribault and founded the "Faribault Republican"—the first paper to advocate the principles of the Republican party in Rice County—which he conducted as editor and proprietor until 1869. He then came to Mankato and, in connection with J. T. Williams, purchased "The Record," changed it politically to a Republican paper, and was its editor and proprietor until 1879, when he sold it to Gen'l. Baker to be merged, with the "Union," into the "Mankato Free Press." In 1873, he was appointed postmaster at Mankato, and continued in the office for ten years.

ORVILLE BROWN.

Mr. Brown was a man of strong and honest convictions and fearless and vigorous in their defence. He wielded an able, forcible pen, ever ready to champion the cause he believed in, and a terror to its foes. He was, withal, a man of kindly sympathies, a true friend and strict in his integrity. His first wife was Miss Ruth Earl, whom he married October 13, 1831, and by whom he had four children: Mrs. Nancy M. Nichols, of Elyria, Ohio, Pardon D., and Orville D. Brown, of St. Paul, and Christopher, of Everett, Washington. His first wife died in New York, December 25, 1844, and on June 1st, 1853, he married Miss Carrie Condit, and their children are: Frank O., and Theodore M., of St. Paul, Arthur H., of Duluth, and Clarence, deceased. Mr. Brown died at St. Paul, Minn., January 5th, 1901.

BUCK, HON. DANIEL.—Was born at Boonville, New York, September 28, 1829. He came of Revolutionary stock. He was well educated in the common schools of his locality, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came to Minnesota,

May 18, 1857, and at once began the practice of law, which he has continued to this day. He first held his office at South Bend, but in 1868, removed permanently to Mankato. He was married October 25, 1858, to Miss Lovisa Ann Wood, at Elgin



Daniel Bruck

Illinois, and to this union there were born three children, viz: Charles Delos Buck, born February 24, 1864, who died November 27, 1882, in California; Alfred A. Buck, now mayor of Mapleton, born April 16, 1872, and Laura M. Buck, now Mrs. Abbott, born June 15, 1874. Mrs. Buck, a most estimable lady, died December 13, 1899.

Judge Buck filled many positions of trust and honor at the hands of the public. He was elected to the Legislature in 1863. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Normal School in this city. He was County Attorney for four years. In 1878, he was elected to the State Senate. He served in many State and County positions to the entire satisfaction of the people. As a lawyer, he has been prominent and distinguished, and in 1892, was elected a Judge of the State Supreme Court and served as such from 1893 to 1899, when he resigned by reason of ill health. Judge Buck is a man of striking and commanding presence, of unimpeachable integrity, great intellectual capacity and always enjoying the confidence of the people. He has ever been an honor to this city and a noble specimen of American manhood.

BURT, GROVER C. —Born at Oswego, N. Y., May 28th, 1827. When nine years old, removed with his parents, James and Julia Burt, to Hannibal, in the same State, where his father ran a farm and kept a wayside inn for many years. In 1856, the subject of our sketch removed to Winnebago City, Minn., and engaged in mercantile and other occupations, and was prominent in the early history of that town. In 1863, he came to Mankato, and, associated with D. S. Law, purchased the Mankato House. In 1865, he became sole proprietor, and conducted the hotel business until 1883,



GROVER C. BURT.

when he leased the house to H. M. Hamilton for six years. Upon the expiration of this period, he resumed the management until the spring of 1890, when owing to failing health, he retired from business and sold the corner lot, on which the old part of the hotel building was located, retaining the adjoining lot, on which in 1881, he had erected the present fine three story brick block owned by the family. He died June 26, 1890.

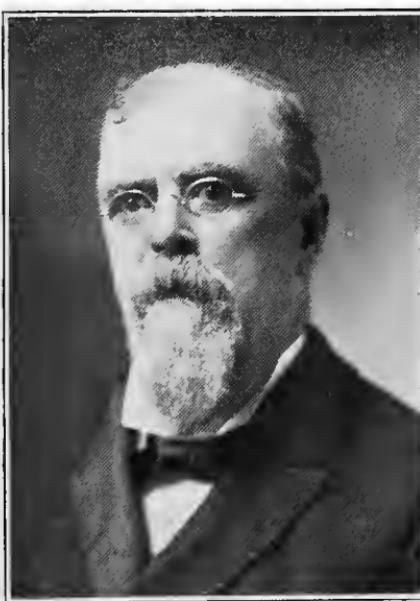
Mr. Burt served six years as alderman of Mankato, and longer as a member of its Board of Trade. Mr. Wise, of the Mankato Review, said of him. "He was public spirited and liberal with his time and purse in efforts to promote the welfare and prosperity of Mankato, and in all this he was instigated by earnest and unselfish patriotism."

He married, Dec. 23, 1866, Miss Phoebe E., daughter of Morton and Julia A. Laflin, who had located in Lime Township as early as June, 1854. He left surviving besides his widow, an only daughter, Miss Nellie Burt.

CARNEY, PATRICK H.—Born

January 18th, 1838, near Clones, Fermanagh County, Ireland. Emigrated to Buffalo, New York, in 1844, where he remained until the Fall of 1856, when he removed to Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois. Here he spent five years and then went to Logansport, Indiana, where for nearly another five years he was clerk of the Barnett House. Leaving Logansport in July, 1866, he located at Minneapolis, Minn., until 1871, when he came to Mankato, where he has resided ever since. From 1871 to 1887,

he was in the wholesale wine, liquor and cigar business. On Aug. 1st, 1890, he became manager of the Mankato Standard Cement Works, and since April, 1894, has operated this large plant under



PATRICK H. CARNEY.

a lease, devoting all his time to the Cement interests. Besides manufacturing the celebrated Mankato Cement, he is also the Northwestern agent for some of the best brands of Portland Cement. Mr. Carney has been married twice. The first time on April 16th, 1867, to Anna O'Neill, of Hudson, Wisconsin, who died December 22, 1896, and the second time, to Mrs. Mary A. Hamlin, on September 23, 1902. There were nine children born to him of his first wife, six of whom are living, namely: Frank, Cora, wife of F. K. Meagher; Harry, Mary, wife of President G. W. Bohannon, of the Duluth State Normal School; Leo, and Percy.

CHANAY, REV. LUCIAN W.—Born in Barnard, Vt., October 1822, of good New England stock, which had first settled in Massachusetts about 1641. He graduated from the University of Vermont, in the class of 1844. For a brief period after graduating, he pursued the study of law, but abandoned it soon for the ministry, under the conviction that the latter profession required his services. After spending two years in an academy for boys in Burlington, he entered Andover Theological Seminary. His first pastoral work was with the Congregational churches of Heuvelton, Pulaski, and Rutland, in northern New York.

In 1854, he married Miss Happy Kinney, of Royalton. With the hope of benefiting his wife's failing health, Mr. Chaney came to Minnesota in 1872, and took the pastorate of the Congregational church at Mankato, where after a few months his wife died. He continued in his Mankato pastorate for nine years, doing most excellent work. He then moved to Waseca, thence to Granite Falls, Morristown and Medford, Minn., at each of which places successively he had pastoral charges of Congregational churches. After forty-two years of service, he retired, spending the last few years of a most useful life in the village of Dundas, where he died January 13th, 1900.

He left him surviving his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sarah Blodgett, and whom he had married in 1878, and one son by his first wife, Prof. Lucian W. Chaney, Jr., of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

CHAPMAN, CHAS A.—Was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 14, 1833. He was educated in the public school of that town, and in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1856. In the spring of that year he came

West seeking employment as a railroad engineer. The hard times then coming on caused a cessation of railroad building, so having emigrated so far as Des Moines, Iowa, he concluded to stop there and pursue the business of a surveyor. In the Autumn of 1856,



CHARLES A. CHAPMAN.

he was engaged in the survey of the Des Moines River Improvement Company's land grant. In the spring of 1857, in company with Dr. Byron DeWitt, of Oswego, he left Des Moines, with the intention of settling in Minnesota. Having purchased a wagon, pair of horses, and the necessary stock of provisions and cooking utensils, they commenced their journey up the river road, passing through Fort Dodge, Algona—then consisting of only two or three houses—Blue Earth City, Vernon and Garden City.

These were all embryo towns, just beginning to be settled. For about forty miles near the border of Minnesota Territory and Iowa there was no road, and our pioneers were obliged to steer by the compass. They arrived at South Bend, June 13, 1857, where they lived during that summer at the boarding house of Elijah K. Bangs. Soon after arriving here they bought in company with several others, the farm of Noah Armstrong, on which they laid out the town site of Le Hillier City.

In the Fall of 1857, Mr. Chapman moved to Mankato and opened a surveyor's office with A. D. McSweeney in a small shanty on the spot where Patterson's wholesale grocery now stands. During the following year he surveyed and platted several additions to Mankato—Warren's, Hanna's, Givens & Lewis', Moreland, Freeman & Buck's, Shaubut's, Dukes', and Roelofson's first and second additions.

Mr. Chapman served one term as Auditor of Blue Earth County, and was the first city engineer of Mankato. He was for

about twenty years Secretary of the Mankato Board of Trade, and has been secretary of the Mankato Cemetery Association from its organization in 1869 to the present time.

He married, March 31, 1859, Hannah A. Chapman, of Bethel, Maine. They have had three children, two of whom died in infancy. The third son, James F. Chapman, was educated at Carleton College and the Mass. Institute of Technology, and now occupies a responsible position with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., at Pueblo, Colorado.

CHRISTENSEN, CHRISTIAN S. C.—Born May 5, 1835, in the Duke-dom of Schleswig, then the southern part of Denmark; and in 1857, emigrated to America, arriving with his brother, H. P., at



JURGEN P. CHRISTENSEN.

HENRY P. CHRISTENSEN

CHRISTIAN S. C. CHRISTENSEN.

Kasota, on August 1st. He resided on a farm five miles north east of Mankato, until 1860, when he removed to town and formed a partnership in the general mercantile business with his brother. Their store was first located in Block 15, but in 1862, they erected, what was then considered, a very large and fine business house on the corner now occupied by the Glass Block. About two years later, a third brother, Jurgen P., was added to the firm, and for

many years they did a very large and lucrative business. In 1867, H. P., retired from the firm, the other two continuing until 1887, when they disposed of the store and business. Since which time the subject of this sketch was in the real estate and insurance business with his brother, Henry P., until his sad and untimely death, February 8, 1903, by being run over by a railway train.

He was married in 1858, to Caroline, daughter of Jacob Hub. She died January 14, 1884. Their surviving children are: Charles, and Carrie, wife of L. J. Smith, of Mankato. Mr. Christensen was a quiet, modest, industrious man, always genial, and incapable of anything mean or dishonest.

CHRISTENSEN, HENRY P.—Born August 27, 1832, at Schleswig, then the Southern part of Denmark. Immigrated to America in 1857, arriving on August 1st, at Kasota, Minn., where he was employed for the first year and a half as clerk for C. E. Shaeffer. On May 10, 1859, he located at Mankato, and opened a general mercantile store in Block 15 of this city. In 1862, he built a large frame store on the corner now occupied by the Glass Block, and his two brothers, C. S. C., and J. P. Christensen, became associated with him in the business. In 1867, he sold his interest to his brothers, and moved to his large farm in Lincoln Township. Returning to Mankato in 1873, he opened a real estate and insurance office in company with C. A. Chapman, which continued for ten years. Since 1883, he has continued alone in the same business, and has platted two important additions to Mankato: North Mankato, (now a village of 1,200 inhabitants) in 1886 and East Mankato in 1887 and 1894.

Mr. Christensen is a man of the strictest integrity and is endowed with boundless energy and business pluck. The Presbyterian society owe to him as much as any one person the building of their first edifice and many a public enterprise he has helped push to success. While avoiding politics, he has served a number of times in local city and school offices. He married February 24, 1870, Isabella B. Walz, and they have three children: Edgar W., Isabella and Julia.

CHRISTENSEN, JURGEN P.—Born September 24, 1846, in Schleswig, Denmark, came to Mankato in 1860, and clerked in stores until 1864, when he became a member of the firm of Christensen Brothers, in the general mercantile business at Mankato, where

he continued with success until 1887, when the firm having sold out, he visited California, and finally in 1890, removed to San Diego, that State, where he still resides, engaged in fruit farming and real estate. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary A. Warren. They have no surviving children.

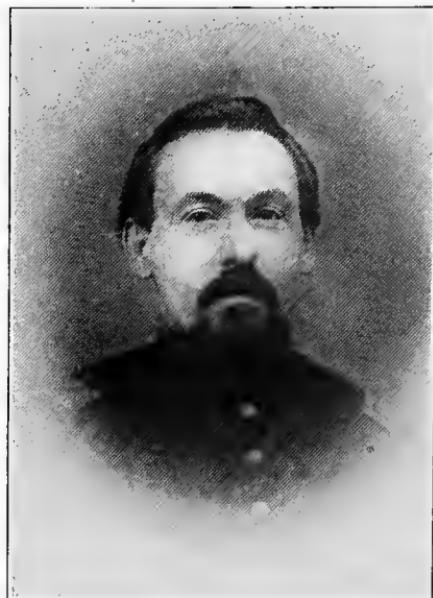
During his residence in Mankato, Mr. Christensen was ever an active promoter of the city's welfare. Was trustee of Glenwood cemetery, and held other positions of trust.

CLARK, Dr. Wm. Wyckoff.—One of Mankato's early settlers was a native of Western Pennsylvania from which place he moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, began the practice of medicine, and was married to Adaline Babbett.

In 1858, he moved to Mankato and continued the practice of his profession until the war broke out, whereupon he was made one of the surgeons of the Tenth Minnesota Regiment. He served throughout the war, with more than ordinary success, and came out as acting Division Surgeon in the 16th Army Corps. His army experience gave him a pre-eminence among the members of his

profession in Southern Minnesota and his practice as a Surgeon at Mankato, from the close of the war to his death, January 1st, 1878, was one of great usefulness and covered a large expanse of territory. At the time of his death he was in his fifty-seventh year.

Although a stalwart Republican he repeatedly declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate for office. At one time he was urged to accept the Republican nomination for Congress but was unwilling to abandon his professional career.



DR. WILLIAM WYCKOFF CLARK.

Two sons were born to Dr. and Mrs. Clark, one of whom died at the age of eight, and the other, William Wyckoff Clark,

is a practicing Attorney of Minneapolis. His widow is still living, now making her home at Minneapolis.

CLARKE, Maj. Geo. A.—Born February 1, 1832, at Waterville, Maine. Went to China, Michigan, in 1836, and thence to Wattsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1849, where on July 6, 1851, he married Eliza, daughter of Jabez and Mariah Hubbell, prominent and wealthy farmers.

In 1854, he came to Mankato, arriving on November 2nd, and put up at the residence of James Hanna, whose house, a one story frame, located where the First National Bank now stands, was the principal stopping place of the town.

The following spring he located a claim on the Belgrade bluff, opposite the mouth of the Blue Earth, but in 1856, moved back to Mankato and engaged in business.

In 1861, he became the senior partner of the firm of Clarke & Keggerreis, general merchants.

In the Fall of 1861, he raised a company for the defence of his country, and on September 20th, with a muster roll of 80, went to Fort Snelling, where, with forty of these, he enlisted as private in the Fourth Minn. Vol. Infantry. On December 20, 1861, he was made 2nd, Lieutenant of Co. H. of this regiment. Promoted 1st Lieutenant on August 24, 1862, Captain on July 1st, 1863, and Major of the Regiment on September 16, 1864. He served with his regiment in the hard campaigns under Grant and Sherman, until discharged by reason of expiration of service, September 16, 1864. He received special commendation from his superior officers for gallant service, and at the time of his discharge was Provost Marshal of 3rd. Division 15th, A. C., on the staff of Gen'l. J. E. Smith. On the close of the war in 1865, he returned to Mankato and engaged in the mercantile,



MAJ. GEORGE A. CLARKE.

real estate and insurance business until 1889, when, owing to the failing health of himself and wife, he removed to Florence, Ala., and thence in 1892 to Union City, Penn., where he still resides, engaged in the manufacturing business.

The Major has led a life of strenuous activity, and was ever public spirited and generous.

COFFIN, Rev. Bartlett Y.—Born May 22, 1822, at Paoli, Indiana. His parents were Thomas and Miriam Coffin, members of a Quaker Colony, who were early settlers of the Hoosier State. His father was a cousin of Lucretia Mott, and the Coffins traced their ancestry to Tristain Coffin, who was a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Coffin, who came to England with William the Conqueror.

Bartlett Y. Coffin was educated in Depauw University, Ind., and was ordained "Deacon" in the M. E. church by Bishop Janes on October 14, 1849, and "Elder" by Bishop Waugh, on October 7th, 1851. His first ministerial appointment was to Veda, Ind., where Dr. Edward Eggleston, the author, was converted under his preaching. In Indiana, he was, also, successively appointed to Edinburg, Bedford, Madison City, New Albany and Indianapolis. In June 1855, he came to Blue Earth County, Minn., and located on a claim near his brother, W. P. Coffin, in South Bend Township. This move was made to benefit his health, which the malaria of his native state was fast undermining. The drier air of Minnesota proved beneficial and he soon resumed his ministerial work, preaching at South Bend, Mankato and in almost every settlement in this part of the State. He was located for some time in those earlier years at the Winnebago Agency, teaching school and assisting Gen'l. Fletcher, the Indian agent there. During this time he conducted gratuitously an evening school also, for the white employees at the Agency.

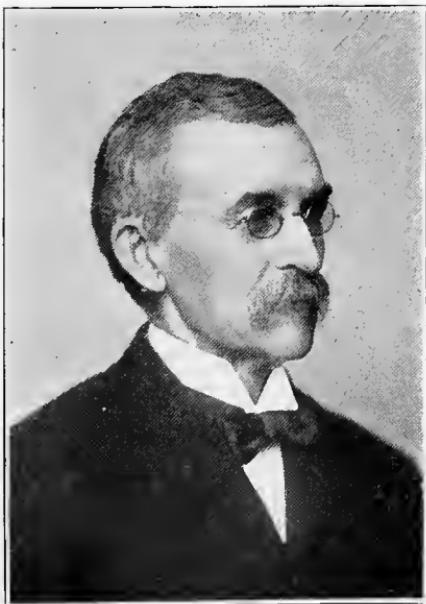
When the Sioux outbreak occurred in the Fall of 1862, he was among the first to go to the defence of New Ulm, where his cool bravery and unerring marksmanship gave him special prominence in that memorable struggle with the savage foe. On February 7th, 1863, he was appointed Captain of a Militia Company by Governor Ramsey.

Rev. Coffin did not join the Minnesota Conference until 1867, as he did not wish to be tied down to any particular church, but preferred preaching as a missionary in the outlying districts in the log cabins and school houses of the scattered pioneers, who

were deprived of regular religious services. His labors as a missionary, evangelist and pastor were very abundant and effective. There is hardly a neighborhood in Blue Earth County and vicinity, to which he did not minister in spiritual things. Humble and gentle in all his ways, he was one of the most genuine of men, whom none knew but to love. Though quiet and reserved in manner, he was withal most fervid and zealous in his Master's cause, and the only pay he cared for was the joy of the service. Hundreds of the old settlers, who profited by his humble and faithful ministry bless his memory, for his whole life was a benediction to all with whom it came in touch.

Rev. Coffin was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Mankato, and did much to build up the order. He was married at St. Peter, December 18, 1862, to Caroline Marilda, daughter of George P. Hicks, then a merchant of that town. He died September 7th, 1900, at Minneapolis, Minn., where his last years were spent and where his widow still resides.

COFFIN, William P.—Born in Paoli, Indiana, September 20, 1832. His parents were Thos. and Miriam Coffin, worthy members of a Quaker Colony, who as pioneers had settled in the wilderness of the Hoosier State. He first came to Mankato in October, 1854, and during the winter of that year, in connection with another young man named, Joel Cloud, opened a small grocery store in the Hanna building, which stood where Young & Otto's store now stands. The following spring Mr. Coffin pre-empted a claim in what is called the Spring Island portion of South Bend Township, and in 1856, went back to Indiana. In 1866, he returned to Mankato, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the real estate and loaning business. He has led a quiet, industrious life and is high-



WILLIAM P. COFFIN.

ly esteemed for his scrupulous honesty and fidelity to every trust. He is a worthy member of the M. E. church.

October 2, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret C. Todd, who died April, 1900. Their children are: Ellen E., and Mark T. Coffin.

COLE, Mrs. Catharine.—Born January 15, 1815, in Orwigsburg, Pa., of which State her ancestors were among the earliest settlers. Her parents were Christian and Sarah (Sall) Brobst. Her grandfather, Jacob Sall, had his farm where is now located the city of Pottsville, Pa. Mrs. Cole was first married in 1832, to Richard Bruce, and lived at Minersville, Pa., where Mr. Bruce died. She was next married in 1838, to Hoxie Rathburn, a native of Delaware County, New York. After residing for a number of years in Pennsylvania, Mr. Rathburn removed with his family to the vicinity of Steubenville, Ohio, and was employed for a year or two in railway construction. About March 1853, he came West with his family, intending to locate at Galena, Illinois, but was induced to continue his journey to St. Paul. Finding employment on the boat Clarion, he left his family at St. Paul and ascended the Minnesota to Fort Ridgely in May, 1853, and, on the return trip, concluded to locate at Mankato. He built a claim shanty on the stone quarry bench just north of the Great Western round-house, and his family arrived on June 12th, and went into possession. In the Fall of 1856, Mr. Rathburn was employed by Messrs. Babcock and Marsh to carry the mails between Mankato and Sioux City, and, being caught by a blizzard, was frozen to death near Jackson, Minn., December 26, of that year.

In the Fall of 1862, his widow married Ephraim Cole, a carpenter by trade, who had first come to Mankato in 1852, and in the following year had helped build the Mankato House. He was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners and a prominent character in the early history of our town.

Mrs. Cole was a nurse by profession, and there was hardly a pioneer household in Mankato to whose sick she did not minister. She has seen our city's growth from its very infancy, and still her vigor is unabated. She had two children by her first husband: William and Franklin Bruce, and four by her second husband: Mrs. Mary Goodrich, Mrs. Margaret Funk, Mrs. Jane Fuller and Mrs. Rebecca Burris.

COOPER, Pres. Charles H.—Born in 1855, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, of New England parentage. Entered Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1873 and graduated in the class of 1877. The first year after graduating, he was sub-master of the Abbott school, at Washington, D. C. In 1878, he became teacher in the Hitchcock Free Academy, at Brimfield, Mass., and from 1879 to 1882 was its principal. In the latter year he was elected tutor of Dartmouth College, and in the following year became professor of History and Political Science, and Librarian of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., where he continued until the close of 1898, when he was elected to the Presidency of the State Normal school at Mankato, which position he still holds.

President Cooper is dignified in presence, decisive in action, ripe in scholarship and high in his intellectual and moral ideals—an exemplary instructor of youth. He was united in marriage in 1883 to Miss Caroline A. Wheeler, of North Woburn, Mass. They have three children: Helen, Margaret, and Robert Wheeler.

CRAY, Judge Lorin.—Is of Scotch descent, the name it is claimed being a corruption of "McRea." His parents, Delevan and Charlotte (Chappel) Cray, were natives of Vermont, who had located at the town of Mooers, Clinton County, New York, where the subject of this sketch, was born October 19, 1844. The family removed in 1849 to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and thence in the summer of 1859, to Blue Earth County, Minn., locating on a farm in the town of Pleasant Mound. At seventeen years of age, young Cray enlisted in Company D. 9th, Minnesota Vol., and served in the Sioux war and Southern Rebellion. At the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864, he was severely wounded in the shoulder. After reading law for three years with Judges Severance and Dickinson, he was admitted to the bar in 1875, and opened an office at Lake Crystal,



JUDGE LORIN CRAY.

Minn., where he practiced until 1887, when he removed to Mankato. He was attorney for the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. Company for twenty-three years, and for the C & N. W. Ry. Company for ten years. He was also the attorney for the National Citizen's Bank of Mankato, and several other large corporations for many years. In 1898, he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Minnesota, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on January 1st, 1900.

Judge Cray is an able lawyer and a learned, efficient Judge. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Trimble, to whom he was united in 1869, and who died in January, 1890. Miss Lulu, daughter of Capt. A. J. Murphy, of Lake Crystal, Minn., became his second wife in September, 1893.

CURRIER, Frederick M.—Born in Boston, Mass., December 30th, 1852. His parents were natives of Maine, but after their marriage had settled in Boston. Mr. Currier's forefathers had been prominent leaders in the Revolutionary War, and he is the direct descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Currier, who settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1640, and of John Bean, who

settled in Exeter, New Hampshire in 1660. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and at eighteen years, entered a wholesale dry goods firm of his native city, until the spring of 1876, when he came to Blue Earth County Minn., arriving at Mankato on the 5th of March. He located on a farm in Decoria, where he resided until November 1893, when he removed to Mankato. In 1895, he formed a co-partnership with J. G. Kol-

ler in the grain and produce business, but in a few months disposed of his interest, and became associated with Ernest Rosenberger in the manufacture and wholesaling of confectionery, which



FREDERICK M. CURRIER.

business they started October 10th, 1895. Quickly outgrowing their first quarters, they erected in 1897, their present commodious and elegant factory, whose capacity their rapidly growing business is already beginning to tax,

Mr. Currier was elected a member of the Legislature in 1890, and served with credit to his constituents and himself. In the spring of 1899, he became Mayor of Mankato, and served two years. During his administration the city's floating debt was reduced \$22,000.00, and the treasury which had only \$100.00 in it, when he took office, had \$18,000, in it at the conclusion of his term. Mr. Currier is a member of the Presbyterian church and at present, president of its Board of Trustees. He is, also, a director of the First National Bank, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Central Minnesota Immigration Land Co., and Vice-President of the Social Science Club.

He was married January 6th, 1878, to Ellen L., daughter of George Todd, of Decoria Township, and two children have blessed their union: Guy R., and Ethel.

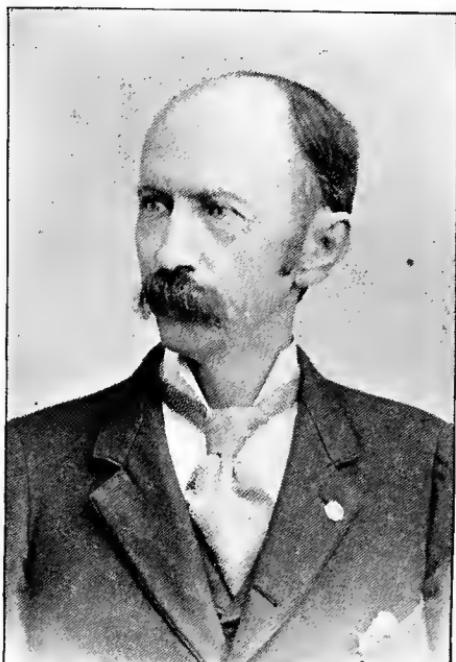
DAVIS, Dr. Edward J.—Son of Edward and Jane Davis was born July 6, 1839, at Merionethshire, Wales. When he was an infant his parents emigrated to Marcy Township, Oneida County, New York, and removed thence to the village of Whitesboro, in the same county, when he was twelve years old. Soon after this, his father having met severe financial reverses, he was thrown upon his own resources in his struggles for an education in the village school and Whitestown Seminary. During 1860, and until the spring of 1862, he taught at Wilson Institute, Wilson, New York, and Judge A. W. Tourgee was his co-laborer and room-mate during the first year. He returned to Whitesboro in the spring of 1862, and began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Charles E. Smith. The call of his country becoming urgent, he enlisted October 9, 1862, as private in Co. D., 146th Regiment New York Vol., and soon went to the front. After two months service he was detailed assistant hospital steward, and after the battle of Gettysburg was commissioned hospital steward of his regiment. After the battle of Cold Harbor, June, 1864, he was detailed chief steward of Second Division Fifth Corps, field hospital. This responsible position he filled until March 2, 1865, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company C., of his Regiment, which position he held until disabled by wounds at the battle of

Five Forks, Va., April 1st, 1865. He was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at this battle, and was mustered out with his regiment June 16, 1865. The following September he resumed his medical studies and graduated with the degree of M. D., from the Albany Medical College in 1868. In April of that year, he came to Mankato and the following May, began the active practice of his profession there, which was continued until June, 1900, when he removed to Weiser, Idaho, where he is now engaged in the drug business with his son.

On June 30, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Chrissie Thompson, of Wilmington, Illinois, and three children have blessed

their union, two of whom survive: Edward and Franc.

During his thirty-two years residence at Mankato, Dr. Davis filled many positions of honor and trust. He was U. S. Examining Surgeon of Pensions from 1869 until his departure from the State, except during President Cleveland's second term. Was member of the State Board of Health for fifteen years. Assisted in reorganizing the State Medical Society, of which he was



DR. EDWARD J. DAVIS.

made President in 1885, and to which he contributed many valuable papers. Was a charter member of the Minnesota Valley Medical Association and served as its president one year. Was an active and efficient member of the Mankato Board of Education for seven years. Was an elder of the Presbyterian church from 1872 until his departure from Mankato and always took an active part in all the work of the church and Sunday school. His removal from Mankato, where the best part of his active life had

been so successfully spent, was due to the failing health of his wife, which required a change of climate.

DAVIS, D. D., Rector George H.—Born May 27th, 1842, at Buxton, Maine. When he was an infant, his parents Frederick and Ellen (Gould) Davis, removed to Portland, Maine, where his father became a merchant. The rector was educated in the Portland schools, Philips' Academy of Exeter, N. H., and Kenyon, College, Ohio. After graduating from the latter institution he followed mercantile life for some years at Newark, N. J., and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1869, he came to Minnesota and taught school one year at Elk River. He then became teacher in the Shattuck school at Faribault, Minnesota, and at the same time pursued a theological course at the Seabury Divinity school connected with the same institution, graduating in 1875. Ordained to the deaconate the same year by Bishop Whipple, he became rector of the St. Cloud Episcopal church in 1876. In 1882, he took charge of St. Michael's church at Boise City, Idaho. Returning to Minnesota in 1888, he became rector of St. Paul's church at Brainerd, and thence in 1895, came to St. John's Episcopal church of this city, where he still officiates.

In 1901, he received from Seabury the degree of D. D. Rector Davis stands high in educational and ecclesiastical circles. For the past ten years he has been a member of the standing committee of the Minnesota Diocese and president of it for past seven years. For the past twelve years he has been trustee of Bishop Seabury Mission, the corporation having charge of the Episcopal schools at Faribault. He was county superintendent of public schools in Idaho for five years and of Crow Wing County, Minnesota for one year. He was president of Brainerd School Board for years and has held a similar position on the Mankato Board of Education for the past four years. He is also prominent in Masonic circles.

Doctor Davis has been married thrice. His first wife, whom he married in Maine, and his second wife, whom he married in Ohio, both died in their young womanhood. His present wife, whose maiden name was Alice C. Upham, he married in 1874, at Elk River, Minnesota. She is a native of New Brunswick. Three children have blessed this last union: Dr. Frederick Upham, of St. Clair; Alice C., and Katherine G., of Mankato. He

also has a daughter by his former wife: Mrs. Carrie T. Redway, of Idaho.

DIAMOND, JOHN.—Born in Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1828, of Scotch-Irish parents. He was left an orphan in early childhood, and moved with his guardian in 1838 to Downing, Chester County, Penn., where he worked on a farm until 1850, when he went to Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Here he first learned the tanning business and then the machinist's trade. Removed to Minnesota in 1857, reaching Mankato on May 12th, of that year. He pre-empted a farm in section 31, of Sterling, but resided for a number of years at Shelbyville, operating a saw mill for Henry Stoeks. In 1860, he removed to his farm, where he resided during the trying



JOHN DIAMOND.

days of the Indian massacre, in which he bore himself with fortitude. In 1869, he was elected sheriff, and was continued in the office for three terms. He then purchased a farm near the city limits in Mankato Township. In 1884, he was elected County Commissioner—serving two terms—and was largely instrumental in having erected the present County Court House. Has been president of the Blue Earth County Agricultural Society, and is now president of the Blue Earth County Territorial Association. Has always taken an active interest in all the political and sociological questions of the day.

He was married May 12, 1854, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Shutt, of Marietta, Penn. She died September 4, 1898. Their children are: John Evert, Annie Elizabeth, wife of T. F. Brown, of St. Paul; Sarah Jane Keith (deceased), Calvin A., Harvard Downing, Margaret Alice, and Lewis Clayton Diamond.

DICKINSON, Judge Daniel A.—Born at Hartford, Vermont, October 28, 1839. Having early lost his parents, he was reared and educated by his grandfather. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860.

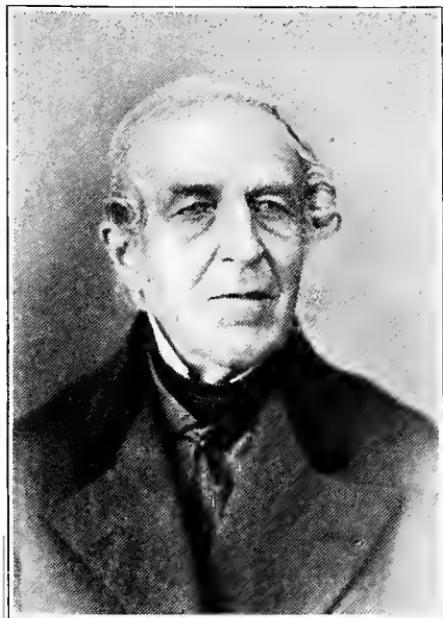


JUDGE DANIEL ASHLEY DICKINSON.

He studied law in the office of Smith M. Weed, at Plattsburgh, N. Y. He was in the naval service of the U. S., as assistant paymaster in 1863. Subsequently resigning, he returned to New York, where he practiced law with Mr. Weed, until 1868, when he removed to Mankato. Here he successfully practiced his profession until 1875, when he was elected Judge of the 6th Judicial District. This position he held until June 3rd, 1881, when he was appointed by the Governor, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Cornell, to which position he was subsequently twice elected, and remained upon the bench until October, 1893. After his retirement, he resumed the practice of law at Duluth, where he was associated with a prominent firm under the name of Billson, Congdon & Dickinson, which relation continued until his death on the 12th of February, 1902.

May 11th, 1867, he was married to May E. Weed, and to this union, four children were born, Sarah W., Anna M., Mattie, and Daniel Ashley; one of these, Mattie, is dead. He was a thorough lawyer, an able and conscientious judge, possessed the urbanity of a gentleman, and fully enjoyed the confidence of the legal fraternity of the entire State. As a man, as a judge and as a patriot, he was an honor to this city.

DORNBURG, DR. ALBON G.—Born in Thuringia, Central Germany, in 1800, educated at Heidelberg, and practiced medicine in Germany until 1847, when he emigrated to America. Locating at



DR. ALBON G. DORNBERG.

Mifflinburg, Penn., he worked up a large practice during the ten years of his residence there. In 1856, he removed to Mankato, Minn., and was the leading homeopathic physician of the town until his death on December 29, 1878. His wife, Christiana Dornberg, had departed this life on October 26, 1874. He had nine children: Clotilda, married to Christian Mosser; Dr. Adolphus L. Dornberg; Augusta, married to Wm. H. Rockey; Bertha, married to Jacob Bierbauer; Alma, married to Charles Heilborn; Louisa married to Wm. Bierbauer;

Laura, married to Herman DuBuisson; Rosa, married to Frederick Prael, and Leander Dornberg, who died prior to his father. Most of the doctor's children were located prominently at Mankato at the time of his death, and three of them; Mrs. Rockey, Mrs. Jacob Bierbauer and Mrs. Wm. Bierbauer, still live there.

DUKES, AARON N.—Is a native of Randolph County, Indiana, where his birth occurred, October 27, 1831. His grandfather, Isaac Dukes, emigrated from England to Maryland, whence his father, William Dukes, removed to Randolph County, Indiana, and for many years was successively engaged in merchandising, milling and agricultural pursuits. In 1846, he moved to Miami County, Indiana, and several years later to a farm adjoining the city of Peru, Indiana, where he died in 1878. Mr. Dukes' mother, Mrs. Matilda Dukes, was a daughter of William and Jane McKim, who emigrated to the United States from Ireland, about a century ago, and settled near Chillicothe, Ohio, but subsequently removed to Randolph County, Indiana, and thence to Miami County, where



AARON N. DUKES, at the age of 22 years.

store building, 20x60 feet in Block basswood boards—about the first product of the first saw mill in Mankato, which Geo. W. Lay had then just started, about where the Mankato pumping station now stands. Most of the work on the building, Mr. Dukes did himself, with the assistance of the late John A. Willard, whose services he repaid, by helping him put up his law office on an adjoining lot. There being no facilities for plastering, the store walls were lined with heavy muslin, and the counters of undressed lumber covered with oilcloth. In such quarters, then as elegant as any in town, Mr. Dukes opened what was considered a very large stock of general merchandise, which he conducted with success for several years. His first stock of goods was lost in transit, through the closing of navigation, and he had to spend two or three weeks, in the dead of winter, chasing up and down the Minnesota and Mississippi Valleys, looking for them, and then had to haul them over land at great expense, so that his flour had to be sold at \$10.00 per barrel and other goods in proportion. This transportation experience was a common one however, with our pioneer merchants.

In 1857, he formed a co-partnership with Abel and Josiah Keene and A. D. Seward, in the erection of a saw mill, to which later were added grist, shingle and lath mill attachments. Losses

they died. Mr. Dukes received a good public school education and, at the age of seventeen, accepted the position of salesman in the mercantile house of E. H. Shirk, of Peru, Indiana, and at the end of a year he formed a co-partnership with his employer in a general store in the town of Gilead, in the same County. After remaining two years in the latter place, he disposed of his interest, and, in the spring of 1856, came to Mankato, where in the fall of that year he erected a

14. It was constructed of

incurred from spring freshets and finally the total destruction of the plant by fire in the Fall of 1862, rendered this investment rather unprofitable. During the great excitement incident to the Sioux war, Mr. Dukes was appointed provost marshal, with the rank of captain, and had command of the towns of Mankato and South Bend, which he put under military discipline. When, upon the evacuation of New Ulm, the refugees of that town and all the adjacent country, many wounded and sick, and all destitute,



AARON N. DUKES.

form a co-partnership with his friend E. H. Shirk, in a large mercantile store at that place.

From 1866 to 1870, he was engaged in the grocery and pork packing business, and from 1870 to 1881, he was mostly employed as a dealer in real estate. He laid out two large additions to Mankato, which bear his name and, also, two additions to Peru, Ind. Since 1881, he has been connected with the Indiana Manufacturing Co., of Peru, Indiana, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the State—first as receiver, and now as vice-president and manager, and the success of that great business institution is largely due to his untiring energy and financial tact.

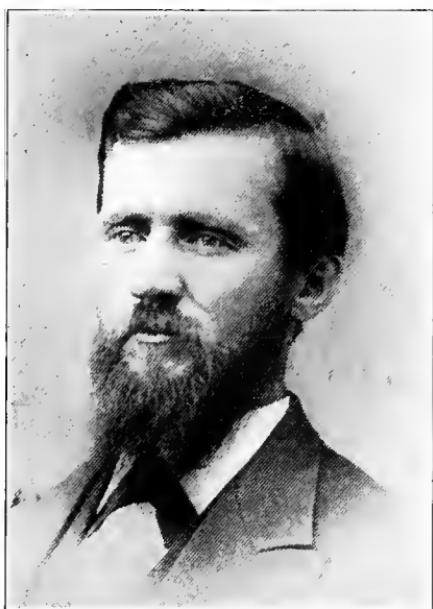
He was married September 21, 1858, to Mary Ann, daughter

came pouring like a flood into Mankato, the duties of those in authority were appalling. The vacant stores and dwellings, whose owners had fled the country, were appropriated for hospitals and places of shelter, and the cattle and the produce of field and garden every where confiscated for food, under the law of military necessity. Mr. Dukes was, also, appointed commissary and rendered efficient service in each trying position. Upon the close of the Sioux war he returned to Peru, Indiana, where he has ever since resided, to

of Rev. Jas. Thomson, the pioneer minister of Mankato, by whom he had two children: Elbert J., and William, the latter deceased. His wife died in May, 1898, and in November, 1900, he was again married to Miss Mary Rose Thomson, a niece of his first wife.

DURKEE, WILLIAM C.—Born May 27, 1842, at Redwood, Jefferson County, New York. He was the son of Benjamin and Isabel (McCan) Durkee. The father, who was known to all the pioneers of Blue Earth County as "Dr. Durkee", was a native of Madison County, New York, and a glassmaker by trade. For a number of years before coming to Minnesota he resided in New Jersey, being employed as foreman in a large glass factory. Here the mother died Nov. 20th, 1854. The father, after serving the people of Blue Earth County for a number of years as Coroner and otherwise, died January 19th, 1883, highly esteemed by all the old settlers of Mankato. The subject of this sketch removed with

his father to Mankato in the spring of 1856, locating on a claim near town. July 15, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H. Second Regiment Minnesota Vol., and was discharged for disability, January 14, 1862. On his recovery from a severe attack of typhoid fever, he re-enlisted in Co. E. Ninth Minnesota Vol., and was chosen First Sergeant. December 28, 1863, he was discharged to accept a commission as captain in the 62nd. Regiment Colored Infantry, and on May 13, 1865, he was commissioned



WILLIAM C. DURKEE.

part in the last battle of the Civil War, fought at Palmetto Ranch, Texas, May 13, 1865, a month after Gen. Lee had surrendered, and was discharged from the service March 31, 1866. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan and

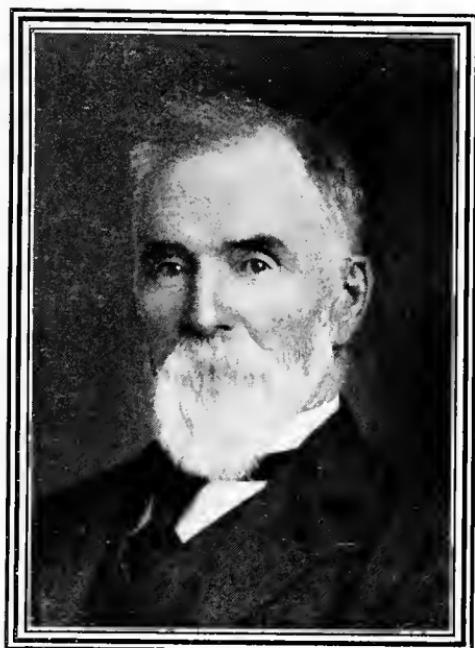
Brevet Major. He took

graduated in 1868, and was admitted to the bar both in Michigan and Minnesota.

In 1869, he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Blue Earth County, and held the position continuously with great satisfaction until his death, which occurred at Columbus, Kansas, October 27, 1882. He was a 32nd degree Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was also an active, influential member of the Baptist church—one of its trustees and superintendent of its Sunday School for years. He was president of the State Sunday School Association and Trustee of Pillsbury Academy. A brave soldier, an energetic and useful citizen, and a true Christian, he served his day and generation well. He married Miss Mary A. Davis, October 26, 1869, whom he left surviving with four children: Emma M., who is a very capable trained nurse, residing at St. Paul, Ella, wife of Rev. H. F. Waring, a prominent Baptist divine of Halifax, Nova Scotia, well and most favorably known also in Mankato, where he formerly ministered, William Charles of Mankato, and Gertrude M., for four years a very successful teacher in the Mankato Public Schools, and elected this year (1903) to a position in the Owatonna State School.

FLETCHER, LAFAYETTE G. M.—The father of education in this city—Born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, February 13th, 1830. His parents were Adolphus and Sarah (Wellington) Fletcher. Both his parents were of English descent through colonial families noted in the early history of New England. His father was a native of Walpole, New Hampshire, born in 1795, and served as a private soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather, Luke Fletcher, served through the War of the Revolution, fought at Newton, and, wintering at Valley Forge, was present at the surrender of Yorktown. The Fletcher family came from England in 1630, and settled at Lowell, Massachusetts. He spent his younger days on his father's farm, attended the common school and later the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, and the Ogdensburg Academy, and taught school winters from the age of nineteen to twenty-four. His father died at the old homestead in 1851, and his mother in 1873. In May, 1854, he started out to see the world. He stopped at Dubuque, Iowa, and while there met a party of government surveyors, and engaged to go with them. Being active, energetic, and quick to learn, he soon acquired a fair understanding of surveying. They

started the survey July 6, 1854, at the southeast corner of Blue Earth County, and ran west on the first standard parallel, reaching Mankato about August 15th, of the same year. He was so



LAFAYETTE G. M. FLETCHER.

much pleased with the country that he concluded to locate there permanently, and he was the only one out of a party of forty men that remained. He immediately made a claim, north of the present town site, where he built a home-stead, and where he has resided for over forty eight years. He spent much of his time in those early years in locating new corners, surveying claims and making out papers. He located the Maple River colony and surveyed the land; he also surveyed and laid out

several additions to the city of Mankato. He has been engaged in farming, grain storing, and in the real estate business and banking and has built many substantial business blocks in Mankato. He was one of the original incorporators of the Mankato Savings Bank, and has been its president since its organization. He was also one of the directors of the Mankato Manufacturing Company, and has been interested in various business institutions. He was one of the original five who organized the Republican party in Mankato, in 1856, and he is the only surviving member of that quintette. He has been a member of the school board nearly all the time since 1860, and has served the people with zeal and marked capacity. He helped to build the first school house in Mankato, in the summer of 1855, and he taught the first school in it in the winter of 1855-1856, and also in the winter of 1857-1858. He was elected to the State Senate in 1883

and served for one term. In fact he has always been a prominent figure in the history and growth of Mankato.

Success attended his efforts, as a reward for well-directed industry, and with it all he secured the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Fletcher is a gentleman of correct habits, positive convictions, and strong friendships. He has ever been a firm and unwavering friend of the cause of popular education, and from his earliest citizenship in Mankato, has earnestly and unselfishly labored to promote its success. For over forty years he has been identified with the school interests of this city, and while he has, in the positive declaration of his views, incurred opposition, the earnestness and unmistakable honesty of his purpose, has commanded the confidence and support of his constituency, enabling him to wield a large influence in shaping and directing the policy of the public schools. He has always been on the side of good government, and for simplicity and economy in all public affairs. Mr. Fletcher's noblest monument will be his unwavering devotion to the school interests of this city. For this alone, he deserves, and will receive the lasting remembrance of all good citizens.

Mr. Fletcher was married to Miss Lucina Bacon, at Canton, New York, December 30, 1858. To this marriage four children were born, viz: George Henry, Carrie D., now the wife of Chelsie J. Rockwood; Emma A., the wife of W. W. Davis; Harry E., born June 12, 1870; this child dying August 17, 1870. Mrs. Lucina Bacon Fletcher died September 17, 1870. She was a true and noble woman, and died unusually beloved.

Mr. Fletcher was again married, May 15, 1872, to Susie M. Dyer, a teacher in the Normal school of Mankato, at New Sharon, Maine. To this marriage seven children were born, viz: Lucina E., born April 7, 1873, who died June 12, 1891; Ella May, Jennie D., Nellie, who died September 10, 1884; Mildred R., L. G. M. Jr., and Edith A.

FLOWER, Marcus T. C.—Born in Springfield, Mass., October 3, 1814, and died in Saint Paul, Minnesota, January 4, 1903.

His ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1635. His grandfather, Ozias Flower, served with credit in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Flower settled in the State of Ohio in the year 1816, when the State was on the westerly border of civilization. He received a good common school education, and was a great student.

He married Cybele Brooks, whose father, Col. John Brooks, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and whose grandfather Hannahiah Brooks, for three years was a member of the Continental army. Mr. Flower removed from his "Western Reserve" home and settled in Chicago when that city had a population of less than thirty thousand, and subsequently, in the spring of 1856, removed to the Territory of Minnesota, taking a farm in Steele County, twelve miles west of Owatonna, and was the pioneer settler of Meriden Township.

In 1860, Mr. Flower bought the Clifton House, in Mankato, then in an unfinished condition, which he greatly enlarged, and which he managed until 1870. The Clifton under his control became one of the most noted hotels of that period in the state.

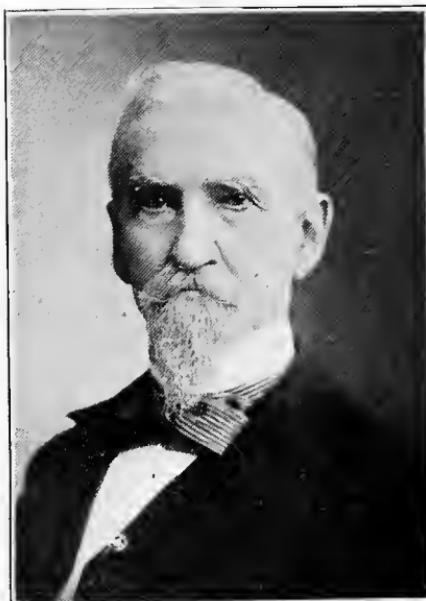
For several years he was engaged in the flouring business with Mr. H. C. Capwell, on the Blue Earth River near Garden City.

In 1873, he removed to Saint Paul, Minnesota, where he became proprietor and manager of the International Hotel, for a long term of years and where he lived until his death.

He had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, was kind and genial in his nature, and had a host of friends, who honor his memory.

Mr. Flower is survived by his son, General M. D. Flower, president of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, and three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Porter, Mrs. J. A. Burnett and Mrs. F. L. Krayenbuhl, all of whom reside in Saint Paul.

FOLLMAN, Dr. Peter.—Born at Echternach, Luxemburg, Germany, son of Michael and Margaretha (*nee* Diederich) Follman. Studied medicine at the *Ecole de Medicine*, Paris, where he grad-



MARCUS T. C. FLOWER.

uated August 4, 1860. August 24, of the same year, he was admitted to practice, and was stationed for one year at Echternach.



DR. PETER FOLLMAN.

practiced, with the exception of a few years at Mapleton, continuously. When he first came here the local druggist was only capable of filling prescriptions written in plain English, and as the doctor was accustomed to write his prescriptions in Latin with the metric system, he was obliged to put up his medicine himself. To overcome this difficulty the doctor went east in 1873, bought a line of drugs and established a drug store. Since that time he has had the drug business connected with his profession. He practiced medicine until 1900, when he concluded to retire from his practice, and has presided over his drug store ever since. The doctor had a very large practice and was frequently called into the country to take charge of important and dangerous cases, which he always treated very successfully. Many of his calls came from a distance of fifty miles. Dr. Follman has ever taken a keen interest in the welfare of Mankato, always lending a helping hand when necessary. He is one of the prominent members of the Mankato Board of Trade, of which he has been a member and director since 1886. To meet the doctor is to meet one of those

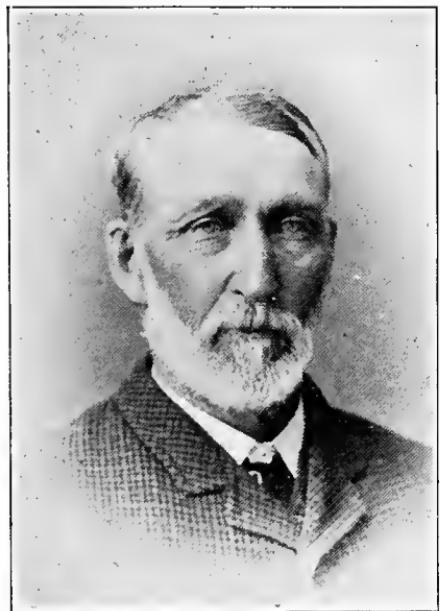
There he was also married to Miss Catherine Schweitzer on February 2, 1859. He came to America, May 20, 1861, and after traveling extensively, settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1863, where he practiced his profession until 1867, when he returned to Europe and again entered the University of Paris for further studies. Revolutionary times were brewing, and the doctor again embarked for the New World. After looking for a suitable location in the east and middle west, he finally settled at Mankato in August, 1869.

Here he has resided and prac-

genial, broad gauged Germans, liberal with hand and heart and a gentleman above reproach.

FOSTER, HENRY.—Born April 22, 1825, in Trumbull County, Ohio. Removed with his parents to Wisconsin, in 1837, and

settled near Prairie du Chien. Three years later the family moved to Iowa, and young Foster obtained the position of assistant blacksmith for the Winnebago Indians. On the removal of this tribe to Long Prairie, Minnesota, in 1848, he went with it, and thence followed it to Blue Earth County in June, 1855. He continued in the blacksmith business until 1856, when he formed a co-partnership with Chas. H. Mix, purchased a stock of goods and engaged in the Indian trade, which he continued until the removal of the

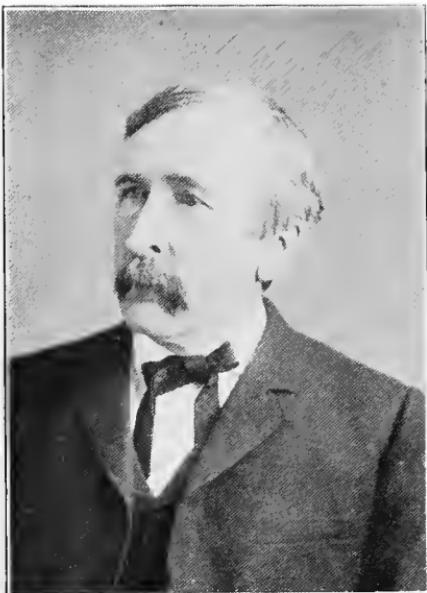


HON. HENRY FOSTER.

Winnebagoes in 1863. In 1856, he was appointed first postmaster at Winnebago Agency. In 1860, he was elected County Commissioner, and in 1872, a member of the State Legislature. He has held a number of town offices, and has been a director of the First National Bank of Mankato for over twenty years. In 1864, he married Mrs. Lydia A. Rasdall, sister of Judge O. O. Pitcher. She died March 22, 1883, leaving three children: Duane F., Melvin B., and Hubert Rasdall.

Mr. Foster is well known to a large circle of old settlers and highly esteemed. He still resides at Winnebago Agency, now, St. Clair.

FREEMAN, Everett P.—Born January 22nd, 1837, at Hartford, Conn. Graduated from Yale College in 1860, and from the Albany Law school in 1861. Soon after graduating, he married Eliza K. Morris, of Albany, New York, and removed to Mankato,



HON. EVERETT P. FREEMAN.

piration of his term, he resumed his law practice at Mankato, and was chosen County Attorney of Blue Earth County in 1878 and 1880. In 1888, he was appointed Receiver of U. S. Land office at Marshall, Minnesota. He was also City Attorney of Mankato, several years. He died November 26, 1895, leaving him surviving his wife and three children: Minnesota M., wife of H. I. Cleveland; Elma H., and Edward.

FULLER, Hiram J.—Born at Pomfret, Chautauqua County, New York, April 27, 1824. Moved to Ripley in the same county, and thence, in October, 1852, to St. Paul, Minnesota. In November of the same year he located in Mankato. At the first election for Blue Earth County held October 11th, 1853, he was chosen County Treasurer, June 3rd, 1863, he married Jane Rathburn, who had come to Mankato with her parents June 12th, 1853. They resided on their farm in Lime Township, until the fall of 1896, when they retired to Mankato. While residing in Lime, Mr. Fuller frequently held town offices.

He is doubtless the oldest present resident of Blue Earth County. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have been blessed with eleven children, nine of whom are living, namely: Charles N., Edwin

Minnesota, about February 1st, 1862, where he began practicing his profession. When the Indian outbreak occurred in August, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Bierbauer's Company and did good service in the defence of New Ulm. During 1867-68, he served as County Attorney, and in the fall of the latter year, was elected to the State Senate, serving two terms. In the fall of 1869, he was appointed Register of U. S., Land office at Jackson, Minnesota. He was State Senator from Jackson County, two terms, 1874-75. At ex-

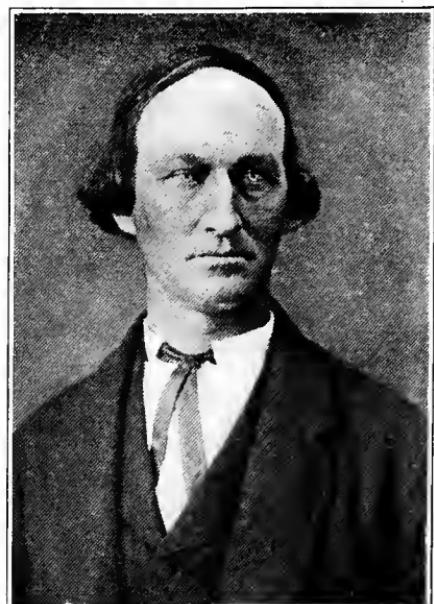
J., Emma J. Randolph, Anna K. Brown, Bertram H., Elizabeth R., William F., George F., Grover C., Ida M., and Lewis W.

GAGE, Prof. George M.—Born in Waterford, Maine, August 22, 1834, arrived in Mankato, August 28, 1868. He was not without experience in educational work, having been, from 1864 to 1868, an instructor in the State Normal School at Farmington, Maine, and from 1865, its Principal. He had also, for several years, been the editor and publisher of the Maine Normal, Maine's educational journal, and had interested himself in the work of general reform of the public school system of his native State. Mr. Gage opened the Mankato State Normal School in October, 1868, with an attendance of 29, in the basement of the M. E. church. He continued in charge four years, and then went to St. Paul, where he had been elected superintendent of the city schools. In 1874, he resigned his position, and has not since been engaged in teaching. While in the St. Paul schools, Mr. Gage was appointed a member of the Board of Normal School Regents, and was elected President of that Board. He also became associated with Prof. W. W. Payne, of Carleton College in the publication of the Minnesota Teacher, and was afterward the sole owner and manager of that periodical. In 1861, Mr. Gage married Miss Elizabeth S. Webber, who died in St. Paul, February 21, 1899. Mrs. Gage was a well educated lady, very highly esteemed by all who knew her. Their three children are living, two in Portland, Oregon, one in Boston, Mass. Mr. Gage is now assistant manager of The Pacific Monthly, published at Portland, Oregon, and at sixty-eight years of age is possessed of much of the vigor and disposition to work, which stood him in hand so well when known to the pioneers of Minnesota's flourishing inland metropolis.

GOODRICH, Evans—Born July 6, 1828, in Ripley, New York. He removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1850, and to Mankato in February, 1852, being one of the very first settlers. He was the first County Surveyor and Justice of the Peace of Blue Earth County. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Second Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, which afterwards became Company L., of First Minnesota Volunteers, of which he was sergeant. Discharged in February, 1863, for disability, he retired to his farm in Lime Township, where he resided until 1877. He then moved back to Mankato and engaged in business.

He married, July 21, 1855, Miss Mary Rathburn, and being separated from her, he married Mrs. Margaret Ann Blake, September 8, 1890. He died July 3, 1899, leaving surviving his wife and six children by his first wife: Frank Goodrich, of Medo, Minnesota; Gertrude, wife of Peter Purrier, of California; William Spencer Goodrich; Otilla, wife of Geo. Rising, of Winona, Minnesota; Harry Rathburn Goodrich, and Mabel, wife of Ed. F. Williams, of California.

GOODRICH, Henry.—Born at Ripley, New York, June 14th, 1831. He removed to Mankato, Minnesota in May, 1853, and located first on what is now Dukes' Addition, but a year or two later, having disposed of his interest in this land, he made a claim in Lime Township, whereon he resided until about 1893, when he removed to Mankato, and led the life of a retired farmer until his death, on June 4, 1901.



HENRY GOODRICH.

Lime Township, and was a member of the Territorial Old Settlers Association. He was a man of the strictest integrity and highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

He was married March 19, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Crisp, who survives him, with their three children: James A., William S., and Carrie H. Goodrich.

Mrs. Goodrich, with her parents, Harrison and Elzira Crisp, were among the first settlers of Judson township, where they resided until after the Sioux War.

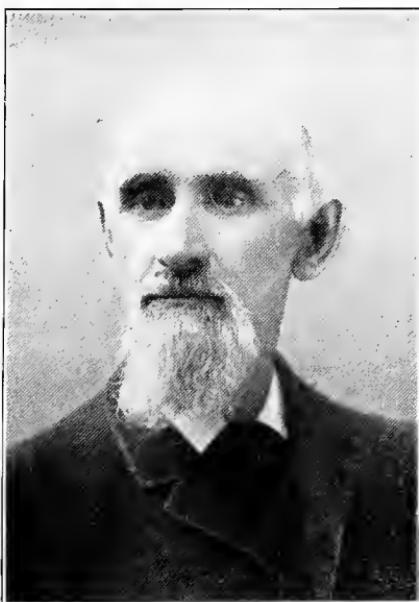
GRISWOLD, William B.—Born November 9, 1834, near Ypsilanti, Michigan. Removed with his parents, in 1838, to Quincy, Illinois, where his father, Elijah Griswold, was for fifteen years, professor of Greek and Mathematics in Mission Institute of that

City. Young Griswold acquired his education at this school, and at the age of sixteen began teaching.

In 1852, he went by the overland ox team route to California and engaged in lumbering and mining. Returning home to Quincy in 1855, in the following year he entered the law office of O. H. Browning, afterwards Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson, and early in 1860, was admitted to the Illinois bar. The fall of the same year, he came to Minnesota and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Chaska, with J.A. Sargent.

At the beginning of the Rebellion in 1861, the loyal people of Chaska were anxious to have a local paper vigorous in its support of the Administration, and they induced Mr. Griswold and his partner to establish the "Valley Herald," which they conducted for four years.

In 1865, he removed to Mankato, and purchased "The Mankato Union," which he published for about ten years. During 1869 and 1870 he served as postmaster at Mankato. Having sold the "Union" to Judge Cleveland, who had already been interested in the paper for two or three years, he removed in 1875, to Chaska, and in partnership with J. W. Gregg, a practical brick-maker, established the largest brick yard in the state, to which was added a lumber yard, and the firm of "Gregg & Griswold" continued until 1890, having branch offices at Minneapolis and St. Paul, and many of the principal business blocks of the Twin cities were erected by it. Upon dissolution of the firm, Mr. Griswold went to the Pacific slope and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, having a yard and general store at Chico, California, where he now resides.



WILLIAM B. GRISWOLD.

He was united in marriage, November 25, 1862, to Mrs. Caroline M. Lathrop, *nee* Gregg. They have one daughter, Clara B., married and residing at Santa Gruz, and one son, John Wolcott, born at Mankato, November 22, 1871, and now associated in business with his father.

GUENTHER, Jacob.—Born at Zell, near Coblenz, Germany, January 13th, 1826. He emigrated in 1847 to the vicinity of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Early in 1852 he came to St. Paul, and on April 8th, 1852, in company with Joseph Weinheimer, Philip Krummel, M. H. Bergholtz and another German, started for Mankato up the Minnesota river in a bateau, which they had constructed. When about fifteen miles up the river, their mast caught in an overhanging branch and upset the boat, spilling them and all their goods into the icy flood. Weinheimer was drowned, but Mr. Guenther and his other comrades managed to cling to the wreck until rescued by some Indians. The only item of their property which they saved, was a gun, which Mr. Guenther had in his hands. Later the survivors made the journey on foot and arrived at Mankato about May 18, 1852, and located claims. Here Mr. Guenther “batched” it in the wilderness until June 11, 1853, when he was married to Christiana M. Wischmeier, being the first Christian marriage in Blue Earth County. In the Fall of this same year, he was elected County Commissioner at the first election ever held in the County, and at the first meeting of the Board in March, 1854, he with his colleague, Ephraim Cole, located the County Seat at Mankato and fixed the present Court House site.

His brother, Joseph, was Captain of the first militia company, organized in March 1858, and built the Clifton House.

Mr. Guenther was an honest, hardworking, thrifty man and a public spirited citizen. He was one of the charter members of Schiller Lodge of I. O. O. F. He died October 16, 1892, leaving a valuable land estate within the city limits, and his widow departed this life on June 11, 1902. They left one adopted child, John B. Guenther, of Mankato.

Mrs. Gunther was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to Blue Earth county in the spring of 1853 with the wife of Joseph Fronert, from Milwaukee, where she and Mr. Guenther first met.

HALL, John Norris—Born in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., May 15th, 1822. He comes of excellent New England stock inured to habits of industry, thrift and temperance. Blessed with



JOHN NORRIS HALL.

spring of 1839, he went to New Canaan, Conn. Here he clerked in a store until the summer of 1843, when his employer, having opened a branch store at Milan, Ohio, sent him to take charge of it. Returning to New Canaan the next spring, he formed a partnership with his employer, which lasted until January, 1850. In the meantime the firm had opened three additional stores in Ohio—at Painesville, Fitchville and Sullivan, two of which fell to Mr. Hall's share under the dissolution agreement.

In the summer of 1850, he started in the mercantile business on his own account at New Canaan, and soon closed out his Ohio branches. In 1857, he visited Minnesota, and was so impressed with what he heard of Mankato, that he concluded to locate there. Disposing of his business at New Canaan, he left his native state on October 4th, 1858, and reached Winona on the 9th, and Mankato on the 26th, of the same month, after a somewhat eventful journey. He continued in the mercantile business at Mankato until August 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Minnesota, embracing all the country south of St. Paul, except four or five counties. The district was so large as to require four-

strong constitutions, supplemented with right-living, his ancestors were a long lived race. His maternal grandmother reached the age of ninety-nine years. He is the youngest of nine children, among whom no death occurred for sixty-five years. He has two sisters living, one at the age of 85, and the other 90 years. His father was a tanner and farmer, and young Hall worked at both avocations during the intervals of his school life and, after graduation from Warren Academy in 1836, until 17 years of age. In the

teen deputies. Mr. Hall served for the full term of four years, during which time, at request of the Secretary of War, he was designated to receive from the drafted men in his district, who wished to be relieved from military service, the commutation money (\$300.00), which exempted them from the operation of the draft—receiving in that capacity over \$90,000.00.

In the fall of 1865, in connection with the late Senator M. S. Wilkinson, J. B. Hubbell and J. J. Thornton, he established the private bank of J. J. Thornton & Co., of which he was cashier. Mr. Thornton was a Union man from Texas, and some time after the War—about 1867—he returned to his own state, where he had interests to look after. The bank continued in business until September, 1868, when it was succeeded by the First National Bank, which had been organized by Mr. Hall, J. B. Hubbell, J. A. Willard, J. F. Meagher, Daniel Buck, J. J. Shaubut and others. Mr. Hall continued as cashier of the new bank until March, 1880, when he purchased of J. B. Hubbell, a set of Blue Earth County Abstract books, and has ever since been engaged in the abstract, real estate and insurance business. He was also engaged for a time earlier, in selling farm machinery. He has had H. C. Howard, George H. Brewster and William P. Coffin associated with him in business at different times.

Mr. Hall was married February 26th, 1846, at Norwalk, Conn., to Esther Mary Comstock, a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hanford, one of the founders of her native town. Their children were: Roger Leslie, who died December 10th, 1887; Emily Maria, who died July 6th, 1890; Caroline Comstock, John Norris, Jr., who died April, 1856; Esther Mary Comstock, and Rev. John Norris Hall, Jr., pastor of the M. E. church at Chicago. The two surviving daughters live with their father—Mrs. Hall having died November 13th, 1896.

Mr. Hall has led an active, useful life, and no one has been more enthusiastically loyal to Mankato than he. His purse, time and thought have ever been at her service. He was one of the founders of the Board of Trade, and has served on its Board of Directors continuously from its organization. He is the only charter member left on the Board.

HANNA, JAMES.—Born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 13th, 1801, and January 1st, 1821, married Miss Nancy Boden, who was born in 1807, at Lancaster County, Pa. They soon settled



JAMES HANNA.

kato, and liking the country located claims in the vicinity in October, 1852. Returning home Hanna and Maxfield removed in the spring with their families to Mankato arriving there May 16th. Mr. Hanna immediately purchased of Minard Mills the frame of a warehouse, which he was erecting where the Young & Otto grocery now stands, and fitting it up for a residence, moved both families into it before the end of May. Late in the Fall of the same year, Mr. Hanna moved his family to a new frame dwelling he had built on the site now occupied by the First National Bank. Until the opening of the Mankato House in 1855, Mr. Hanna's home was the principal stopping place for strangers.

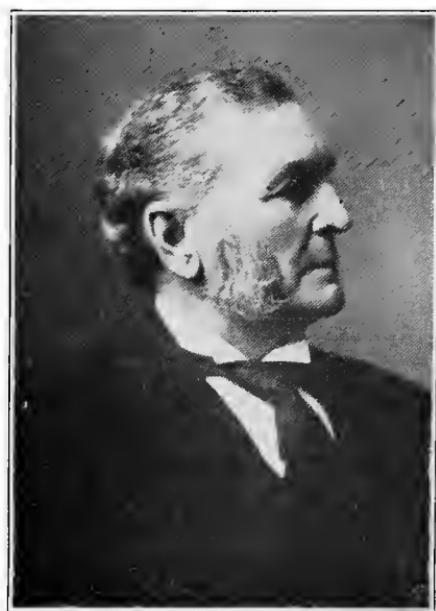
Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were conscientious religious people and members of the Presbyterian church, and they were the first to inaugurate public worship and public education in Mankato. A Sunday school was started early in June, 1853, in their house, and preaching services were held there whenever a minister visited the town. In July of the same year Mr. Hanna opened the first day school in Mankato in a room of his home, with his daughter Sarah J., (now Mrs. Marsh) as teacher. Mr. Hanna located a

on a farm in Guernsey County, Ohio, and thence removed to another farm in Licking County, near Reynoldsburg, of the same state, where the family resided until coming to Minnesota. In 1850 Mr. Hanna went to California and returning home in the fall of 1852, in company with his son, J. Cochrane Hanna, and his brother-in-law, George Maxfield, he went to inspect the country at the mouth of the Blue Earth in Minnesota. At St. Paul, Mr. Hanna was taken sick and his son and Mr. Maxfield came to Man-

claim in West Mankato, including Sibley Park and the low land between it and Front street, a part of which has been platted as Hanna's addition. He died May 13th, 1855, and his wife in December, 1877. There were fourteen children born to them: Mrs. Mary Ann Northrup (deceased), Ellen, John (deceased), Andrew (deceased), Mrs Sarah Jane Marsh, James Cochrane (deceased), Mrs. Lucinda Cummings (now Nichols), Melinda (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Milton, Mrs. Nancy Griffiths, Mrs. Margaret Twitchell (deceased), Martha and William O.

HARRINGTON, DR. ZINA GOODELL.—Was born at Londonderry Vermont, August 20, 1830. His parents, Emery and Calysta (Goodell) Harrington, were natives of Orange, Massachusetts. When Zina G., was about thirteen years old the family removed to Bennington. He was educated at Westriver Academy and Bennington Seminary. He spent three years in Delaware teaching, then began his medical studies with Dr. L. G. Whiting, of Chester, Vermont, and soon thereafter entered the Albany Medical School, from which he graduated in 1857. Returning to Chester, he was there associated for the next fifteen years with

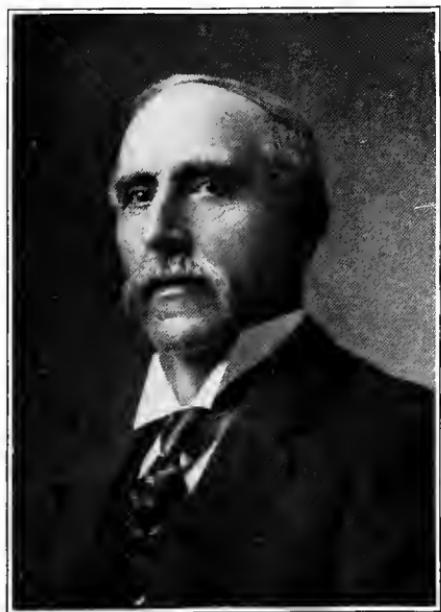
Dr. Whiting in the practice of his profession. During this period he served as superintendent of the Chester public schools for a number of years. In the spring of 1871, he came to Mankato, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, save that he spent 1900 and 1901 abroad, passing much of his time in the great hospitals and medical schools of Europe. Before returning home he extended his trip with his wife into Greece, Egypt and the Holy Land. Dr. Harrington has



DR. ZINA GOODELL HARRINGTON.
served on the Mankato Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the

Minnesota Valley Medical Association, of which he has been president. He is also connected with the State Medical Association and American Medical Society. He is genial, kind hearted and generous, and has been eminently successful in his profession. He was united in marriage on October 20th, 1874 to Miss Julia E. Robbins, of Chester, Vermont. In January, 1903, he was elected president of the Mankato State Bank.

HAYNES, Milton B.—Born December 9th, 1834, at Strongsville, Ohio. His parents, Reuben and Phoebe B. Haynes, removed in 1854, to Oberlin, where he received his education. In May, 1856, he came to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, locating first at Mapleton, and a year later removing to Vernon Center, where he was associated with Col. B. F. Smith in a saw mill for a few years, and then pre-empted a farm in the same town, upon which he resided for a time. Mr. Haynes, however, is a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, and many of the townsites in Blue Earth County and vicinity, and additions to Mankato were surveyed and platted by him. In 1872, he removed to Mankato, and for several years was engaged upon surveys and civil engineer work for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways. He has served three terms as County Surveyor of Blue Earth County, and eleven years, as City Engineer of Mankato. His first wife was Miss Helen Bostwick, of Oberlin, Ohio, whom he married October 14, 1858, and who died April 26, 1886. His second wife is Mrs. Flora J. Gates, whom he married at Mankato, January 3, 1903. His children, are: Arthur M., civil engineer at Denver, Colorado; Manley B., bank cashier at Seattle, Washington; Cora, wife of Prof. L. H.

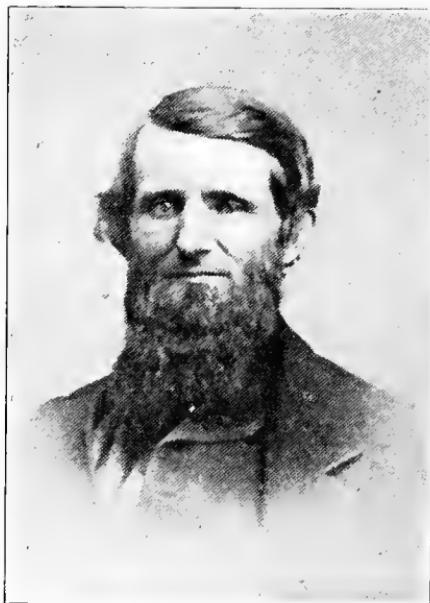


MILTON B. HAYNES.

Clark, of the State Normal School at River Falls, Wisconsin, and Mabel, who resides with her father at Mankato.

HAWLEY, ALPHEUS F.—Came to Mankato in 1857, and was associated with James R. Tinkcom in a general mercantile business. Their store was in the Hubbell building on the spot where now stands the Patterson wholesale grocery. Hawley & Tinkcom occupied the lower story, while in the second was the printing office of the *Mankato Independent*.

Mr. Hawley lived on the corner of Broad and Hickory streets on the lot now occupied by P. B. Sparrow. He was later appointed trader with the Winnebago Indians, and went with them when they were removed to the Missouri river.



ALPHEUS FENN HAWLEY.

He became a member of the Northwestern Fur Company and was Captain of their steamer "Miner," for several years.

He was formerly from Jamestown, New York, and was sheriff of Chautauqua County. He was nominated for Congress by the "Know Nothing" party, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton.

Mr. Hawley died at Centralia, Illinois, in 1877.

He was a genial, generous, and polished gentleman, well liked by all the old settlers.

HEINZE, Ferdinand G.—Born at Bottendorf, Saxony, September 14, 1848. His parents, Frederick and Caroline (Hoefer) Heinze, immigrated to the United States in 1850, with all their children, except the oldest, who was in the German army. They arrived at Milwaukee on August 1st, of that year and located on a farm in the vicinity. In 1856, they removed to Minnesota arriving at Mankato on May 2nd, and soon thereafter located on a farm in Lime Township. Their nine children, who came with them, all became prominent people of Blue Earth County, namely: Theodore, who lives on the old homestead in Lime town, Robert

G., late of this County; Charles A., late of Mankato; Pauline, wife of Henry Himmelman, Sr., Frederick E., of Mankato; Herman, of Le Ray township; Avina, wife of Chas. Forster, of Mankato township; Ferdinand G., the subject of this sketch, and Annie E., widow of the late Nicholas Lang.

The father died in February, 1858, and the mother in 1898.

Ferdinand G., came to Mankato in 1862, and was in the employ of his brother, Charles A., in the bakery business for eight years. He then went to Watertown, Wisconsin, and was engaged as foreman in the large steam bakery of Woodward & Stone for nine years. Here he was married November 1st, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Emil and Christina Schuerer, of Watertown, Wisconsin.



FERDINAND G. HEINZE.

In 1879, he returned to Mankato and bought out the bakery and grocery business of his brother, Charles A., located on corner of Walnut and Second streets, in the building lately occupied by the World Stock Food Co. After spending two years in this location, he removed his business to a new business block he had built at 205 N. Front street, where he remained until 1890. He then bought and removed to his present large and convenient building, No. 405 S. Front street, where ever since he has conducted

the largest and most important restaurant and bakery in the city. Mr. Heinze was a director of the Mankato Board of Trade for a number of years and is now a member of the City Council. He is an energetic, successful business man and a public spirited citizen. His first wife died February 12th, 1883, and he was married to her sister, Miss Matilda Schuerer, on January 12th, 1885. His children by his first wife are: Meta, Carl and Selma, and by his second wife: William, Oscar, Louise, Marie, Erma, Ferdinand and Christina Helen.

HENSLEY, Clinton B.—The first newspaper man in Mankato, was born September 27, 1827, at Spencer, Ind., and was brought up on a farm in Cass County, near Logansport, Indiana. When fifteen years of age he learned the printer's trade at Peru, Indiana, and subsequently graduated from a commercial college at Cincinnati, Ohio, where after his graduation, he was employed for some time in a printing office.

In 1850, he was married at Logansport, Indiana, to Miss Isabelle Kelly, a native of New Carlisle, Ohio, where she was born February 12, 1826. The young couple first located at Bloomington, Indiana, where Mr. Hensley started the "Herald," his first paper, in 1850. Removing to Kokomo, Indiana, he purchased soon thereafter, of Dr. M. R. Wickersham, the Howard County Tribune,



CLINTON B. HENSLEY.

From an old photo—Taken in hunting costume.

The paper was called "The Mankato Weekly Independent" and the first issue bears date, June 13th, 1857. Frank W. Gunning, a practical printer, who had been in the employ of Mr. Hensley in Indiana, was associated with him as proprietor of the Independent. The paper was started in a small frame building on the corner of Walnut and Third streets, where the residence of Mrs. Wm.

which he continued to publish until he came to Mankato, where he arrived on December 1st, 1856. He was induced to come thither by his old friend, Dr. Wickersham, who thought there was a good opening for the establishment of a newspaper in this flourishing new town. Receiving much encouragement to his enterprise from the people of Mankato (a few of those in business promptly pledging \$800.00 worth of work before hand), Mr. Hensley concluded to locate here, and upon the opening of navigation the next spring his printing press arrived.

Funk now stands. In October, 1857, it was removed to the second story of A. F. Hawley's new store, where the L. Patterson wholesale house now stands, and later it found a home in the Leech stone building.

Mr. Hensley was an able and vigorous writer, a staunch Republican in politics, and the *Independent* at once became one of the leading newspapers of Southern Minnesota. On the breaking out of the Sioux War in 1862, Mr. Hensley immediately volunteered for the defense of our frontier, and was with Gen. Sibley upon his first campaign against the savage foe, until their power was broken at the battle of Wood Lake. He contracted a severe cold from the hardships of this campaign, which brought on a complication of ailments, which resulted in his untimely death on December 20th, 1862.

A brilliant writer, a tactful political leader, a true patriot and friend, Mr. Hensley's early demise was lamented by all. He left surviving his devoted wife and four children. Mrs. Hensley and two of her children, Mrs. Jessie Robinson and Miss Emma Hensley, still survive, and now reside at Bloomington, Indiana.

HIMMELMAN, Sr., Henry—Born at Elsass, Germany, in 1834, and there learned the wagon maker's trade. Immigrated to Amer-

ica in 1854, and located first at St. Charles, Mo., and the following year came to Mankato, Minn. In 1856, he opened, on the present site of the City Hotel, a blacksmith and wagon makers shop. In 1869, he built and opened to the public the City Hotel, which at once became a very popular hostelry, especially with the farmers, who in those early years used to frequent Mankato for market purposes from a vast radius of country. A few years later he erected and conducted the Union Hall. In 1890, he began



HENRY HIMMELMAN, SR.

the manufacture of mattresses and soon retired from the proprietorship of the City Hotel in favor of his son, Henry Himmelman, Jr., who still continues to make the house a favorite resort to a large number of the traveling public.

Mr. Himmelman served as City Alderman for fifteen years. He was married in 1858 to Paulina Heinze, a native of Saxony, Germany, and they have four children now living: Mrs. Rosina Engelbert and Mrs. Ida Schabert, of St. Paul Park, Minn., E. J. Himmelman of Sioux City, and Henry Himmelman, Jr., the popular landlord of the City Hotel at Mankato.

Mr. and Mrs. Himmelman have retired from active business and now reside at St. Paul Park.

HINCKLEY, John S.—Born June 30th, 1816, at New London, Conn. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Scholfield) Hinckley. He learned the painter's trade and in 1849, removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. In February, 1852, he came to Mankato with Henry Jackson and party and was one of the original townsite company. The following year he built a shanty, where the Citizens Bank now stands. In 1854, he pre-empted 160 acres of land on the top of Agency hill, a large part of which he platted a few years later as an addition to Mankato. Mr. Hinckley served on the first Board of County Commissioners of Blue Earth County.

He married in 1864, Mrs. Henry Jackson, who was born April 11, 1817, at Clarence, Erie County, New York. Her maiden name was Angeline Bivens. She had been married to Henry Jackson, at Buffalo, New York, in May, 1838, locating that year at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and on June 9th, 1842, they arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota. There purchasing a small tract of land bounded by Jackson, Robert, Bench and Third streets, Mr. Jackson built a cabin—the first with a shingle roof in town, and opened therein a stock of goods, suitable for the Indian trade, and built up a prosperous business. The following year he was made justice of the peace—the first to fill that position in Ramsey County—and in 1846 he was appointed the first postmaster of St. Paul, and in 1849, was elected to the first Minnesota Legislature. Mrs. Jackson was the first white woman to settle in St. Paul, and it is claimed that her son, William, was the first boy born there of American parentage.

Mr. Jackson was one of the original founders of Mankato in 1852, and Mrs. Hinckley, then Jackson, removed here in the

spring of 1853. Mr. Jackson died in 1857, and Mrs. Hinckley on January 1st, 1894. Mr. Hinckley still survives.

HOERR, George Peter—Born August 24, 1830, at Hiltersklingen, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. Immigrated to Ohio in 1852, and thence went to Indiana, whence he came in the fall of 1856, with his brother, J. W. Hoerr, to Mankato, Minn. April 9th, 1858, he married Mrs. Anna Maria Hubb. He was director of the First National Bank for many years, and held a similar position in several other local corporations. He was a charter member of Schiller Lodge of I. O. O. F. His occupation of cattle dealer, for nearly forty years, gave him a wide acquaintance, and he was much esteemed for his strict integrity and genial disposition. He died January 12, 1901, leaving him surviving his wife and four children: Emma, wife of John G. Miller; Susan, widow of the late Henry Walraven; Tillie, wife of John G. Gerlich, and George H. Hoerr.

Mrs. Hoerr is a native of Rall, Prussia, where she was born May 27th, 1831. Her parents, Mathias and Margaret (Stinach) Lang, with their children: Nic Lang, late of Mankato, Mathias Lang of Mankato township, John Lang, of Iowa, Mrs. Hoerr, Mrs. Mathias Jost, Mrs. Adam Beaver, and the late Mrs. John Lauer, emigrated in 1847 to Milwaukee, Wis. There Mrs. Hoerr was married to Jacob Hubb and in August, 1856, they came to Mankato, where Mr. Hubb opened a butcher shop on site of First National Bank, but soon died. Mrs. Hoerr has one child by her first husband: Mrs. Peter Kramer (formerly Mrs. Jacob Flaxenhaer).



GEORGE PETER HOERR.

HOERR, John William—Born in Hiltersklingen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, June 27, 1834. In 1852, he immigrated to America, with his brother, Geo. P. Hoerr, and located in Ohio, where he followed his trade of cabinet making. In the fall of 1856, both brothers came to Mankato and took claims in the vicinity of Madelia. J. W. found employment in a furniture factory at St. Peter, for a time. May 13th, 1858, he married Margaret, daughter of George A. and Margaret Schaefer, a native of Baden, Germany, who emigrated with her parents to Dayton, Ohio, in 1847, thence to St. Paul, Minn., in 1854, and to Mankato the spring of 1857. Her parents, however, located in Lime township the previous spring, upon a farm now embraced in the Widell Stone quarry.

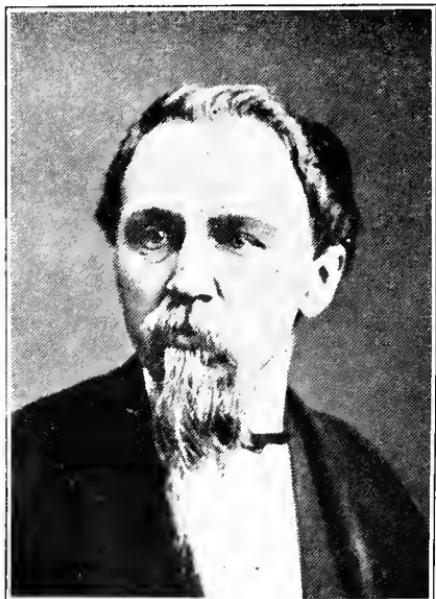
In 1859, Mr. Hoerr traded his Watonwan County claim with one Melgen for the Washington House at Mankato and began his career as a hotel keeper. After about two years he sold

the Washington House and purchased and completed the American House, which he conducted, with few intermissions, for twenty-eight years, with great success.

Mr. Hoerr held many official positions, such as Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Member of the Board of Education, County Treasurer, (three terms), and City Alderman. He had the faculty of remembering the face and name of every person he met, and this, with his hearty greeting and obliging ways, rendered him very popular.

He died August 12, 1889,

leaving him surviving his wife and their eight children: William G. Hoerr, president of the National Citizens Bank, of Mankato, Rose, wife of Henry E. Hance, the prominent Mankato merchant; Julia, wife of Frank B. Clements, Ferdinand J., John J., Frank P., A. Otto, and Charles O.

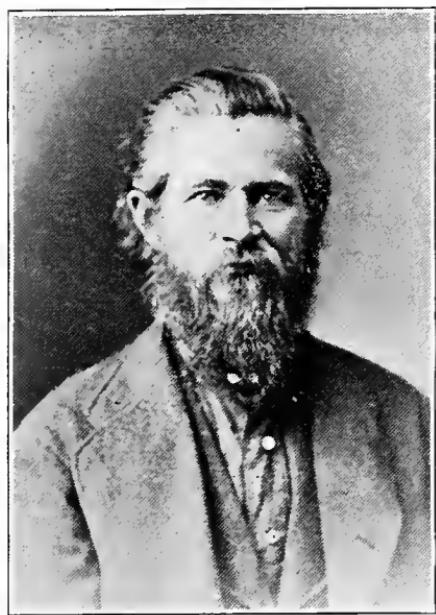


JOHN WILLIAM HOERR.

HOATLING, Benjamin F.—The pioneer hardware dealer of Mankato, was born at Cayuga, New York, June 12, 1826. After serving an apprenticeship as a tinner at Aurora, Illinois, he located for a while at Ottawa, Illinois, but in 1853, he moved to Hastings, Minnesota, where, in company with O. S. Taylor, he established a hardware store. Five years later a branch of their business was put in at Mankato, the first store of the kind here, and Mr. Hotaling took charge of it. In 1860, he purchased the brick (by the way, about the first made in Mankato) with intent of erecting a brick block on corner of Front and Cherry streets, where D. L. Clements' store now stands, but changing his mind, used the material in the construction of a residence on the lot adjoining the Episcopal church, then considered the "finest in the country."

In 1862, Mr. Hotaling was succeeded in business by John F. Meagher. About this time he became interested with Capt. Dickerson, in a project to build a mill on the Blue Earth, in South

Bend township, but the distractions incident to the Civil and Indian Wars caused the enterprise to be abandoned. During the Sioux outbreak he was made Second Lieutenant of the Mankato Home Guards. Mankato ever found Mr. Hotaling an active promoter of its interests and in every way a public spirited citizen. Starting in life as a poor boy he climbed the ladder of success until well to do. Then adversity came and, during the last years of his life, he followed his trade of tinner. He



BENJAMIN F. HOATLING.

principles, integrity and character. He was an early member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He was married at Lodi, New York, August 14, 1853, to Mary Cleveland. They had seven children, of whom five are living: Albert C., Frank C., Fred and

was a man of strong prin-

John S., of Mankato, and Herbert C. Hotaling, the well known editor and publisher of the "Mapleton Enterprise."

HUBBARD, Rensselaer D.—Born in Maryland Township, Otsego County, New York, December 14, 1837. His parents, Oliver B., and Lavinia Chase Hubbard, were farmers, natives of Connecticut, whose ancestry went back into Colonial days, among whom were some prominent in the early history of New England. His education was limited to such as the district school and a few months in a select school, taught by Prof. W. F. Perry, could furnish. At fifteen years of age he left home to earn his own living, and obtaining work with a surveying party engaged in locating the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—now called The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. In the spring of 1854, he went with a party of men to California, where he secured work on a farm in the Sacramento Valley, at \$50 per month, and in two years had saved \$1,126.00, every dollar of which sum he sent home

to his parents. He took a claim and tried farming on his own hook, but owing to the drouth his crops failed and he soon tired of the venture. In August, 1857, he went to the Humboldt river country, and for a few months engaged in trade with the immigrants. In July, 1858, he went to Fraser river, British Columbia, at the time of the gold excitement in that region. In the fall of 1859, he paid a visit to his old home in New York, returning in March, 1860, to

Sacramento, Cal., where he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store at \$50.00 per month, and in four months was promoted to be head manager of the store at a salary of \$160.00 per month. In January, 1863, he went back to New York intending to enlist in the Union army, but was



RENSSELAER DEAN HUBBARD

secured a position as clerk in a grocery store at \$50.00 per month, and in four months was promoted to be head manager of the store at a salary of \$160.00 per month. In January, 1863, he went back to New York intending to enlist in the Union army, but was

prostrated by a severe attack of pneumonia on the journey, which rendered him unfit for military duty. He now engaged in tobacco culture for two years at Sidney Plains, New York.

April 9, 1863, he married Mary E., daughter of Harvey W. Cook of his native village.

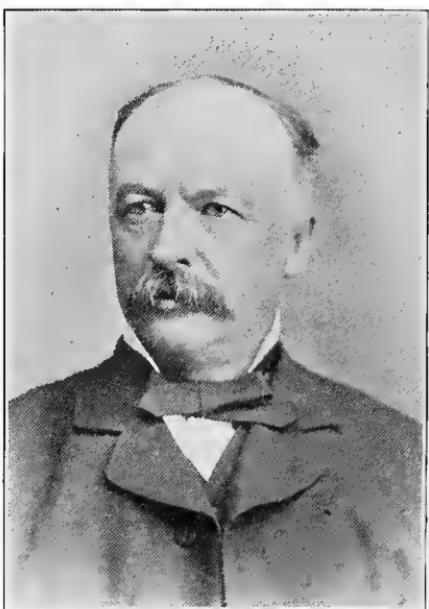
In the fall of 1866, he removed to Corry, Pa., and engaged in the grocery business, which proved a very profitable venture—starting with a capital of less than \$2,000.00, in four years he had cleared \$30,000.00. In 1870, Mr. Hubbard went again to California intending to start a bank, but the conditions not being as favorable as he expected, he returned and, after spending some time looking the country over, he finally located at Mankato. Here he built a warehouse and engaged in the wheat buying business until March, 1872, when in company with J. A. Willard and J. B. Hubbell, he organized the Mankato Linseed Oil Co., of which he was the manager for eleven years. After passing through a period of depression the enterprise finally proved a financial success. In 1879, he established the Mankato Milling Co., with himself as president. The mill, one of the largest and most important in Southern Minnesota, he has ever since continued to operate—the corporate name being changed first to the R. D. Hubbard & Co., until 1894, then R. D. Hubbard Milling Co., until 1897, and then the "Hubbard Milling Co." since. The mill was built in 1878, reconstructed in 1879, and its character changed from the stone system to the roller process. Its present capacity is 1,200 barrels daily and 1,500,000 bushels of wheat pass through the mill annually.

In 1882, Mr. Hubbard, with J. J. Thompson, established a large live stock business in Custer County, Montana. About the same time, associated with Capt. T. P. Gere, he established extensive linseed oil works at Sioux City, which in 1887 were sold to the Linseed Oil Trust. In 1892, he purchased the interest of S. H. Grannis in the firm of Grannis & Palmer, and organized the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator Company, which in 1897 was re-incorporated as Hubbard, Palmer & Co., and has forty elevators on the line of the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., chiefly used to buy and store wheat for the mill.

Mr. Hubbard is one of the ablest business men in the state and the magnificent plant, which his business capacity and enterprise has built up, has contributed largely to the prosperity and growth of Mankato.

Mr. Hubbard's wife died April 21, 1877, leaving one son, Jay Hubbard, born January 8, 1872, now in business with his father. Mr. Hubbard was again married October 7, 1878, to Miss Frank Griffith, step-daughter of the late James Cannon. They are the parents of two daughters: Kate and Mary E.

HUBBELL, James B.—Born March 18th, 1836, at Winsted, Litchfield County, Conn. His parents died during his childhood and he was reared by his guardian, Capt. Wheelock Thayer, a prominent manufacturer. He believed boys should be brought up to work, as he had been, and so placed his ward on his uncle's farm. In 1849, James attended Howard's boarding school at



JAMES B. HUBBELL,

Southern feeling against all Yankees was most bitter. The excitement, incident to the occupation of Kansas, was at a fever heat. Public meetings were continually being held and southern eloquence was lashing the populace into a fury of rage against the North.

All circulation of Northern newspapers was suppressed, except that of the New York Day Book, the rabid utterances and misrepresentations of which, but added fuel to the factional fire. Buford and Baker recruited 500 men from this section of Georgia

Warren, Conn., and the next year the Jonesville Academy at Jonesville, N. Y. For two years he clerked in a country store and, then becoming ambitious to be a sea captain, he spent the summer of 1853, "before the mast" on a voyage to the West Indies. The hardships of this trip cured his longing for the sea and, on his return to New York, he was induced by a friend of the family, who was one of the largest merchants in the State of Georgia, to accept a position in his store at Ft. Gaines, on the Chattahoochee river. At this time the

to go to Kansas. They declared that all they wanted was one Southerner to twenty Yankees. Hubbell was about the only Yankee at these meetings, and being muscular and active, he suggested to some of those present, how one of them would like to tackle twenty like him. All the men were required to do patrol duty and it was considered a most pleasant and patriotic service to catch and whip any unfortunate "nigger" abroad without a pass. At last, 'old Hal,' the faithful servant of Mr. Hubbell, was caught and flogged by the vigilants, and, in his hot indignation, our Yankee youth did not hesitate to express his sentiments about the outrage. This indiscretion might have resulted seriously, had he not immediately left the country for New Orleans. This was in October, 1856. He was soon driven from New Orleans, by the ague, north to St. Louis, and thence for the winter to his old home in Connecticut. In the spring of 1857, he came to Minnesota, and after looking over St. Paul and Minneapolis, came up the Minnesota river with his friend, Charles Thompson, and both were so captivated with the beauty of the surrounding country that they concluded to locate at Mankato in May of that year. It was customary then for all new comers of every profession to pre-empt claims, and accordingly the first thing our friends did on their arrival was to stake out farms west of Lake Crystal. Later, that summer, Mr. Hubbell in connection with A. F. Hawley, built a double store block on the site of the L. Patterson wholesale house, and engaged in the clothing and merchant tailoring business.

In the Fall of 1859, he was elected Register of Deeds of Blue Earth County, but resigned in 1861, to accept the position of licensed trader to the Winnebago Indians. He was with this tribe during the trying days of the Sioux massacre, when the Winnebagoes were in a furor of excitement, debating whether to join their Sioux brethren or no. On the removal of the Indians in May, 1863, Mr. Hubbell went with them to their new reservation on the upper Missouri river. The buffalo that year being too far, and no other food being available in this new Indian country, the government found itself in a perplexing plight, with a northern winter at the door, and thousands of Indians, traders, and soldiers on its hands, with nothing to feed them. A contract was finally made with Mr. Hubbell, and within a month he purchased 800 head of oxen in Blue Earth County and vicinity, and hitching these to 153 wagons, loaded with provisions, he started from Mankato

about the middle of November, going across the prairies by way of Lake Crystal and Lake Shetek. The train reached over a mile in length, and it had a military escort of four companies of soldiers. There was no road west of Lake Sketek, but the track they then made could be discerned on the plain twenty years thereafter, in a different color of the grass. Though the newspapers and others predicted dire things and called it the "Moscow Expedition," because of the lateness of the season, the train, after suffering many hardships and hindrances, finally reached Fort Thompson, its destination, all safe, to the great joy of the hunger pinched Indians and whites.

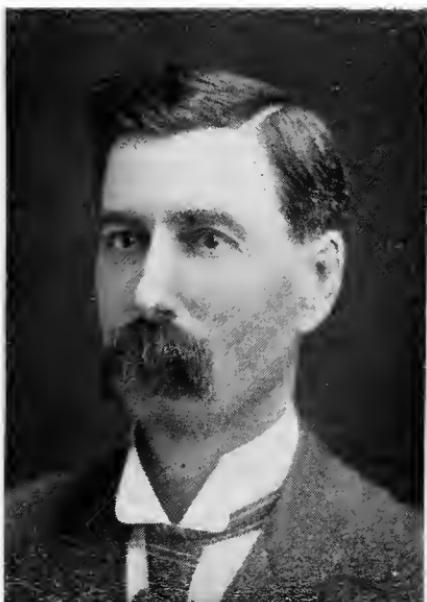
In 1864, Mr. Hubbell purchased of Chas. P. Choteau, of St. Louis, an interest in the old American Fur Company on the Upper Missouri, including: Fort Pierre, Fort Berthold, Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and Fort Benton, at the head of navigation in Montana. He also organized The Northwestern Fur Company and developed a great trade—supplying miners at Fort Benton and Helena, adding new Indian trading posts, and engaging in the transportation, by steamboats and wagon trains, of government supplies, as well as the goods of the corporation, over a vast extent of country for years. The Company's collection of peltries alone amounted to 24,000 buffalo robes per annum and small furs in proportion.

Mr. Hubbell was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Mankato and, with J. A. Willard and R. D. Hubbard, built the Mankato Linseed Oil Works. He introduced the raising of flax in southwestern Minnesota, and, by repeated cropping of his own farms to it, demonstrated to the farmers that flax was a paying product, and that the prejudice against it as a destroyer of the soil was fallacious. He and J. A. Willard were, also, the principal promoters and builders of the Wells Railway, and in 1871, Mr. Hubbell was elected to the Legislature and, after a desperate fight, pushed through both houses the Internal Improvement Land Bill (in the common parlance of the day known as the "Land Grab Act"), which, had it not been vetoed by the governor, would have insured the building of the Wells road at once to St. Cloud, and given Mankato an inestimable advantage as a commercial center.

Mr. Hubbell was married September 9, 1858, to Katie A. Tew of Connecticut, and seven children were born to them. After a

most active life spent in the development of the Northwest, Mr. Hubbell suffered a paralytic stroke a few years ago, and now he and his good wife live retired in St. Paul.

HUGHES, THOMAS—Born at Minersville, Ohio, September 23, 1854. Son of Henry and Eliza Hughes, who came to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, in October, 1855, and located on a farm in Cambria township, the following June. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district school until 1874, when he entered the preparatory department of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and graduated A. B., in the class of 1880. He studied law in the office of Waite & Porter, of Mankato, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and ever since has been in the active practice of his profession. He formed a law partnership with M. G. Willard in February, 1884, which continued until July, 1887. For the past ten years his brother, Evan Hughes, has been associated with him. He was elected County Attorney in 1896, and served for 4 years with great acceptance to his constituents. He was attorney for the Mankato Mutual



THOMAS HUGHES.

Building and Loan Association for fifteen years, and is the present attorney of its successor, the Mankato Savings and Building Association. He is president of the Wisconsin and Minnesota Land Co., and one of the directors of the Board of Trade. He is much interested in historical themes and has prepared a number of addresses of great historical value for the State Historical Society and the Blue Earth County Territorial Association. In 1895, he was the author of most of the English part of a work entitled: "The History of the Welsh in Minnesota."

Mr. Hughes is also active in church work and has been for many years Trustee, Deacon, and Sunday School Superintendent

of the Congregational church. He was married November 25, 1885, to Miss Alice O., daughter of Amos B., and Sybil (Rawson) Hills, of Faribault, who is a graduate of Carleton College. They have two children: Burton E., and Evan Raymond.

HUNT, LEWIS P.—Born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., September 22, 1854. In 1863, the parents removed to Independence, Iowa, where L. P., received a common school education. In 1867, he entered an office in Monticello, Iowa, where he commenced the

printer's trade. Two years later he took the foremanship of a small country office at Earlville, Iowa, and ever after until entering business for himself at Lanesboro, Minnesota, in November, 1880, he had mechanical charge of several important printing offices in Iowa and Illinois. Mr. Hunt was thorough in all branches of the printing department, mechanical as well as editorial—and his success therein is no doubt largely attributable to his knowledge of every detail of the business.



LEWIS P. HUNT.

purchased George Chamberlain's interest in the Mankato Free Press and a year later bought the interest of W. W. Woodard, thereby becoming sole proprietor of this well-known and influential journal. In 1883, he was commissioned postmaster of Mankato by President Arthur, succeeding O. Brown, and retired on May, 1885, during Grover Cleveland's administration.

In April, 1887, Mr. Hunt organized the Free Press Printing Company and started the Daily Free Press, with himself as editor and general manager. This institution has had a constant growth, and now enjoys the distinction of being the leading Republican paper in Southern Minnesota, with the finest equipped printing and blank book manufactory found in any city in the United States of 12,000 population. In March, 1902, Mr. Hunt disposed of considerable of his stock in the printing company, to some

In October, 1881, Mr. Hunt

of his old and trusted employees, and while he still retains the presidency of the company, and contributes articles to the columns of the paper as his time and disposition permits, he has surrendered the active management of the business to others and is devoting much of his time to recreation and the conduct of private affairs. He was President of the Minnesota State Editorial Association in 1889.

Mr. Hunt has spent a busy life. For about thirty-seven years he was confined to the "print shop" and has certainly earned a respite from the exacting duties thereof.

In 1890, he was appointed an alternate National Committeeman from Minnesota to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. After the organization of the State Commission, he was unanimously chosen as the executive officer of that body, and served until the close of the Exposition in 1893, and the affairs of the Commission wound up. He undertook the herculean task of raising \$100,000 by contribution from citizens to supplement the \$50,000 appropriated by the legislature for the purpose of making an exhibit that would be in keeping with the great and varied interests of Minnesota, and later the legislature appropriated an equal sum to reimburse those patriotic citizens, who so generously pledged the amount for the credit of their state in the greatest exposition ever held.

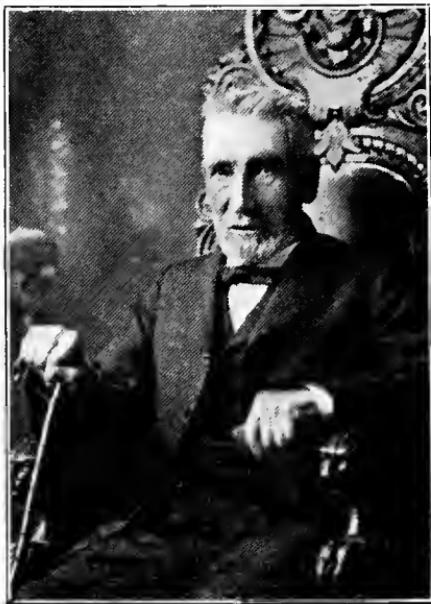
Mr. Hunt was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, that nominated William McKinley President of the United States, and has many times represented his county in State and Congressional conventions. He was appointed postmaster of Mankato, by President McKinley in 1897, and on his own volition retired from office in October, 1902.

In the upbuilding of Mankato, Mr. Hunt has played no inconsiderable part. His enterprise has led him to erect one of the finest office buildings in the Northwest, and he has added to the needs and beauty of the city by erecting four handsome residences.

In September, 1874, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Lisbeth Putnam, a native of New Hampshire.

IRVING, WILLIAM—Born in Liverpool, England, April 8, 1821, and immigrated to America in July, 1850. During the voyage had occurred the death of Sir Robert Peel, the English Prime Minister, and President Taylor of the United States, the report

of which they first learned on landing in New York. Mr. Irving was a tailor by trade and spent the first two years in America, working in the shops of New York and Newark, New Jersey. He then visited New Orleans, and Cincinnati, making only a short stop at each, and in the spring of 1853, landed at St. Paul, Minnesota. There he entered the employ of Winny & Cooley, who conducted about the first tailor shop in that city. In the spring of 1854, he visited Mankato, and located a claim near the village of Judson, and then went to Dubuque, Iowa, to work at his trade for over a year. In the Fall of 1856, he returned to Mankato, and the next year entered the



WILLIAM IRVING.

employ of J. B. Hubbell as manager of his tailoring business in 1860, on the election of J. B. Hubbell, to the Register of Deeds office, Mr. Irving succeeded him as proprietor of the tailoring business. He soon removed his shop to the corner now occupied by the American Express Company. After continuing twenty four years in business, he retired about 1872, and removed to his present residence in West Mankato.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Caplinger of Mankato, April 16, 1868, and they have three children: Annie E., a teacher in the Minneapolis schools; Mary, wife of Mr. H. Andrews, of Minneapolis, and Jessie B., of Mankato.

Honest, thrifty and industrious has been Mr. Irving's life, rewarding his declining years with a fair competency.

JENSEN, HANS P.—Is a native of Denmark, where his birth occurred November 26, 1844, at the town of Hyallese, Fyen. He was one of nine children, and was left fatherless at the age of 12 years. When 15 years old he was apprenticed to learn the black-



HANS P. JENSEN.

present quarters on the corner of Cherry and Second streets, where he conducts an extensive carriage business. J. D. Firestone and H. B. Perrin were associated in business with him after Mr. Miller at different times, but for the last few years he has run the plant alone. In 1895, he erected the business block which bears his name. Mr. Jensen is a wide awake, enterprising business man, and no one is more ready with time and money to promote any project for the upbuilding of Mankato. He has been an aggressive, efficient member of the Board of Trade for many years. He has also for the past thirty-three years been connected with the I. O. O. F. Is an elder of the Presbyterian church and superintendent of its Hope Mission Sunday School.

On December 4, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Schwitzer, of Cook County, Illinois.

JOHN, D. D. Rev. David Clark.—Born February 14, 1835, near Bloomsburg, Pa. Was brought up on a farm. Began his education in the country schools, prepared for college at Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., and graduated at the head of his class from Dickinson College, Carlisle Pa., in June, 1859.

smith trade, and in 1865, emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, November 7th. He located first at Fredonia, N Y., and thence went to Silver Creek, N. Y. In the Fall of 1866, he came to Mankato, but the following Fall went back to Fredonia for a year, returning in the winter of 1868, to Mankato, where he has lived ever since. In 1872, he formed a co-partnership with Aaron Miller and built a factory for the manufacture of carriages on the corner of Jackson and Second streets.

In 1890, he removed to his

Had to work his own way through school,—mostly by teaching. In March, 1859, he was admitted upon trial, and ordained deacon of the East Baltimore (now Central Pennsylvania) district Conference of the M. E. church, and appointed to the Carlisle Circuit. During 1860-1, he was pastor of the Caroline Street Station Church of Baltimore, Md.; 1862-3, of the Bloomsburg Station, Pa., and 1864, of the Lewisburg Station, Pa. In March, 1861, he was ordained Elder. Failing in health, he was obliged, after 1864, to rest for a time, but in 1868, began educational work, as professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., where he continued until the Fall of 1873, when he became President of the State Normal School at Mankato, Minnesota. He resigned this position in May, 1880, to accept the presidency of Hamline University, St. Paul, where he remained three years, and then returned again to the pastorate. In October, 1885, he was transferred to the Wisconsin Conference, with which he is still connected. Since this transfer, he has been employed seven years as pastor, one year as professor, and three as president, of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., and in October, 1896, was made Presiding Elder of the Milwaukee district, serving the full term of six years, and in September, 1902, was appointed Presiding Elder of the Oshkosh district.

He received the degrees of A. B., and A. M., from Dickinson College, and in 1880, the degree of D. D., from the same institution and, also, from the Upper Iowa University. He was delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church in 1880 and 1884, and delegate to the Centennial Conference, Baltimore, December, 1884. Member of the M. E. Book Committee from 1880 to 1884. Has published three music books: "The Guiding Star," 1872; "The Corona," 1892; and "The Evangel," 1896.

Dr. John was first married in August, 1860, to Miss Adeline E. Wells, who died February 19, 1885, at Winona, Minnesota. Four of their five children survive: Annie M., James W., David C., and William N. July 26, 1888, the doctor was united in a second marriage to Miss Sarah E. Whittaker, of Frederica, Del., and they now reside at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

JOHNSON, Parsons King—First settler in Mankato—Born at Brandon, Rutland County, Vermont, May 8th, 1816. His parents Charles and Eunice (King) Johnson, were prominent people of Brandon, where his father held a number of local offices. His

mother was a descendant of Jonathan Carver, the English traveler, who claimed to have purchased of the Sioux Indians, on May 1st, 1767, a tract of land, extending from the Falls of St. Anthony to Lake Pepin, and thence one hundred miles to the East. An uncle of P. K., named Wm. King, visited the present site of St. Paul in 1816 to look up his Carver inheritance. Brandon was also the native place of Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, and he and young Johnson were students together for a time at the village academy, under the tutorship of the noted instructor, Chipman. Soon after the death of his mother in 1831, young Johnson was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at Pittsford, Vermont. In the Autumn of 1834, the articles of apprenticeship were cancelled by mutual consent, and Johnson entered a tailoring establishment at Rutland, Vermont. Remaining here only six months, he removed to Thetford, Vermont, where he opened a tailor shop of his own, and had a number of assistants in his employ. Forming the acquaintance of the principal of the town academy, he was induced by him to take up a course of study under his private instruction. He also became much interested in the village Lyceum. Hearing much of the advantages to young men to be found in the newly organized territory of Wisconsin, Johnson, with a number of his companions, in the spring of 1837, emigrated to that then distant wilderness. Their destination was Racine, which after a long and adventurous journey, by land and lake, they finally reached. Racine then comprised only a few rude shanties, and did not impress our Green Mountain boys very favorably. Milwaukee, also proved disappointing and they tried Chicago. Chicago then was a very tough town—full of gamblers and lawless people generally. A big fight occurred in the bar-room of their hotel on the first night of our friends arrival. To staid New England youths, such a scene was shocking, and they concluded not to stay there another night, and started for home. At the boat landing Johnson met an acquaintance from Thetford, who had just landed, and who induced him to accompany him to Elgin, Illinois. Elgin again proved disappointing, but Johnson proceeded to Rockford, where he was better suited. Here he formed a partnership with Wm. H. Tinker (now of St. Paul), in the tailoring business, which continued for four years. In the spring of 1841, finding the hard times were crippling his business at Rockford, he removed to Prairie du Chien, where he soon worked up a lucrative trade



PARSONS KING JOHNSON.

with the prosperous Indian traders of that point, and the army officers at Fort Atchinson. Here he formed the acquaintance of Hon. Henry M. Rice, then sutler and Indian trader at the latter place, and they became fast friends. Here, also, he obtained his first taste of politics, and was appointed by Gov. Doty, Deputy Sheriff and Notary Public. In the winter of 1846-7, he made a business visit to St. Paul, and removed there the following spring. He took an active part in the organization of Minnesota Territory, and was a member of the first legislature.

In 1850, he married Miss Laura Bivens, of St. Paul. In February, 1852, in company with Henry Jackson and others, he founded the present city of Mankato, of which he was the first

actual settler. From 1853 to 1856 he served as the first Register of Deeds, and first Postmaster in Blue Earth County. During 1856 and 1857, he represented this County in the State Legislature. For over fourteen years he was village and city Justice of Mankato, discharging the duties of the office with much ability and the strictest impartiality.

In the spring of 1865, he removed to Kasota, intending to engage in business with Mr. Babcock. Their plans, however, failed to mature, and Mr. Johnson returned to Mankato in the spring of 1869.

In 1894, he moved to Brainerd, Minnesota, where his devoted wife died on May 9th, 1895, and where November 16, 1902, he lost his son, Frank B. Johnson. Three children still survive: Charles D., who is engaged in the drug business at Brainerd, and William H. Johnson and Mrs. Julia K. McFadden. Mr. Johnson is possessed of a social, genial disposition and has much native wit. In politics he has ever been a consistent Democrat of the Jacksonian school. He has lived to see the city he founded fifty years ago grow to be the most important commercial center in Southern Minnesota.

Mrs. Laura (Bivens) Johnson, was born in 1823, at Clarence, Erie County, New York. In 1848, she came to St. Paul, Minn., to visit her sister, the late Mrs. J. S. Hinckley (then Mrs. Henry Jackson). There she met Mr. P. K. Johnson, and on May 8th, 1850, they were married. In April, 1853, Mrs. Johnson came to Mankato, where she made her home (with the exception of the few years above mentioned, when the family resided at Kasota) until 1894, when she and her husband removed to Brainerd to reside with her son, Chas D. Johnson. There Mrs. Johnson died, as we have above recorded, at the age of 72 years. She was kind and generous and, like most of our noble pioneer women, much given to hospitality.

KARMANY, URIAH S.—Born February 18, 1827, near the city of Lebanon, Pa. His parents, Henry and Mary (Smith) Karmany, were of German ancestry, who had settled in Lebanon County, Pa., about 200 years ago. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on the farm, attended the district school during the winter months, and at the age of 16 years was sent to an academy in an adjacent village. The family removed to Mercersburg, Pa., and a year later located at East Hanover. In the spring of 1853,

young Karmany came west to seek his fortune, and spent a few months with an uncle at Freeport, Illinois. In September of the same year he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and thence to Mankato, where he arrived on December 20th, 1853. He first made a claim on Agency Hill, but abandoned it the next spring and spent the summer of 1854, in the employ of the Russell boys, who were

engaged in running a flat-boat on the Minnesota river for Nathan Myrick. The small steamer *Iola* was substituted for the flat-boat in the Fall of that year, and Mr. Karmany has many reminiscences of his river experience. After spending the winter of 1854-5 clerking for Robert Wardlaw, who conducted a store in the Wardlaw building on Lot 1, Block 6, he located a claim in the spring of 1855, on the hill back of the Cement Works, which he afterwards sold to Samuel Walker. For a time before the War, he was en-



URIAH S. KAR MANY.

gaged in the butcher business, but July 15, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H., Second Minnesota Infantry, and on September 21, 1863, while detailed to hospital duty, at the battle of Chickamauga, he was taken prisoner and for twenty months, until the close of the war, suffered the horrors of Rebel prison life—first at Libby and then at Andersonville, Savannah, Milan and Blackshire, and lastly at Andersonville a second time. Possessed of an indomitable pluck and a shrewd tact, he managed to survive the terrible ordeal, where thousands perished. After the close of the War, Mr. Karmany was engaged in the meat and grocery business for over twelve years, most of the time in connection with his brother, James M. Karmany.

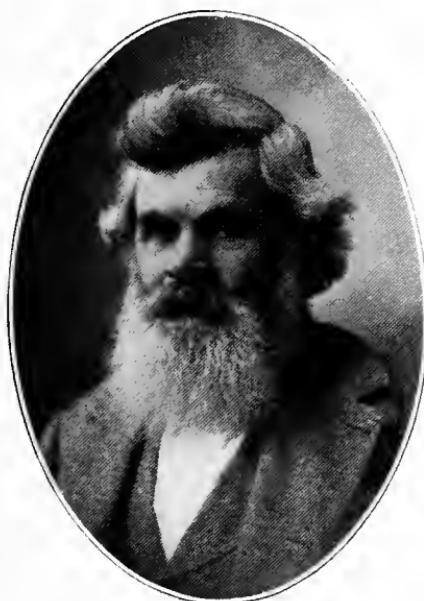
In 1875, he married Mrs. Mary Jane Fero, nee Hinman. Mrs. Karmany died May 5, 1899, leaving surviving, besides her second

husband, two children by her first husband: Dr. Claud Fero, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. F. A. Halstead, of Mankato. Mrs. Karmany was a daughter of Nathaniel Hinman, who was descended from a prominent family of Connecticut.

KARMANY, JAS. M.—Born at Lebanon, Pa., May 19th, 1847. He came to Mankato on July 10th, 1866, and two years later, opened a meat market here. Since the opening of his first shop, in Block 15, thirty-five years ago, Mr. Karmany has been in the business continuously, with an intermission of only one year, and is the oldest butcher shop proprietor in town. His has been a busy life, devoted to his chosen vocation, in which he has met good success. His splendid record for business probity, he can justly be proud of, and it has won for him the high esteem of his fellow citizen. He was married, in 1872, to Susan, daughter of Henry Purrier, late of Lime township, and they have three children: James H., Ella, and Eathel.

KEENE, ABEL.—Born in Clinton, Maine, October 9, 1823. He was the oldest son of a large family and had to enter early the battle of life to keep the wolf from the door. He became familiar

in youth with the hardships of the lumber camps of Northern Maine in winter, and the dangers of the river drives in the spring. On the discovery of gold in California in 1849, he took the first ship, sent by Vanderbilt by the Nicaragua route, to that distant land, where he arrived, after many thrilling adventures. He did well in the gold fields, but lost nearly all his fortune through the failure of the Express company, to which it had been intrusted for transportation. He came to Mankato in the Fall of



ABEL KEENE.

1855, and in 1857, formed a partnership with his brother, Josiah Keene, and A. D. Seward and H. K. Lee in the construction and operation of a saw mill, to which, later, a grist mill department was added. The mill proved quite a success and was the main life of the town for years. On the night of August 19, 1862, when the excitement incident to the Sioux massacre was at its height, the mill mysteriously caught fire and burned to the ground. There being no insurance, it proved a total loss. Nothing daunted, however, by his loss, in 1865 he bought another mill in Iowa and moved it to Hebron, a point ten miles west of Mankato on the Minnesota river. Here his mill was burned three times—the last time in the spring of 1885. In 1891, he moved upon a farm in Belgrade, near Mankato, which he had owned before the burning of the first mill. He died May 22, 1901.

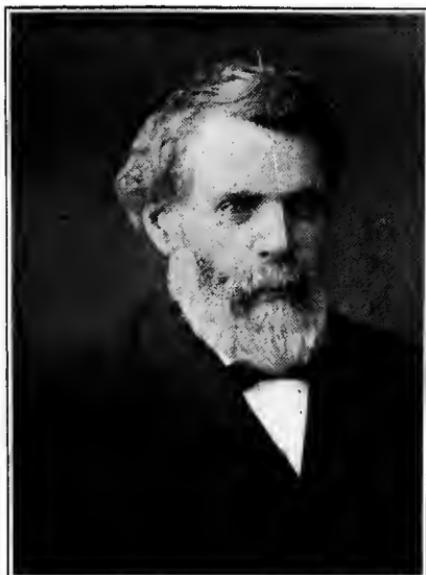
Mr. Keene was thrifty, honest and public spirited—a man that could always be depended upon. He married Nov. 7, 1860, Miss Carrie Doughty, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and eight children have been born to them: Rev. Josiah L. Keene, of Cottage Grove, Minnesota; Mrs. Addie Thurston, of Hebron, Minnesota; William S. Keene, of Dawson City, Alaska; Dr. Ralph Keene, of Bellingham, Minnesota, and Bert Keene, Amy Fermenich, Marcia Witzel and Ida Keene, of North Mankato, Minnesota.

KEENE, JOSIAH—Born November 21st, 1827, in Clinton, Maine. In 1852, he came to Winona, Minnesota, and located upon a claim, which is now in the heart of that city. In May, 1853, he removed to Mankato, and at the instance of Henry McKenty, a St. Paul real estate dealer, who had laid out what is known as "Mankato City," as a rival townsite to Mankato proper, he opened a blacksmith shop on the stone quarry bench, near the head of Front street—the first ever located in Mankato. Later he removed his shop to Second street, near the center of town.

In the winter of 1856-7, he went to Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and purchased a saw mill outfit, which, in partnership with his brother, Abel Keene, A. D. Seward and others, he put up and operated the following summer. This mill was located near the corner of Cherry and Pike streets. In 1859, the firm added machinery for the manufacture of flour and later a turning lathe, shingle factory, wooden-bowl factory, etc., were added, making an extensive manufacturing plant. The business was pushed with vigor and for those early days, was a very important industry,

and gave employment to many people. The Company's due bills, too, passed as currency in the community.

In the early social and religious life of Mankato, Mr. Keene, also, took an active part. He was fond of music and played well on the violin, and his fine tenor voice generally led the singing

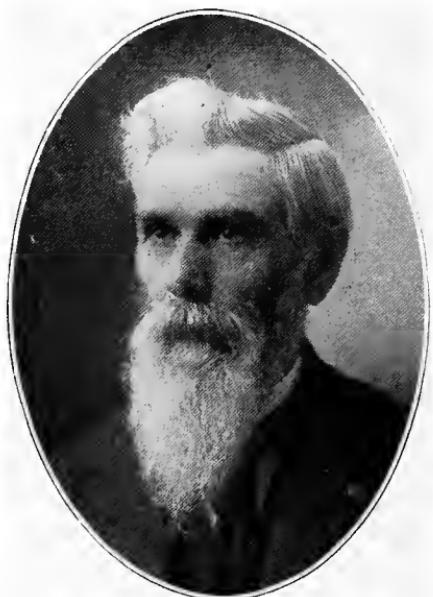


JOSIAH KEENE.

in Father Thomson's church. When he went East to buy the saw mill the ladies' society of the Presbyterian church entrusted to him the \$300.00 they had raised for the first church bell in Mankato, which he purchased and brought back with him in the spring of 1857. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H., 2nd Reg. Minn. Vol., and acquitted himself with signal bravery, losing an arm at the battle of Chickamauga. While he was South fighting for his country, the mill was destroyed by fire, and on his return from the War he was

incapacitated to follow his trade of blacksmith. He therefore sought and obtained employment for many years in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington. Thence he removed to California and engaged in the fruit and honey business near Sespe, where he died September 12th, 1899. He was a man of strict integrity and kindly sympathies. He was thrice married and his last wife still survives with five children: Kendall, Allen, Herman, Robert, and Helen.

KEENE, MADISON—Born in Clinton, Maine, May 28th, 1833. His parents were Jeremiah and Rebecca (Kendall) Keene. His grandfather, Isaac Keene, was a soldier under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, David Kendall, was a member of the American army in the war of 1812. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent, and on his mother's side of English ancestry. Mr. Keene was married on January



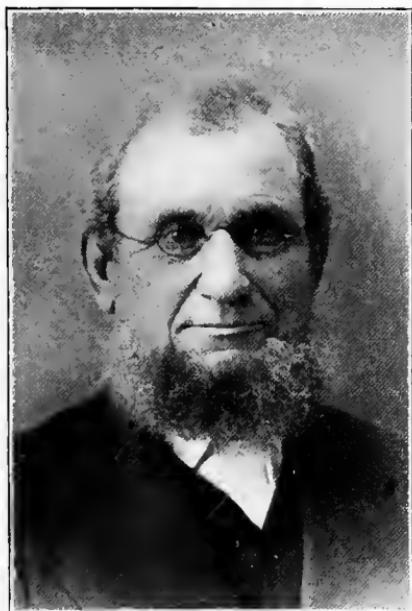
MADISON KEENE.

3rd, 1854, to Miss Phoebe A. Eldridge, and in June of the following year, came to Mankato, Minnesota, where his brothers, Josiah, Lorenzo D., and Allen Keene, and his sister, Lorana Keene (afterwards Mrs. Clark), had preceded him. He pre-empted a claim in Nicollet County, and in the spring of 1856, his wife joined him, and they began their experience as pioneer farmers. On July 15th, 1861, he and his brother, Josiah Keene, enlisted in Company H. 2nd Regiment, Minnesota Vols., and served with great faithfulness and brav-

ery in many of the great battles of the Civil War. On the expiration of his term of service, July 14, 1864, he returned home and resumed agricultural pursuits. About 1888, he retired from his farm to Mankato, where he built him a pleasant home in which he still resides. His children are: V. M. Keene, of Winnebago City, George E. Keene, the well known photographer of Mankato, and Mrs. Ellen May, wife of Sherman Rouse of the same place.

KEYSOR, Capt. Clark—Born in Luzerne, Warren County, New York, May 24th, 1826, a son of Clark and Elizabeth (Frost) Keysor. His grandparents on his father's side were natives of Germany, who landed in New York City about the end of the 18th century, where the grandmother died, leaving the Captain's father an infant, who, being adopted by a family named Wells, was brought up in New York State, where he died in 1830. After his father's death, Capt. Keysor made his home with his grandfather Frost, in the town of Hadley, New York, working on a farm and attending the country school until he was sixteen years of age. He then started out for himself, finding employment first in a saw mill at Luzerne, and the following winter in a lumber camp.

The spring of 1847, finds him on a log drive and the fall of that year after a visit to his mother, at Blackbrook, New York, sees him apprenticed at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., to learn the carpenter and joiners trade. He followed this occupation for two years, when his health failing, he went to North Adams, Mass., and followed farming for a few months. He then returned to the lumber camps of Hamilton County, N. Y., and engaged in the lumbering, rafting and mill-wright business for some time. September 15, 1850, he married Amy L., daughter of John Johnson, of East Day, N. Y. Her father had been a soldier of



CAPT. CLARK KEYSOR.

grandfather a Revolutionary soldier under Washington. In the spring of 1851, Capt. Keysor moved to Caldwell's Forge, near Plattsburg, N. Y., where he was employed as millwright and mill operator until 1855, when he engaged in the same business at Plattsburg. After one year failing health compelled him to seek the drier atmosphere of the West. He first stopped at La Crosse, and was employed for a time in the lumber mills there. Thence he came to Mankato arriving here May 11th, 1858. From July of that year until October, 1859, he was engaged as millwright and operator in a sawmill at Winnebago Agency (St. Clair). Returning to Mankato he entered the employ of A. D. Seward & Co., as millwright and carpenter. He and one Thompson were proprietors for a time of Concert Hall—a place for public gatherings in the early days.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E. Ninth Minn. Vol., and was commissioned First Lieutenant. In the Sioux war his company rendered valuable frontier service. They were the first to enter New Ulm, after its evacuation, and later wintered at Judson, until

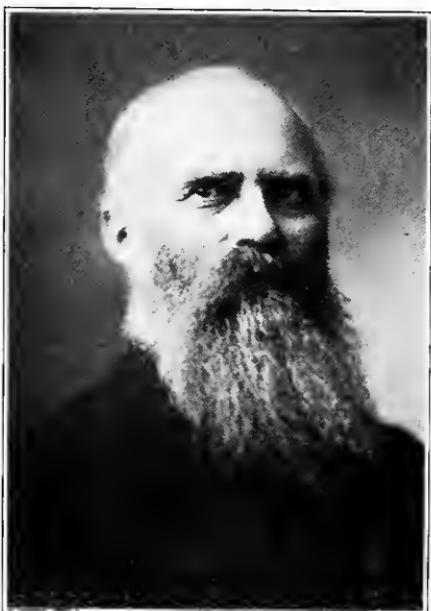
March, 1863. They were then ordered successively to St. Peter and Hutchinson, where the company was divided, and one-half under Lieutenant Keysor assigned to Forest City. In October, 1863, his regiment was ordered South and for some time had its headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo. Here Lieut. Keysor was detailed on a commission to try private citizens, for offences against the military law there in force, until March 1st, 1864, when he rejoined his company and was engaged in active service in several hard campaigns. In January, 1865, he was promoted Captain and was mustered out with his company the following August.

After the War, Capt. Keysor was engaged for years at his occupation of carpenter and contractor. He has frequently been honored by positions of public trust and responsibility. For two terms he served the city as Alderman, and for two years he was its Assessor, and such a member of its Board of Public Works. In 1872 and again in 1877, he was a member of the State Legislature. He has been an active promoter of the City's Educational interests and been on its School Board for years, and is now serving in that capacity. He was, also, one of the local Directors of the Mankato Normal School when first started.

For many years he has been a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, and has been Master and Commander of the Mankato Lodge and Commandery. Democratic in his ways, earnest and honest in his convictions, strict in his integrity, Capt. Keysor stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

To him and his amiable wife nine children were born: William Winchester, for eleven years Judge of the District Court at Omaha, Nebraska, but since last September, Professor at the St. Louis Law School—his *Alma Mater*; Lizzie F., wife of J. E. Flittie, Referee in Bankruptcy of U. S. Court of the Mankato district; Amy M., widow of E. Morse; and John J., of Sturgis, So. Dakota. The other four are deceased—two dying in infancy and two, Eva M., and Fanny J., in more mature life.

KLEIN, CONRAD J.—Born November 30, 1835, at Hessian, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany. Emigrated in May, 1848, with his parents, George and Catherine (Fox) Klein, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Removed in 1854 to New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and for a time was employed in the pineries. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. H. Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and took part in the battles of



CONRAD J. KLEIN.

Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and the Atlanta Campaign.

After a long, arduous, and honorable career in his country's service, he was discharged in September, 1865. In May, 1866, he came to Mankato and, in partnership with James Quinn, purchased the livery business of D. H. Tyner, which he conducted for several years. On retiring from this business, he became for two years proprietor of the

"Minnesota House,"

and in 1882, he purchased the "Clifton House," which he has conducted with much popularity ever since.

On October 10, 1870, Mr. Klein was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Henry B., and Eliza (Montgomery) Collins, also prominent early settlers of Mankato—having come from Indiana in 1866. Two children were born of the union: Dr. George H. Klein, of Ottawa, Illinois and Laura E. McIntire, who is in the present graduating class of the State University.

KLEIN, JOHN—Born April 6th, 1835, at Maria Rach Darf, Nassau, Germany. In 1854, he emigrated to Little Falls, N. Y. His brother, Wm. Klein, had come from Germany with him and was employed in the same factory. Imbued with the restlessness common to young men in a new country, they both concluded to go to California, in 1856, but, hearing evil reports of that land of gold, William came first to Winona, Minn., where he bought property, and sent for John and the rest of the family, who had all in the meantime come from Germany. The parents not liking Winona, they all removed in August, 1856, to St. Peter, Minn., which then was enjoying a great boom. William

and John soon started a furniture factory there, but were greatly hampered for lack of capital at first, and paid 4 per cent per month for the little that they could borrow. Many were the hardships they saw, but they were plucky, and not afraid of work. Their first load of furniture, they brought on a flat boat from Anoka. Their old employer in New York finally came to their rescue, with goods and money, and great success soon crowned their efforts. June 20th, 1870, John removed to Mankato, where he has conducted the largest furniture store, not only in Mankato, but in

Southern Minnesota. For a



JOHN KLEIN.

number of years he has associated his son, George Klein, and his son-in-law, Frank J. Busch, with him in the business under the firm name of "J. Klein & Co." Mr. Klein has been an active, public spirited citizen, who has helped to start a number of business enterprises in Mankato. He has been for years director and vice-president of the First National Bank, and director of the Board of Trade, and of several other institutions. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners, when the Blue Earth County Court House began to be constructed.

His has been an energetic,

busy and useful life, not only in the civic and commercial growth of our city, but, also, in the development of its religious and charitable institutions. He has been a leading and influential member of the Catholic church of Mankato. He was a prime mover in the founding of St. Joseph's Hospital and has been its superintendent from the first. He, also, was one of the main instigators, and first superintendent of Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Klein was married at Mankato, on May 18th, 1863 to Miss Gertrude Fitterer, a native of Indiana, whose parents were Philip and Maria (Ball) Fitterer. Seven children have blessed their

union, five of whom grew to maturity: Otilla, the deceased wife of Leo S. Lamm, George J., Gertrude, (now "Sister Baptiste" of Fort Wayne, Indiana); Ida M., (now "Sister Gertrude" of Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin); and Elizabeth M., wife of Frank J. Busch of Mankato.

KRON, CLEMENTS—Born at Ulloffen, Baden, Germany, in 1826, and emigrated to America in 1846, locating first at Philadelphia,



CLEMENTS KRON.

where he followed his trade of harness maker for about four years. He then came to Milwaukee, where on June 29th, 1851, he married Miss Johanna Armbroster, who was a native of the same town in Germany, where she had been born July 29, 1829, and whence she had immigrated to Milwaukee in 1848, arriving there on the 4th of July. On June 12th, 1853, Mr. Kron arrived at Mankato by the boat Clarion on a visit, and concluded to make it his home. Returning to St. Paul for his family,

whom he had left there, he reached Mankato with them on the 24th of the following July.

He first located on a claim on Agency Hill, but soon sold it and in the fall of 1853, built (Indians helping at the raising) and occupied a log cabin, on the site of the present store building owned by Joseph Kron, No. 309 North Front street, where for two or three years he kept a frontier tavern.

About 1855, he built a small frame structure on the corner now occupied by the Stahl House, where he started a saddlery, but in those ox team days, that business proved unprofitable, and he soon turned his attention to hotel keeping, and opened the Minnesota House. In connection with the hotel he ran a livery for a number of years. Commencing in 1864, and for some time he

had the contract to carry the mails between Mankato and New Ulm.

His industry, thrift and honesty brought him success in his business, and the Minnesota House was for years a very popular hostelry, especially among the Germans. He continued as its proprietor and manager until his death on Christmas day, 1873.



MRS. JOHANNA KRON.

Mrs. Kron still survives and six of their children, namely: Fred, Joseph, who was the first white boy born in Mankato; Anna Barbara, wife of J. V. Stahl, Berdie, wife of Henry Fricke; Amelia, and Leona, wife of J. E. Seidle. The site of the old Minnesota House, is now occupied by Mr. Stahl, with a fine three story brick hotel, bearing his name.

KRON, FRED.—Born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 9, 1852.

Came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clements Kron, to Mankato July 24, 1853. Upon the death of his father in 1873, he assumed the management of the Minnesota House for two years. Turning the hotel business over to his mother and brother, who after conducting it for three years, leased and finally sold it to Joseph Stahl, Fred turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and opened a general merchandise store at No. 309 North Front street, which he conducted for ten years. After spending four years in retirement, he resumed the same business with a new stock at the old stand.

In 1895, he erected the fine large three story business block he now occupies, on the corner of Front and Main streets, and that fall opened therein the big department store, which he has successfully conducted ever since.

Mr. Kron served as Alderman of Mankato for three years, but otherwise he has refused all political preferment and devoted



FREDERICK KRON.

his time and energy to his great business interests, in which he has been eminently successful. He stands today as one of the leading merchants and capitalists of our city.

He is however, generous and public spirited. He has invested extensively in Mankato real estate, and built a number of residences thereon for sale and rent.

On May 19th, 1874, he was married to Clara, daughter of Matthias Ulman, who was, also, one of the pioneer hotel keepers of Mankato.

LAMM, STEPHEN.—Born December 23rd, 1827, at Haslach, Baden, Germany. In December, 1851, he emigrated to the United States and located first at St. Charles, Missouri. Here he was united in marriage on August 1st, 1854, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Stilmire.

In the spring of 1856, he removed to Mankato, where he arrived on May 1st of that year, and engaged in the mercantile business continuing therein until 1885; since which time he has been engaged in real estate, loans and banking. Since 1896, he has been president of the First National Bank of Mankato.

Mr. Lamm was a member of the City Council for seventeen years and County Treasurer of Blue Earth County from 1857 to 1860. He has, also, held a number of other local offices.

Schooled in economy and thrift, grounded in principles of honesty and truth and endowed with excellent business sagacity, Mr. Lamm has been the successful architect of his own fortune. He stands today, as one of the leading financiers of our prosperous city, commanding the respect and confidence of all; and during his long business career, mid all the ups and downs of our Western speculative life, with such cautious, conscientious care has he



STEPHEN LAMM.

er M. Lambertine) of Milwaukee, Julia, wife of Clement Schroeder, Leo S., Philip, Robert and Otto, all prominent business men of Mankato, and Carrie, wife of John H. Hohmann of St. Louis, Mo.

LEE, HENRY K.—Born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1825. Locating at Mankato in 1857, he became associated with Abel and Josiah Keene, and A. D. Seward, in the operation of a large saw and grist mill, which, until its destruction by fire August 19, 1862, constituted one of Mankato's most important industries. On the same date the mill was burned Mr. Lee enlisted in Company E. Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, and served with his regiment in the Indian and Southern campaigns. He was captured at the battle of Brice's Cross Roads and for nine months suffered the horrors of Andersonville prison. He lived, however, to be exchanged, and afterwards served with his company to the end of the war.

Upon his return home, he became associated with Mr. Mandefeld in the paint business, and later entered the employ of the Mankato Manufacturing Company as superintendent, and the success of this important plant was largely due to his efforts.

Mr. Lee was honored by his fellow citizens with a num-

bered each step, that no spot has sullied his integrity—no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed or disappointed.

Among the many secular affairs which have occupied his time, Mr. Lamm has not been neglectful of spiritual things. From the first he has been one of the pillars of the German Catholic church of our city, and has taken an active part as a faithful member and office bearer in all its upbuilding.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamm: Lizzie (now Sister



HENRY K. LEE.

he then rendered them. He devoted to the work all his time, energy and ability, and no one was better fitted for the task.

He died June 13, 1890, soon after the completion of the Court House, but before the expiration of his term of office. He was never married.

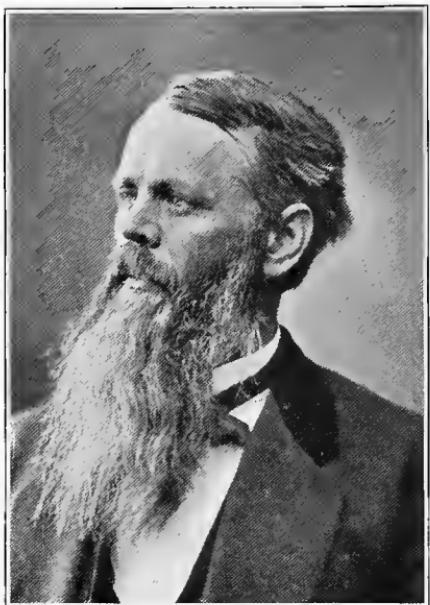
LEWIS, DR. WILLIAM F.—Born October 3, 1829, at Clyde, New York. His parents, Dr. John Lewis and Elizabeth A. (Frisbie) Lewis, both died when he was quite young, and he was brought up by his uncle, Dr. E. Willard Frisbie, of Phelps, New York. After graduating from the high school he began the study of medicine in his uncle's office, spent two years at Rush Medical College, and graduated from the College of Physics and Medicine, of New York City. He then spent two years abroad, mostly in Paris, pursuing special medical studies.

In the Fall of 1856, he came to Mankato and began the practice of his profession. During the Inkpadutah trouble, in the spring of 1857, he was captain of a volunteer company from Mankato, which went to the defence of the settlers upon the Watonwan, and had an engagement with a camp of Indians by Linden Lake, near Madelia, on April 12th.

On June 15th, 1857, he married, at Burlington, Wisconsin,

ber of local offices. In 1859, he was chairman of the Mankato Board of Supervisors, which, also, constituted him one of the Board of County Commissioners. He was afterwards elected County Auditor, and in 1886, he was chosen as Mankato's representative in the Board of County Commissioners and was made its chairman. During his administration the present commodious Blue Earth County Court House was erected, and the city and county owe Mr. Lee a debt of gratitude for patriotic, painstaking service

Albertina E., daughter of Joel F., and Mary A. (Mellgran) Cowham. After his marriage he spent some years at Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Medford, Minnesota; and other places, returning to



DR. WILLIAM F. LEWIS.

October, 1886, since which date Mr. Lewis has spent his time in travel, visiting most of the important sites of Europe and America.

Dr. Lewis is a gentleman of fine culture, pleasant manners and an able financier. To him and his estimable wife, five children have been born, three of whom survive: Louisa Albertina, Irving C., and John M.

LULSDORFF, GERHARD.—Born April 25, 1827, in Cologne, Prussia, where he attended school until thirteen years old, and was then apprenticed to learn the cabinet maker's trade, until he arrived at the age of seventeen years. During the next three years he visited many cities in Germany and Holland, working at his trade, until drafted for the German army. Being released from military service through the influence of friends, he returned to his native city, and, from 1847 until 1853, was employed in one of the largest factories there.

In 1853, he emigrated to the United States, landing on May

1864. Associated with his cousin, Dr. William Frisbie, who had located at Mankato the previous summer, he now engaged in the drug business for three years. He then embarked in the banking business with Henry Shaubut and John H. Barr, and after the latter's decease, with George T. Barr, and still later with Henry W. Hamilton—the style of the firm changing from Lewis, Shaubut & Barr, to Lewis & Shaubut, and Lewis, Shaubut & Hamilton. The business was continued until Octo-

22nd in New York City, where he soon found work as a cabinet maker, and the first piece of furniture he was employed on took the gold medal premium at the Crystal Palace exhibition of that city soon after. In 1854, he quit his job in the furniture factory and hired out as a ship builder, working for a while in New York City, and then at Thomaston, Maine, where the cutting of his foot with an ax cured his ship building fever. He now returned to New York city, and as soon as able took



GERHARD LULSDORFF.

employment in a piano factory. The company, however, failed in a short time and the men were all thrown out of work. Mr. Lulsdorff now (October 1854) took a trip through the Southern States, locating for the winter in New Orleans. In the spring he took an extended trip through the Northern States, looking for work, and again got back to New York City and was employed for a time in a piano factory, until his health failing, he came west to recuperate. After spending a short season in Wisconsin, he went to Chicago, where, after a spell of severe illness, he found work and prospered for a year or so. In the winter of 1857-8, he formed a partnership with one Theodore Schroeder in the building business and had contracts in various places. While at work on a business block in Tuscola, Illinois, both partners were seriously injured by the breaking of the scaffolding. On completion of the building the partnership dissolved and Mr. Lulsdorff came to St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 15, 1858, where he remained until the last of February, 1859, when with three com-

panions he went to the Red River country. There he helped to built the first steamboat, the Anson Northrop,

which ever disturbed the waters of that northern stream, and took the first trip on it to Fort Gary (now Winnipeg), then belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Returning with a cargo of buffalo hides to Fort Abercrombie, the party went to St. Paul to get their pay and a fresh supply of provisions. The journeys back and forth through the wild, Indian invested country were full of adventures.



MRS. GERHARD LULSDORFF.

In 1860, he was employed by the Hudson Bay Company as carpenter, and the following year built for the Minnesota Stage Company the first building in the present town of Moorhead. He also built several houses for the company in Georgetown. In 1861, he helped build the second boat for the Red River. It was called the International and made its first trip in the spring of 1862. During the Sioux outbreak of that year all the employees of the Company fled to British Columbia. Mr. Lulsdorff, however, was of the party, who were sent back on the perilous duty to look after the Company's property at Georgetown, where he remained until the spring of 1863. After taking the boat to Fort Abercrombie for protection, he was induced by a tinsmith he had met, to come to Mankato and go into business with him. Arriving here in August, 1863, he at once started the hardware business which he still conducts, and which his perseverance, thrift and industry has developed from a small tinshop into one of the best hardware stores in town. In 1887, his son, John A.

Lulsdorff, who was born in Mankato, November 14, 1866, became associated with his father, and of late years has had the principal charge of the business.

Mr. Lulsdorff is now about the oldest merchant in continuous business in Mankato, and no man ever had a cleaner record for business fairness and honesty than he.

He was married, February 16, 1865 to Mrs. Jane Mills, who had been born February 4, 1824, in the Province of Quebec. She was a daughter of Philip and Bridget (Teneyck) Rykerd, and had been married in 1850 to Minard Mills at Johnston, Vermont. Soon after their marriage she and Mr. Mills came to Wisconsin, and thence, in the spring of 1852, to St. Paul, and on March 14, 1853, settled in Mankato, where Mr. Mills died in 1864. Mrs. Lulsdorff has the distinction of being the first white woman to permanently locate in Mankato. Mr. and Mrs. Lulsdorff have but one child, John A. Lulsdorff before mentioned.

McCLEARY HON. JAMES THOMPSON.—The noted Congressman of the Second Congressional District, was born February 5, 1853, in Ingersoll, Ontario. His father, Thompson McCleary, was an architect and builder. His mother's maiden name was Sarah McCutcheon. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and McGill University, Montreal. He came to the United States shortly before coming of age and settled in Wisconsin, where he followed his chosen vocation of teacher, and in a few years was made superintendent of the public schools of Pierce County. His active interest in teachers' institutes soon won him considerable reputation as a champion of the newer and better methods of education, and the quality of his work stamped him as a man of mark.

In 1881, he accepted the position of State institute conductor in Minnesota and professor of history and civics in the State Normal School at Mankato, at which city he has ever since made his home. He at once became prominent in educational circles and, in vacation seasons, conducted teachers' institutes in Wisconsin, Dakota, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado. He published in 1888, a work entitled "Studies in Civics," and this was followed in 1894 by "A Manual of Civics." Both of these books possess much merit and are now used as text books in the best schools of the country. In 1883, he served as secretary of the Minnesota Educational Association, and as its president in 1891. His studies

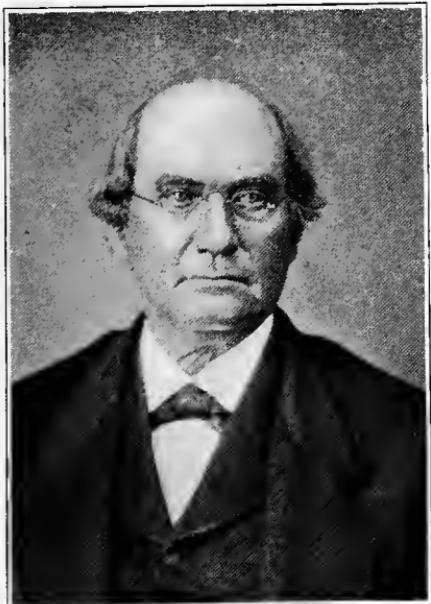


HON. JAMES THOMPSON McCLEARY,

of economical questions specially fitted him for a statesman, and this was recognized by the Second District, where in 1892, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected to Congress, in which position he has been continued by his constituents, with increased majorities, each successive election. His famous speech on the currency question, in the Fifty-Fourth Congress, was the ablest discussion of the great money issue of that day ever given, and contributed more to the defeat of the silver heresy than any other thing, and brought him at once to national prominence. Many of his other speeches, such as the one against the repeal of the Federal Election Laws, and on the Tariff, made a profound impression upon the country and have raised him to a position of national prominence. He is recognized as one of the leading members of the Lower House of Congress and his colleagues regard him as an authority on the great questions of the day.

Mr. McCleary was reared in the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1874 to Mary Edith Taylor. Their union has been blessed with one son, Leslie Taylor, who acts as his father's private secretary.

McMAHAN, DR. WILLIAM R.—Born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 23, 1816. When young, his parents removed to Indiana. There he studied medicine and, receiving his diploma, practiced his profession at Ottumwa and Dubuque, Iowa. Removing to Mankato in the summer of 1856, he followed his profession with marked success, till prevented by advanced age. He was County Physician for many years. He was one of the procurers of the charter of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railway, and was twice its president. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and



DR. WILLIAM R. McMAHAN.

was an examiner for pensions under the U. S. government. He also served on the city council and in other official positions. He was noted for his generous free practice among the poor of this city. He died November 14, 1900, and is remembered by all the old settlers, as the "Pioneer Physician." He was married March 10, 1841, to Mary Caroline Conduit, who died July 15, 1873. To them, ten children were born. Of these, but three are now living, viz: Isadore F., now the widow of Wesley Maxfield; Helen, now the wife of Frank E. Kennedy; and James C., the youngest son. The dead are Elizabeth, wife of William Swint; Charles C., Dr. Joseph C., William R., Agnes, Mary and Eulalie.

MANSFIELD, Chas.—Born July 9, 1828, in Monroe County, New York. He died March 30, 1885. He early came west, and taught school in Sharon, Wisconsin. Subsequently, he went to California and Oregon. He, however, returned to New York.

In 1854, he arrived in Mankato and took a claim in what is now the town of McPherson. But in 1855, he settled permanently in this city. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company H. First Minnesota Volunteers and served until May, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out. His career as a soldier of the Union

army was highly meritorious. He was wounded in First Bull Run battle. He was in the great battles of Antietam, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. His record as a brave soldier is one of which his family may justly be proud.

He was married May 27, 1876, to Miss Louisa Burchard. To this union, there were five children, viz: Charles, John A., Mary Louise, Cornelia J., and Barbara.

His widow with her family resides at the old homestead on Clark street.



CHARLES MANSFIELD.

MARKS, ISAAC—Born in East Prussia, January 22nd, 1823. In 1840, he emigrated to St. Louis, where he resided until the spring of 1846, when he removed to Prairie du Chien, and then to La Crosse, Wisconsin.

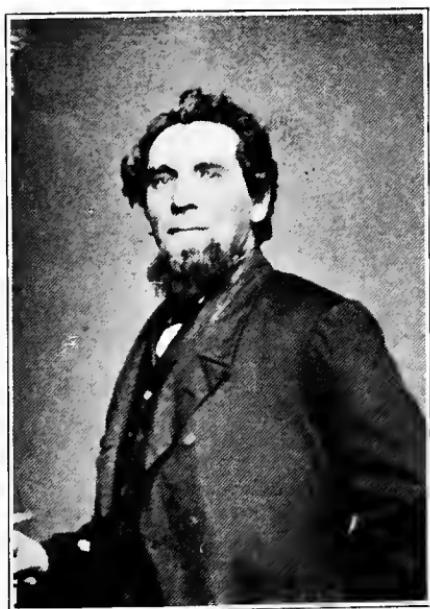
In May, 1848, he came with the Winnebago Indians to Long Prairie, and, forming a co-partnership with Asa White, opened a trading post. On the removal of the Winnebagos to Blue Earth County, in June, 1855, White and Marks came with them and erected the first trading house at the new Agency.

In 1856, the firm opened a store at Mankato in charge of Mr. Marks, in a log building on the corner of Second and Hickory streets. The following year they built in Block 14, a large three story stone business house, which for many years was one of the most important structures of our city.

August 24th, 1862, Mr. Marks was married to Anna Schoffman at Mankato. The Record in announcing the marriage, says:

“The ceremony took place when the Indian excitement was at its height, and those who attended to congratulate the happy couple, were armed with rifles and muskets. It was indeed a novel sight to witness a ceremony of the kind guarded by bristling bayonets.”

Mr. Marks was generous and public spirited, and held a number of local offices. His store for many years was one of Mankato’s principal emporiums of trade. He was the first mason initiated to the Mankato lodge. He died January 22, 1885, leaving no issue.



ISAAC MARKS.
From an early picture.

MARSCHNER, AUGUST.—Born July 29, 1875, near Franklin, Ren-ville County, Minnesota. His parents, Bernhard and Johanna



AUGUST MARSCHNER.

Marschner, removed to New Ulm, when August was five years old. Here young Marschner was educated at the public school and at Martin Luther College. Here he, also, learned the printer's trade. He spent two years as printer and reporter at Kansas City, Missouri, and three years at Winona, Minnesota.

April 1898, he came to Mankato to assume the editorial chair of the "Mankato Post," which he continues to occupy with much ability.

He was married June 1st, 1896, to Miss Martha Schulze of Fountain City, Wisconsin.

MARSH, George H.—Born November 26, 1833, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, of Asa and Elizabeth Hall Marsh, both worthy people of Chesterfield. He was educated in the common school and academy of his native town, and at the age of sixteen began teaching country schools. Two years later he went to Boston to learn business, remaining there until the summer of 1853, when he concluded to go West to seek his fortune.

After a short stay at Chicago, he arrived at Mankato on October 6, 1853, and purchased a lot on the corner of Front and Mulberry streets, where he erected a business block the following summer. He ordered at once a stock of general merchandise from Boston, but owing to the lateness of the season it did not arrive until May 20, 1854. In connection with his brother, John Q. A. Marsh, who had come on the same boat with the goods, he opened the first store, having other than Indian goods, in Mankato.

For a number of years the firm of Marsh Brothers did an extensive business, their trade extending over a territory as far



GEORGE H. MARSH.

ancestors had served in the French and Revolutionary wars. He died October 28, 1902.

MARSH, JOHN Q. A.—Born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, October 13, 1826, of excellent New England ancestry. He was educated in the common school of his native town, and Mt. Caesar Seminary in Swansea, New Hampshire. After spending some years as a school teacher, he went into the mercantile business in his native town, which he conducted for five or six years. In the mean time his brother, George H. Marsh, had come to Mankato, and advised him to come here too, as it was a fine business point. Packing most of his goods, he shipped them to Mankato in the spring of 1854, with a lot of new merchandise, bought at Boston and St. Louis, and arrived at his destination with most of his stock on the boat with him, on May 20, 1854. Here he and his brother opened the first store of general merchandise in town, which they conducted with great success until 1858, when they sold out. In the winter of 1853-4 George Marsh had been awarded the contract to carry the mails between St. Paul and Mankato, along the Minnesota Valley for four years, commencing July 1, 1854. This contract was performed by both brothers jointly. At first the service was only once a week, but later it

south as the Iowa line. In 1853, Mr. Marsh contracted to carry the mail between St. Paul and Mankato, and in 1856, in company with J. W. Babcock of Kasota, he took a contract to carry the mails between Fort Snelling and Sioux City, and received in part payment extensive grants of land, which afterwards proved quite valuable. Mr. Marsh served as Register of Deeds of Blue Earth County in 1856-7, but never entered politics thereafter. In September, 1858, he married Cornelia M. Darling, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, whose

was increased to twice a week, and finally daily, and the southern terminus extended to South Bend. The first trip was made by George Marsh on foot as far as Traverse des Sioux, and thence by Indian canoe to St. Paul. A horse and light wagon were then procured and did service for a time, and soon thereafter two horses

and a covered rig were employed on the route. In 1856, the brothers in company with J. W. Babcock, secured the contract for two years from July 1, 1856, to carry the mails once every two weeks between Fort Snelling and Sioux City, passing north of Kasota along the old Dodd road. Incident to this contract, was the privilege to pre-empt one section of land for every twenty miles of the route, which resulted in the brothers acquiring considerable real estate. Of so little value was land then

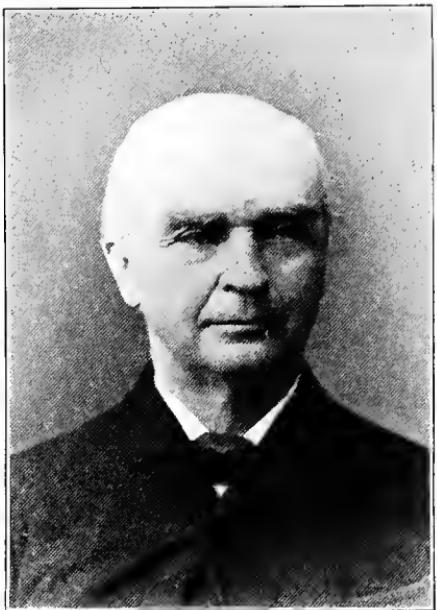
considered however, that

they never filed on any on the route west of Cottonwood County.

Since retiring from their mercantile business, the brothers devoted their time to their real estate and loaning interests.

The subject of this sketch, before coming to Mankato, was Superintendent of Schools and Surveyor in his native town, and since coming here, was elected County Treasurer in 1855, and has served as supervisor, trustee and clerk of Mankato in its early history. December 29, 1859, he married Miss Sarah J. Hanna, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 15, 1833, and came to Mankato with her parents in April, 1853, and taught the first school here in the summer of that year. They had two children: Charles M., and Mary E., the latter of whom died in 1886.

MARSHALL, D. D., Thomas—Born at East Weare, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, April 4, 1831. Educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Dartmouth

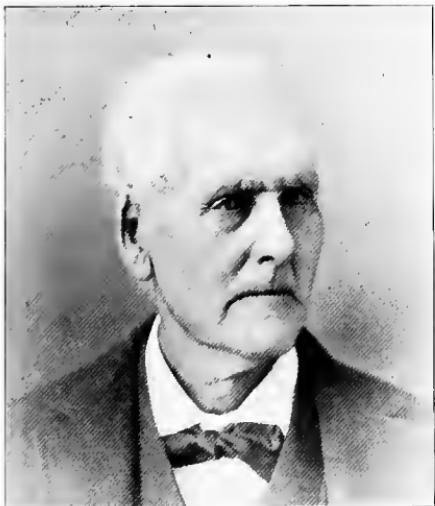


JOHN Q. A. MARSH

College, where he was graduated in 1857, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York in 1864. He was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and settled as the first pastor of that church in Mankato, where he arrived January 14, 1865, and was installed as pastor September 7, 1865. He remained here until 1869, when he was called to the High Street Presbyterian church of St. Louis, and afterward to the Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian church in that city. In 1888-9, he journeyed around the world, to acquaint himself with foreign missionary work. In 1890, he was chosen Field Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, which office he still holds. He received the degree of D. D., from Gale College, Wisconsin in 1892, and from Dartmouth College in 1902. He is a life member of the Asiatic Society of Japan. He married in October, 1871, Mrs. Louise Goodheart Schneck, who died in September, 1873. Dr. Marshall erected a memorial hall at Chefoo, China, in memory of his parents, and as a memorial to his wife has paid the salary of a native teacher in China for ten years. He is a powerful teacher, and popular lecturer on missionary work.

MAXFIELD, George—Born in Monongalia County, West Virginia, October 10, 1810. He worked upon a farm until 1829, when he went to Norwich, Ohio, and learned the wagon-making trade, which business he followed during his residence in that

State, mostly at the village of Etna. May 16, 1853, he came to Mankato, and acquired a claim in the north end of the city, on which was located one of the best and most accessible of our stone quarries and lime kilns, which after a year or two spent in a store, he undertook to develop. The pioneer work of starting these now important industries of Mankato, fell largely to his lot. Mr. Maxfield held many positions of trust at the hands of his Mankato fellow citi-



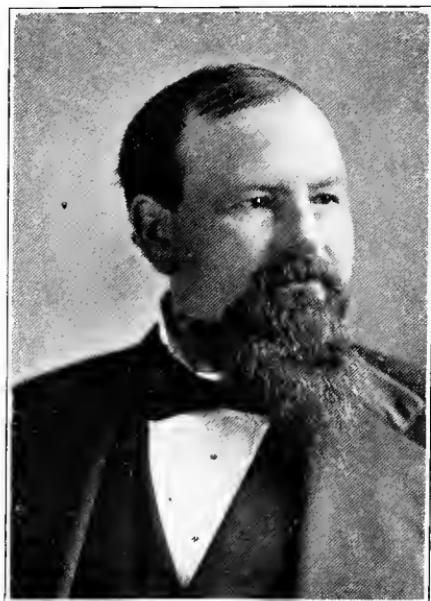
GEORGE MAXFIELD.

zens. He was township supervisor; member of the first Board of Aldermen, and continued upon the board for many years, until retired at his own request. He also served two terms as Mayor and for many years as City Treasurer. He was a prominent member of the Masonic lodge. In 1856, when the Mankato lodge was acting under dispensation, he was its senior warden and a year later, when duly chartered, he was its first master—holding the position for two terms, and he was charter member of the Blue Earth Chapter R. A. M., when organized in 1863.

November, 1831, he was married to Miss Sarah Boden, who was born July 5, 1811, in Jefferson County, Penn., and died June 13, 1893. Mr. Maxfield died December 24, 1893. Eight children survived them: Laura E., wife of John R. Beatty; Emily J., widow of Andrew Hanna; Nettie M., widow of B. F. Shafer; Anna M., wife of Henry W. Robinson of Roswell, Idaho; Wesley (deceased), George, Kinsey and Charles F. Maxfield, the last two of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MEAGHER, HON. JOHN F.—Born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, April 11, 1836. He emigrated to America when he was

but eleven years of age. For several years, he was on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois. When he was fourteen, he bound himself as an apprentice to learn the tinsmith trade at Ottawa, Illinois. At the age of 21, he resolved to come to the territory of Minnesota, and landed at Red Wing, September, 1857. June, 1858, he finally removed to Mankato, where he bought out Taylor and Hotaling in 1861, in the tin and hardware business, and was speedily established in business for himself. He was from the start successful in



HON. JOHN F. MEAGHER

business, and added farm machinery to his store. In 1868, he

assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, and was its vice-president till 1872, when he, with others, organized the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was president, when in 1892, it was merged into the National Citizens' Bank, of which he was president until his death. Mr. Meagher was always active and alert in business enterprises, building many houses and acquiring much property. He dealt largely and profitably in lands.

On the breaking out of the Indian war, in 1862, he enlisted, and was made First Lieutenant of a company, and gallantly participated in the defense of New Ulm. Subsequently he was commissioned Captain of another military company, organized for the defense of Mankato.

Mr. Meagher was actively interested in various companies, which had for their object the material development of this city. In politics, he was a Democrat, but broad and liberal in his views. His first entrance into this field was as County Treasurer. He was elected to the legislature in 1870, 1871, and to the Senate in 1872. He made an able and valuable record in both houses. In 1876, he was Democratic Presidential Elector at large. He was for many years, a director in various State institutions. He was a member of the commission for locating and erecting the New Ulm battle monument, and made the presentation address at its formal dedication, August 22, 1891.

Mr. Meagher acquired a large private fortune, and in his long successful career, he ever secured and maintained the confidence and respect of all of his fellow citizens. He was personally a man of commanding figure, noble features, pleasing address and noble generosity. He was one of the true, strong men who laid and reared the fortunes of our city. He died June 18, 1897, and lies buried in the Catholic cemetery.

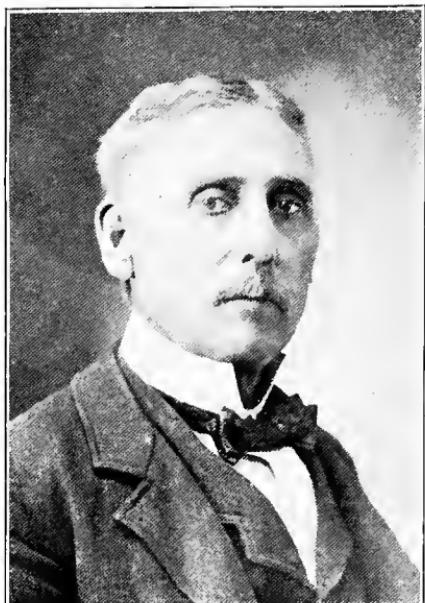
He was married September 14, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Battelle. She was born March 14, 1844, and died at Santa Barbara, California, April 24, 1895. She was a most estimable and universally beloved woman. To this marriage, seven children were born, viz: John B., July 2, 1867; Alonzo E., born December 2, 1868, and died August 23, 1890; John William, born May 6, 1871, died March 7, 1893; Felix K., born February 5, 1874; Katherine F., wife of Mr. James Spencer; Mary B.; and Agnes J.

MERRILL, Rev. Charles H.—Was born in Haverhill, N. H., June 16, 1845. He was graduated at Kimball Union Academy, in 1863, Dartmouth College, in 1867, and Andover Theological Sem-

inary, in 1870. The same year he was ordained in Mankato, Minn., pastor of the Congregational church, which was organized immediately upon his coming there. The following year the church building was erected. He returned East the latter part of 1872, and was installed pastor of the church in West Brattleboro, Vt., in 1873. After a pastorate of 14 years, he was called to be secretary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society in 1887, and removed to St. Johnsbury, in which position he now remains. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1901.

NEFF, George W.—Born February 29, 1838, in Uniontown, Pa., where he began to learn the printer's trade. Thence he went to Pittsburg and finished his apprenticeship, and was foreman of a job office there for a time. Leaving the East he came to Chicago, was employed for a season in the Tribune office. He also spent some time in St. Louis and a number of other points.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah E. Fancher at Valparaiso, Indiana, whence he came to Mankato in 1866. He was employed on the Union, as foreman and associate editor, until 1877, when he purchased the paper and ran it for over three years.



GEORGE, W. NEFF.

After disposing of the Mankato Union, he removed to Lake Crystal, and, in 1882, established the "Lake Crystal Union," which he is still conducting with much success.

Mr. Neff is one of the oldest and best known newspaper men in Southern Minnesota and is one of its best printers. His paper always independent, vigorous and fearless in its political views, enjoys a large patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. Neff have three children: Howard T., Paul D., and Georgia.

NOE, JOHN C.—Born at Newburgh, New York, May 2, 1844, son of Albert Noe, a prominent merchant of the place. Was admitted to the bar in 1866, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and practiced his profession in his native town until 1873, when he removed to Winona, Minnesota, and thence to Mankato in the following February. He has ever since conducted one of the leading real estate and loan agencies in the city; has been president of the Board of Trade and a most efficient promoter of Mankato's welfare. He is aggressive, public spirited and conscientious in every good work. He was married at Fishkill, N. Y. June 23, 1868, to Miss Anna Chandler.



C. R. CO.

JOHN C. NOE.

OGLESBY, Edward—Born in 1823 in England, was one of the earliest shoemakers of Mankato. He immigrated to New York in 1850, where he remained until 1853, and then went to Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, coming to Mankato in May, 1857, where he worked at his trade until his death March 7th, 1882.

PADDOCK, William W.—Born November 4, 1828, at the town of Mence, Cayuga County, New York. Moved in 1838, with his parents to Kenosha County, Wisconsin, and thence he came alone to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1851, and in February, 1852, joined P. K. Johnson and party on their first trip to the mouth of the Blue Earth to found the present city of Mankato. A year or two later he located here permanently and has lived here ever since. For a number of years he was engaged in various mercantile occupations—such as grain buyer, lumber dealer, and grocery keeper—but of late years he has retired from active business. He has held the positions of Alderman and Chief of Police of Man-

kato, for two terms respectively, and has represented the city on the Board of County Commissioners for the past four years, and this year was re-elected for another term.

The day before the terrible Sioux massacre of 1862 began, Mr. Paddock was at the lower Sioux Agency and it was only by a mere chance that he happened to be away on the fateful morning of August 18th, 1862. Meeting Louis De Moreau, the French teamster, who had, in 1852, carried him and P. K. Johnson and party from St. Paul to found Mankato, at Robinette's trading post, on August 17th, he was induced to accompany him to New Ulm to get a load of goods. At noon the next day, hearing of the terrible tragedy, just as he was on the point of leaving New Ulm on the return journey, Mr. Paddock at once came to Mankato, warning the settlers on the way with the first news of the awful outbreak. His host, Robinette, with all his household, were among the first victims of the murderous savages, and Mr. Paddock would have shared their fate, had it not been for DeMoreau's invitation.

He was married November 7, 1867 to Miss Ellen F. Eston,

PADDOCK, Zach.—Born at Mence, Cayuga County, New York, February 6, 1824. Removed with his parents to Kenosha County,

Wisconsin, in 1838, where on April 25th, 1852, he married Miss Cynthia Skelton, of Hartford, Wisconsin, who was a native of Hannibal, New York. In 1857, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and thence to Mankato in July, 1858. He studied law in his younger days and was admitted to the bar, but never entered active practice. He was in the grocery business for a time and was a contractor for a number of years. He was honored by his fellow citizens with a number of official positions in the city and county.

He was clerk of the Blue Earth County District Court from 1860 to 1869; County Coroner



ZACHARIAH PADDOCK.

Earth County District Court from 1860 to 1869; County Coroner

for three terms, and Mayor of Mankato for one term. He died August 27, 1895. He was a man of good judgment and excellent character. He left surviving his widow, who died January 21, 1902, and their four children: N. Valentine, late of San Diego, California; Thos. S., of Cortez, Nevada; Mrs. Emma C. Barnard, late of Mankato, and Harry Paddock, the well known attorney.

PALMER, George M.—Born November 17, 1853, in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. His parents were John and Cordelia (Morrison) Palmer, both natives of Fayette, Maine, whence they removed to Wisconsin in 1848 and located on a farm. On the paternal side his ancestors were early settlers of New Hampshire, of English extraction, locating in Maine about 1809. His mother was of Scotch descent, whose ancestors, also, were early settlers of New England.

At eight years of age, George went to live with an uncle, and with his family, removed to Maine. He attended the common school and later the Monmouth Academy, at Monmouth, Maine, where his uncle resided. In 1868, he came to Minnesota and located at Garden City, where he attended school for a time, and then found employment as clerk in the store of T. M. Boynton & Co. When this firm closed out its busi-



GEORGE M. PALMER.

ness in 1872, young Palmer went to St. Paul and took a full course in a business college. Upon his return he engaged as bookkeeper with the Mankato Linseed Oil Co., of which Mr. R. D. Hubbard was manager. He held this position from the summer of 1873 until the Fall of 1879, when he resigned to join Mr. Hubbard in the building and management of the Mankato Flouring Mill, where he has since continued—having full charge of the office business.

In 1888, he formed a partnership with S. H. Grannis in the

business of buying and storing wheat, and built a large number of elevators along the C. St. P. M. and Omaha Railway.

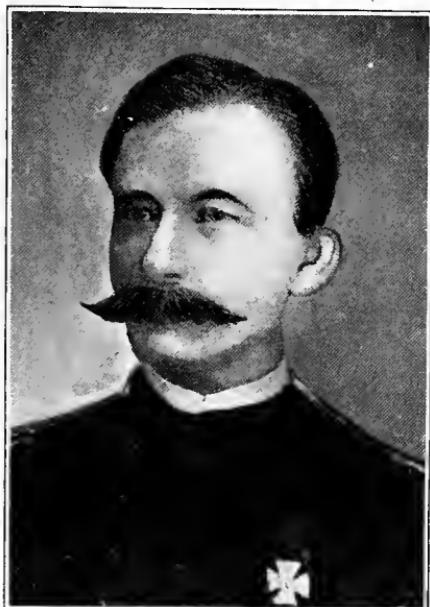
In 1892, Mr. Hubbard succeeded Mr. Grannis and the firm name was changed to Hubbard & Palmer, and in 1897 to Hubbard, Palmer Co., of which Mr. Palmer has been president from the first. The corporation has about forty elevators, and handles about three million bushels of grain annually. Mr. Palmer has, also, dealt extensively in real estate, and is a director of the First National Bank of Mankato. Though his time is taxed to the utmost by the details of his extensive business, Mr. Palmer never neglects his duties to church and state. Every enterprise tending to the material advantage of the community, every reform in government, every movement making for the elevation of his fellow-men in a moral or religious way, finds him ever ready with time, money and talent to contribute to its success.

He was elected mayor of Mankato in 1885. He has served on the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, and other positions of trust always with energy and acceptance. He has for years been a leader in the Y. M. C. A., work and in the church and Sunday school of the Baptist denomination, of which he and Mrs. Palmer are faithful members.

Mr. Palmer was married in 1881 to Olivia M., daughter of William R., and Mary E. (Fowler) Roberts, then of Mankato, and they have two children: Earl M., and Ruth.

PARRY, Maj. Edward Randolph—Born at New Hope, near Philadelphia, Penn., July 27, 1832. Came to Mankato, Minn., in October, 1856, in company with his brother, Richard Randolph Parry, and purchased some real estate, but did not locate here until the following spring, when they opened the first banking establishment in town under the firm name of Parry and Brother.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Parry was Mankato's first soldier for the defense of the Union, and on May 14, 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry by his cousin, Major General Lorenzo Thomas, and served throughout the war with great credit and was the only citizen of Mankato commissioned to the Regular Army. In 1864, he was made captain in the 11th; afterwards transferred to the 20th Reg't., and on reorganization of the army was promoted major for gallant services. He was in the terrible fighting along the line of the Weldon Railroad and before Petersburg, Virginia, commanding his regiment in several actions. In 1865, he was assistant Ad-



MAJOR EDWARD RANDOLPH PARRY.

to the end of the Revolutionary War. Major Parry married, December 17, 1863, Frances E., daughter of Gen. Justin Dimick, who with one daughter, Katherine, survives him.

PARRY, Richard Randolph—Born December 5, 1835, in Philadelphia, Penn., second son of Oliver and Rachel Randolph Parry. His ancestors were wealthy and prominent people of Philadelphia long before the days of the Revolution—the first bearing the Parry name being Thomas Parry, gent., who immigrated from Pwllhel, Caernarvonshire, Wales, to Pennsylvania about 1700, and was proprietor of a large grant of land near Philadelphia.

The subject of our sketch was educated at private schools and Haverford College. In October, 1856, in company with his brother, the late Major Edward R. Parry, he visited Mankato, Minnesota, and in March of the following year located here, purchasing the lot, 316 South Front street. Here the brothers erected a building and opened the first banking institution in Mankato, which they continued to conduct until the summer of 1862, when Edward having entered the army, Richard returned to his old Pennsylvania home to engage in business there. October 11, 1866,

jutant-General of the Regular Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and served upon the staff of General Winthrop, when he was killed. At Lee's surrender he was attached to Army Headquarters. In 1868, Major Parry commanded Forts Philip and Jackson at mouth of Mississippi river, and Fort Ripley, Minnesota in 1869. He resigned on account of ill health in 1871 and died at the "old Parry Mansion" near Philadelphia, April 13th, 1874. He was a grandson of Major Edward Randolph, who served from the beginning



RICHARD RANDOLPH PARRY, ESQ.

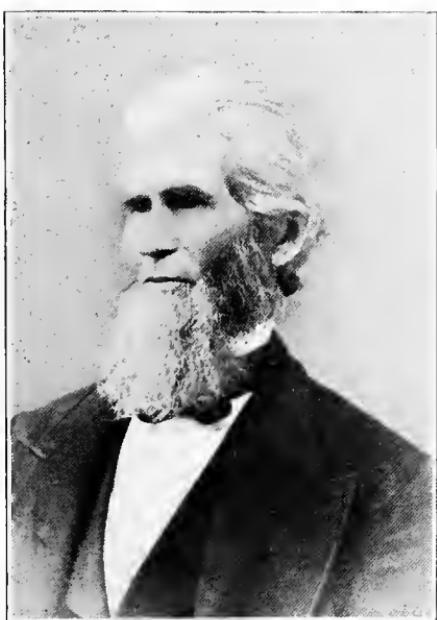
church of Lambertville, N. J., being its senior warden. He now resides in "the old Parry Mansion," which was built for his grandfather, Benjamin Parry, a prominent inventor and merchant, in 1784, at New Hope (called in Revolutionary days, Coryell's Ferry), Penn.

The Parry brothers during the early days platted the addition to Mankato, which bears their name, and Richard has still a landed interest in, and many pleasant recollections of this city of his early choice.

PARSONS, Theron—Born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1804. He published a newspaper for some time at Watertown, New York. In 1831, he removed to Illinois, and, as the Blackhawk war was then in progress, he located temporarily at Chicago, until the Indians were quieted, when he settled upon a farm at Halfday, Lake County, Illinois. Late in the Fall of 1853 in company with his son, L. P. Parsons, he paid a visit to the region at the big bend of the Minnesota, driving with a team across the country. At Hastings, Rev. Jonathan Morris, a Campbellite preacher, kept a hotel, and he accompanied Mr. Parsons as far as Mankato, where they arrived about December 30th, and where Rev. Morris preached on Sunday, January 1st, 1854. Under the

he married Miss Ellen L. Read, daughter of Rufus and Martha (Gerrish) Read of Portland, by whom he has three children: Gertrude R., Adelaide R., and Oliver Randolph. Being of literary and historical tastes Mr. Parry has contributed a number of articles for the press and published works, and is a member of two or three historical societies of his native state. He has for many years been president of "The New Hope Delaware Bridge Co." He is also a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal

guidance of Amos Post, whom they had met at Shakopee, Mr. Parsons and his son went as far as the cabin of Joshua Post in Nicollet County, in whose near neighborhood they made claims.



HERON PARSONS.

sioners, and, upon taking his seat in the following January, was made chairman of the Board. He served until January, 1858, when the other two members having voted to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Parsons, who entertained very positive views on the subject, promptly resigned.

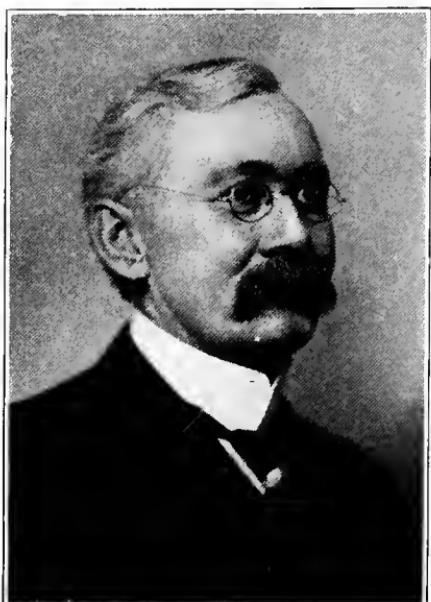
In April, 1857, he laid out most of his farm into what is known as Parsons' Addition to Mankato. In the summer of 1869, he removed to California, where he was one of the founders of National City. He died there in September, 1893. His wife, Lovina C. Parsons, had departed this life some years before. They left six children: Maria Antoinette, wife of Robert Wardlaw; Hattie, wife of David Lamb; Silvanus D., Laura E., Jennie, wife of Peleg Griffith, and Josephine, wife of Thos. Walker.

Mr. Parsons was a man of more than ordinary ability, a great reader and held positive convictions on all the leading questions of his day. He was an earnest abolitionist and teetotaler, and took an active part in every crusade against slavery and intemperance.

Mr. Parsons also purchased of Chris Roos, a claim adjoining the townsite of Mankato, to which he brought his family early the next spring, reaching here on April 15, 1854, in his wagons drawn by four yokes of oxen and a span of horses. After a few weeks sojourn in the Peter Frenzel cabin (about where the Manderfeld store now stands), he occupied his own new residence, which stood a little northwest of the Franklin school house. In the fall of 1855, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commiss-

Honest, courteous and conscientious, he ever commanded the respect of even his opponents, while his great fidelity to duty and courageous advocacy of the right, won the admiration of his friends.

PATTERSON, LESTER—Born December 24, 1841, near Alliance, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he resided with his parents on a farm until 1863.



LESTER PATTERSON.

In 1865, he married Miss Melissa A. Kibler, of Palmyra, Ohio. The following year he moved to Deerfield, Ohio, where he was engaged in the manufacture of tow from flax straw until 1873. He then moved to Van Wert, Ohio, where he continued the manufacture of tow, and embarked, also, in the wholesale and retail grocery business. Here, too, he became interested in banking and was made director of the First National Bank of Van Wert. He was one of the incorporators and builders of the Cincinnati, Van Wert, and

Michigan Railway, which has developed into an important transportation line. In 1881 he went to Chicago and engaged in the boiler plate and strap iron jobbing business, until he came to Mankato in 1883. Here with associates mostly from Van Wert, Ohio, he constructed the Mankato Gas Works, which later developed into the Mankato Gas and Electric Light Co., of which he was made president and one of the principal managers.

Soon after his arrival in Mankato, he made plans for starting a wholesale grocery house, which were perfected the following April. A splendid four story business block was erected for the purpose and, what has since proved to be one of the largest and most successful wholesale enterprises in the State started.

The family located at Mankato on May 1, 1884, and, two or

three years later, Mr. Patterson built for himself one of the finest residences in the city.

He is interested as stockholder and director of the National Citizens' Bank of Mankato; is connected with the Hackney-Boynton Land Co., and has recently opened a large wholesale grocery at Bismarck, N. Dakota, of which at present he has personal supervision, while his sons, H. A., and Eugene L. Patterson manage the Mankato business.

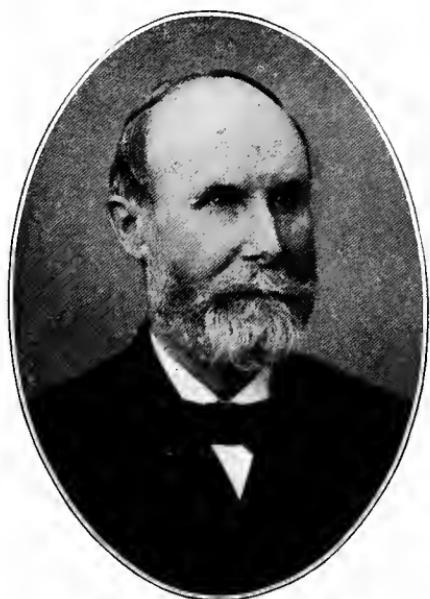
PAY, Benjamin D.—Born October 2, 1831, at Dover, England. His parents, William and Susanna (Pilcher) Pay, emigrated to Watertown, New York in 1837, where his father was engaged in the bakery and cracker manufactory business.

After leaving school young Pay spent seven years as a traveling salesman—first for his father, and then for a cracker factory at Watertown, Wisconsin, where he had removed in the spring of 1851.

November 1st, 1853, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Horatio and Anna (Reed) Roper, of Juneau, Wisconsin, and in the summer of 1854, engaged in the livery business at Horicon, Wisconsin. In 1856, he sold his business and moved to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, arriving at Mankato on October 1st, of that year. He located that fall on a claim in Vernon township, but spent most of the winter teaming between Mankato and St. Paul. In the spring of 1858, he ran a livery at Mankato, but sold out during the year and repaired to his Vernon farm, where he remained until the Sioux outbreak in 1862. In this crisis Mr. Pay was at once appointed deputy sheriff and rendered excellent service. He was active, fearless and able in the discharge of the multitudinous duties, many fraught with extreme danger, which then fell to that important office. He assisted in building the gallows, on which the thirty-eight Indians were executed at Mankato on December 26th, 1862. When the half breed, John Campbell, was arrested for the murder of the Jewett family in Rapidan township on May 2nd, 1865, Mr. Pay was mainly instrumental in discovering the evidence upon which he was convicted and hung. This evidence consisted for the most part of clothing belonging to the Jewett family found upon his person. Mr. Pay also rendered efficient service in the pursuit and expulsion from the timber back of Mankato of Campbell's bloody companions. In those years of the Sioux war he was kept busy night and day for weeks together.

er carrying messages, or scouring the country for the dreaded foe.

For a time while acting as deputy sheriff, in 1862-1863, he was associated with Sheriff D. H. Tyner in the livery business,



II BENJAMIN D. PAY.

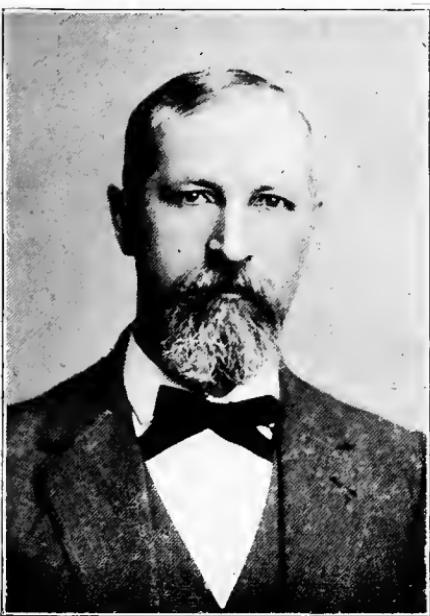
and energy. Mr. Pay has served Mankato as alderman and as chief of its fire department. He has also, served as deputy for several sheriffs of Blue Earth County. Mr. and Mrs. Pay have four children: William Horatio, who is associated in business with his father; Benjamin F., of the well known firm of Fowler & Pay; Nellie E., and Mary L. Pay.

PAYNE, Erastus C.—Born January 25, 1823, at Orange, Vermont. He studied for the ministry and was ordained a minister of the Universalist church on August 13th, 1845. He married in 1848, and in 1858 came West, locating first in Fond-du-Lac County, Wisconsin. In May, 1859, he moved with his family to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, settling on a farm near Garden City, where he divided his time between farming and preaching until 1861, when he was elected Register of Deeds, of Blue Earth County, and moved to Mankato. In 1869, in company with the late John C. Wise he established the Mankato Weekly Review, but sold out his interest to Mr. Wise after one year. He held the office of County Superintendent of Schools for two terms, and, upon retiring from office in 1882, removed to his farm in De-

but their barn was burned in the winter of 1863-4, and in March, 1864, Mr. Pay started alone in the business, and continued therein until 1902—having the finest and most extensive establishment of the kind in the city. Since 1888, his son, W. H. Pay, was associated with him in the business. After disposing of their livery, Mr. Pay and his son opened a large candy manufactory at Mankato in August, 1902, which they are now conducting with their accustomed push

coria township, where he died January 26, 1892. He had strong literary tastes, was a great reader and well posted on current events. He left surviving eight children.

PETERSON, NIC.—Born January 26, 1851, at Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. At the age of sixteen years he came to New York City, and worked for a year and a half in a grocery store. He then went by the way of St. Louis, (where he tarried two months) to New Orleans and engaged in the grocery business there for about a year. About 1869, he removed to Chicago, where he was employed in the grocery and other work, until 1875, when he removed to Lincoln, Illinois. In 1878, he went on a trip to Europe and visited his old home in Germany. On his return in the fall of the same year, he came to Mankato and conducted a cigar factory for three years, when he started his present business of bottling soda and mineral waters, etc. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Brewing Co., and has been interested in a number of other business enterprises. In 1891, he was elected alderman of Mankato, serving for eight years, and in 1901, he was made its mayor, which position he held until 1903.

A black and white portrait of Nicholas Peterson. He is a middle-aged man with a full, dark beard and mustache. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt with a dark bow tie. The portrait is set within a rectangular frame with a thin black border.

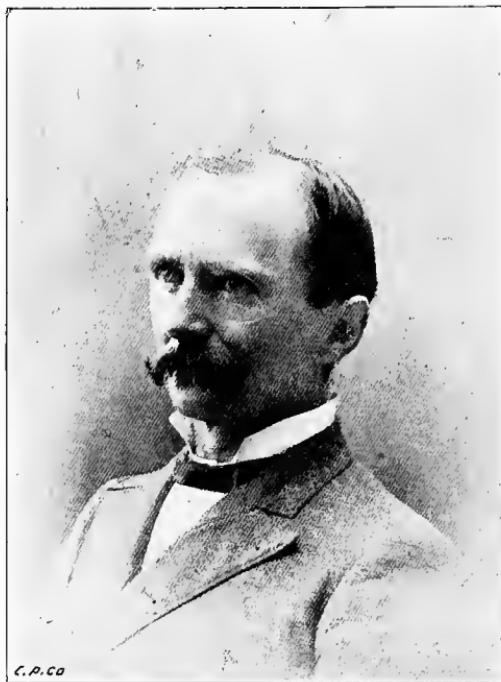
Mr. Peterson is an enterprising, successful business man, and is a prominent member of several of the secret orders. He was married September 24, 1874, to Marie Bode, of Chicago, Illinois.

PFAU, ALBERT R.—Born February 14, 1847, in Prussia, Germany. His parents in 1849 left their native land for America,

but both died on the journey. Thus early left an orphan, he was brought up and educated by friends in New York state, and studied law in the office of Judge R. S. Hart.

In 1868, he removed to Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar and the following spring came to Mankato. He served seven years as County Attorney of Blue Earth County, one year as City Attorney of Mankato and four years as its Mayor.

Mr. Pfau is a lawyer of marked ability, quick and vigorous in the prosecution of cases and possessed of an eminently ready mind to grasp legal propositions. He is the local attorney of



ALBERT R. PFAU.

sociated with his father in the legal profession.

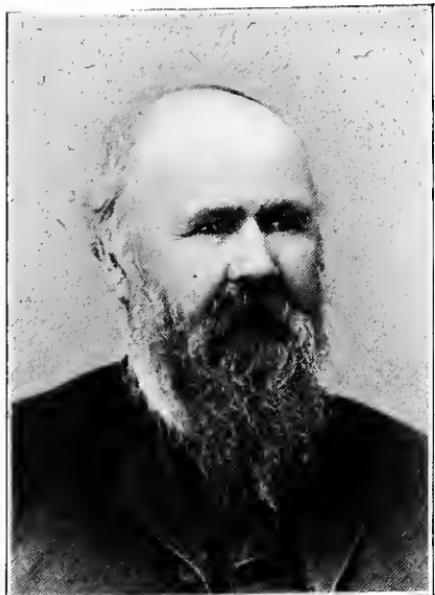
the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North Western Railway Companies. He was married in 1871, to Miss Cornelia Brown, daughter of the late Judge Brown, and five children have been born to them: James F., Albert R., Caroline, wife of L. W. Pendergast; Edith and Mary. The second son, Albert R., is as-

PHILLIPS, George M.—Born April 10, 1844 in St. Lawrence County, New York. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B. 106 N. Y. Infantry and being injured at Harper's Ferry on July 1st, 1863, he was transferred to the veteran Reserve Corps in New York City, where he was placed in the Provost Marshall General's office until the close of the war. In 1867, he spent a year in Kentucky, then a year at Chicago, and another year in Iowa. In 1871, he came to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and

found employment with J. B. Hubbell at Lake Crystal for a time then settled in Mankato, where he soon opened a livery; which business he has carried on ever since with much success. He was deputy sheriff for six years and chief of the Mankato Fire Department for sixteen years.

PITCHER, Hon. Orrin Ormsby—The first municipal judge of Mankato, was born May 30, 1830, at Jamestown, New York. When nineteen years old he accompanied his parents, Orrin and Miranda (Woodruff) Pitcher to Warrenville, Illinois. He attended Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, for three years and then, in 1857, came to Mankato; studied law in the office of Wilkinson and Burt, and in 1859, was admitted to the bar. He at once took an active and prominent part in all the public affairs of the community. His uprightness and integrity won for him the confidence of the people and he was frequently honored by them with positions of trust. For four years he was County Attorney of Blue Earth County. He was a member of the City Council of Mankato for twelve years. He served as resident director of the State Normal School for seven years and in 1868-9 was a member of the Legislature. When the Mankato Municipal Court was established

he was appointed its first judge. He was on the commission which appraised the lands of the Winnebago Agency. He also drafted mainly, one or two of the early city charters of Mankato. He served as president of the Board of Public Works, and was a member of the Board of Education for a number of years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Pitcher was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Warren, who had come to Mankato with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. D. Warren, early in June 1853.



HON. ORRIN ORMSBY PITCHER.

Their union was blessed with three children: Plummer W., Mrs. Grace Fox and Fannie. Judge Pitcher died March 20th, 1902.

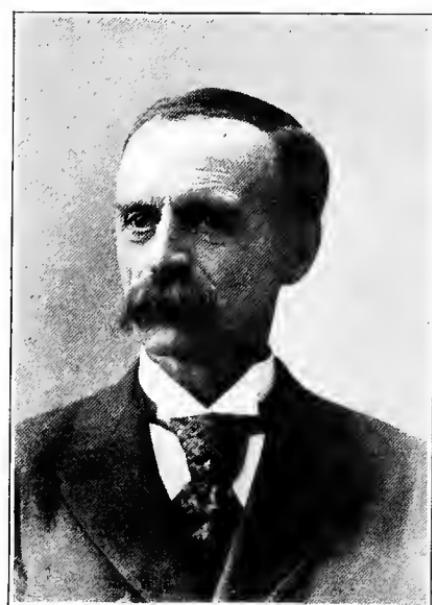
PORTER, Judge Jerome E.—Born December 28, 1842, at Macedon, Wayne County, New York. When he was only a few months old, his parents moved to a farm near Albion, New York, removing to that village about ten years later. Here the subject of this sketch was educated at the village academy, and went thence to Genessee College (now Syracuse University), graduating in the Class of 1863. Returning home, he entered a law office at Albion and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1866. He continued at Albion until 1870, when he came to Minnesota and finally located at Mankato in September of that year.

In the Fall of 1872, he was elected Probate Judge of Blue Earth County, which office he held for eight years. Retiring in 1881, he formed a partnership with Judge Waite, but in the spring of the following year (1882), he was elected judge of the Municipal Court of Mankato. He served faithfully in this position

for twelve years and then retired again for a brief period to the practice of his profession.

In May, 1898, he was appointed President of the Mankato Board of Public Works, which office he still holds. Judge Porter is an enthusiastic member of the A. O. U. W., and in 1893-4 was chosen Grand Master of the lodge for the state of Minnesota.

He was married October 6th, 1875, to Marion J. DeGraff of Mankato and they have three children: Jerome D., Harriet M., and Lulu.



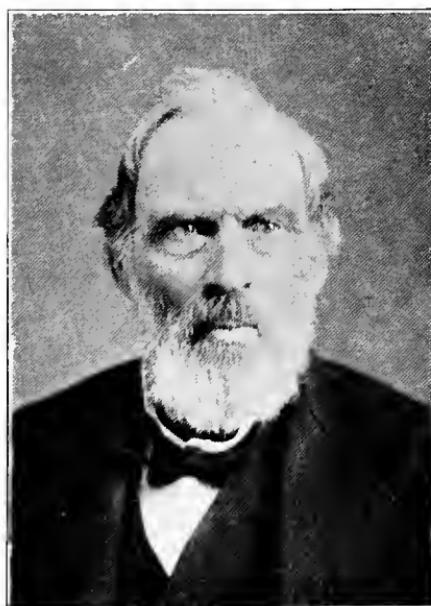
JUDGE JEROME E. PORTER.

PORTER, Miner—Born February 22, 1820, in Tompkins County, New York, whence, when he was a child, his parents removed to a farm in Howard, Steuben County, New York.

He began the study of medicine, but office confinement disagreeing with his health, he turned his attention to farming. April 3, 1842, he married Miss Louisa Spaulding of Howard. His father having purchased and removed to a large tract of land in Trenton, near Fox Lake, Wisconsin, in 1846, he followed him the same year, locating at the village. Here with his brother, John, he conducted for years the leading hotel and store, was postmaster, and did much by his enterprise and liberality for the town.

February 28, 1853, his first wife died, and on December 29, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Potts, a most estimable young lady of Markesan, Wisconsin, a native of Cherry Valley, New York, where she was born in 1832. In May, 1857, accompanied by Peter Potts, his brother-in-law, and Leman Pratt, now of Lake Crystal, he came to Blue Earth County, and they located first on claims in Ceresco township. Messrs. Porter and Potts had brought in their wagons a small stock of merchandise, and for a short time they conducted a store in their claim shanty. Later in the same year, they settled in South Bend village, where Mr. Potts conducted the mercantile business, and Mr. Porter formed a partnership with Judge Buck in a real estate agency. In 1858, Mr. Porter built the house now on the Minneopa dairy farm, for

a summer hotel, and adorning the grounds about it very tastefully, called it "Minneopa Park." Here in October, 1859, was held the first Blue Earth County Fair, with Judge Buck as orator. During 1863 and 1864, Mr. Porter was quartermaster under Gen. Baker at St. Louis, Mo. In the Fall of 1872, he removed from his farm to Mankato, kept a boarding house for a time, then became proprietor of the Barrett House, changing its name to "Minneopa Hotel." In 1879, he opened the "Merchants Hotel," on the pres-



MINER PORTER.

ent corner of the Mankato State Bank, which he conducted as a first class house for four years. In 1883, he engaged in the grocery business, and later in a restaurant, but in a few years retired from active life. His devoted wife died on April 8, 1884. She is remembered by her pioneer friends for many excellent qualities. After a few years sojourn at his old home in Fox Lake, Mr. Porter returned to Blue Earth County, where he lived until his death February 4, 1903. He left surviving by his first wife one daughter, Alice, wife of Horace J. Knox, of Lake Crystal, Minnesota, and by his second wife, Ada, wife of W. H. Pfeffer, of Windom, Minnesota, and Miss Nettie J. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Pay of this city.

Mr. Porter was an energetic, positive character and, withal, genial, sociable and public spirited, who had a prominent place in the early history of our own county and of Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

POWELL, REV. JOHN W.—Born August 15, 1822, in Dearborn County, Indiana. His opportunities to gain an education in early life were limited to those of a common country school and a short course at Shelby County Seminary. His boyhood and early manhood were spent on a farm. In February, 1845, he entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, joining the Indiana Conference. He was ordained deacon of that church in 1847, and elder in 1849, and did excellent pastoral work in several towns of the Hoosier State. He came to Mankato, October 10, 1855, and was the first regular pastor of the M. E. church here.

In 1856, he helped lay out the townsite of Shelbyville, which for many years was a flourishing village, until the location of the railway necessitated its removal to the present village of Amboy. Rev. Powell made Shelbyville his home until his removal to Blue Earth City in 1859. He was busily engaged for many years preaching and organizing churches in the neighborhood of Shelbyville and Blue Earth City, and had pastoral charge of the M. E. church at the latter place several different times. In 1872, he built the first chapel there, and in 1887, he erected the present commodious church there, then the finest in the county.

After fifty years of the most active ministerial work he retired in 1895 on account of his advanced age. Father Powell is a splendid type of that noble heroic character, to whom our Western civilization is so largely indebted—the pioneer preacher. Untiring in energy and devotion, flaming with zeal and fervor for

the Master's cause, he heroically met every hardship, danger and self-sacrifice incident to frontier life. He was married September 27, 1847, to Miss Rhoda B. Gray and eleven children were born to them of whom only five are now living. Mrs. Powell died in 1884 at Delano, Minnesota. Father Powell now resides on his farm in South Bend township, and is much interested in berry culture.

REYNOLDS, JOS. E.—Born in Lockport, New York, November 1, 1863. His father, Prof. B. M. Reynolds, has been a prominent educator all his life—having superintended some of the best city schools of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and having served as County Superintendent of the Rice County schools for some years. Joseph received a good business education, and

has been connected with newspaper work since he was a mere lad. After working in various newspaper offices, he became in 1887, the telegraph editor of the Daily News of Ashland, Wisconsin. In 1888, he bought out the Pioneer of Wadena, Minnesota, which he published until 1891, when he sold it to accept a position on the Fargo Argus. From 1892 to 1896, he was connected with the editorial force of the Great Falls Leader, during which period, in 1894, he was elected to the Montana Legislature.



JOSEPH E. REYNOLDS.

In May, 1896, he came to Mankato and was engaged as city reporter for the Daily Review until the summer of 1902, when he became associate editor of the Mankato Daily Free Press. He was married in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to Miss Alice A. Lewis, in 1885, and they have two children: Wilfred Denver, and Mary Grace Reynolds.

RANDALL, Samuel—Born June 26, 1834, in Ohio, of which state his ancestors, especially his great grandparents, Judge Findley and wife were among the earliest settlers, and passed through all the hardships and perils of pioneer life. His great grandmother in her younger days, when riding on horseback to church, was waylaid by Indians and left tomahawked by the roadside for dead, but afterwards revived and escaped. Young Randall was left an orphan in infancy and soon removed with his grandparents to Paris, Illinois. He was taken there into the home of Col. Baldwin, a prominent merchant of the place, whose wife was a cousin of President Lincoln's wife, and received an excellent business education. He came west in 1855 and entered the employ of the Pettijohns

at Mendota, where they had a lumber yard. He was soon transferred to the management of one of their yards at Shakopee. He next moved to Henderson to take charge of a lumber yard for Franklin Steele. Here on November 11, 1858, he married Miss Catherine Ridgeway, a teacher in the Public school, whose native state was Kentucky. In June, 1859, he came to Mankato and opened the first lumber yard in town, on the corner now occupied by the Lewis and Manderfeld stores. During the Indian outbreak all his lumber was appropriated by the military and his business broken up. The following year (1863) he opened the first distinctively ready made clothing store in Mankato, and in a year or two associated his cousin, Warham B. Smith, with him in the business. The firm of Randall & Smith continued with much success until its dissolution in 1878, when Mr. Randall retired, having been completely prostrated by the sudden death of all his five children from diphtheria.

SAMUEL RANDALL.

A black and white portrait of Samuel Randall, a man with a mustache and dark hair, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera.

appropriated by the military and his business broken up. The following year (1863) he opened the first distinctively ready made clothing store in Mankato, and in a year or two associated his cousin, Warham B. Smith, with him in the business. The firm of Randall & Smith continued with much success until its dissolution in 1878, when Mr. Randall retired, having been completely prostrated by the sudden death of all his five children from diphtheria.

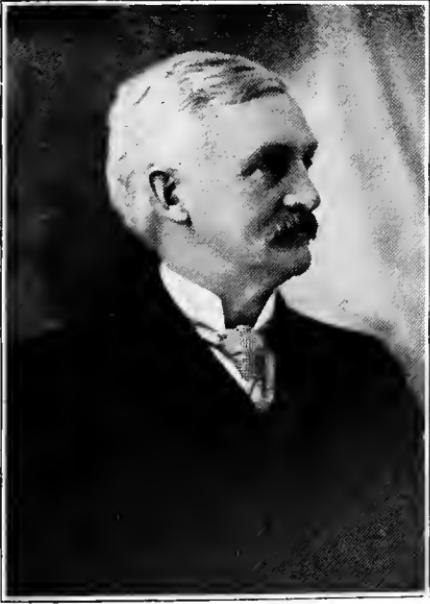
He served as alderman and in other local offices and with

John H. Barr, was among the first instigators of the Mankato Board of Trade, which was organized in the second story of his building. He was always enterprising and public spirited. He died July 6, 1882.

RAY, JOHN H.—Born near Northfield, Ohio, December 12, 1836. His parents, William and Ellen (Bateman) Ray, were natives of Pennsylvania. The family moved in April, 1851 to Charlotte, Michigan, where the subject of this sketch, about 1857, engaged

in the mercantile business. In 1861, he came to Blue Earth County, arriving at Mankato on May 13th, and soon opened a general store at Garden City, where he continued until 1865. He then removed to Mankato, erected the store building, designated No. 410 S. Front street, and conducted there until 1872, a retail and wholesale grocery, the first establishment of the latter kind in town. In February, 1872, he with others organized the Citizens National Bank of Mankato (now called National Citizen's Bank), and he was

JOHN H. RAY.



elected its first cashier, which position he held for twelve years. In January, 1884, he went to Minneapolis, to take charge of the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city, which, also, he had helped to organize. In 1885, he returned to Mankato and aided in starting the Mankato National Bank, of which in 1888, he was made president and which position he continued to hold in its successor the "Mankato State Bank," until January 19, 1903, when he retired from active work. Mr. Ray has always refused to enter the domain of politics, preferring the more independent, if less notorious world of business, in which he has been most eminently successful, and where he has ever enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

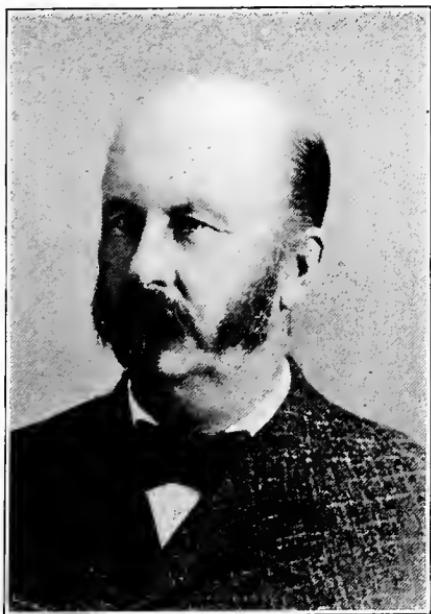
He was married first in December, 1859, to Miss Mary F. Williams, who died in 1882. In December, 1885, he married Mrs. Genevieve Hawley, his present most estimable wife, and they have two sons: John H., and Philip L. Ray.

ROBERTSON, Col. Daniel A.—Born at Picton, Nova Scotia, May 15, 1812, of Highland Scotch ancestry. When he was very young the family removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was educated and grew to young manhood. He studied law in New York and was admitted to the bar in 1839. Soon thereafter he removed to Ohio, where he began his career as a newspaper man. He was editor successively of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," the Mt. Vernon Banner" and other prominent papers of the state. In 1844, he was appointed U. S. Marshall for Ohio, which office he held for four years. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional convention, but resigned his position in the fall of 1850 to come to St. Paul, Minn., where, in December of that year, he started the "Minnesota Democrat." This paper he conducted until June, 1853, when it was sold to Daniel Olmstead, and finally merged into the "Pioneer." Col. Robertson was a member of the legislature in 1859-60; sheriff of Ramsey County in 1863, continuing in office for two terms; member of the St. Paul Board of Education; member and an earnest promoter of the "State Historical Society" and "Academy of Science"; Director of the St. Paul Library; and organized the first "Grange of Patrons of Husbandry" in the United States. He was prominent among the ten townsite proprietors of Mankato.

In the Fall of 1852, he erected on lot four, in block fifteen, the first log store in Mankato and stocked it with Indian goods in charge of Evans Goodrich. Two or three years later he put up a frame store building near the site of the log one. He, also, greatly aided our infant city by calling attention to it, and the adjacent country, in his paper from time to time, and in inducing steamboats and emigrants to come to it. He died at St. Paul, March 16, 1895. His widow, whom he married May 29, 1844, at Mt. Vernon, O., survives, a resident of St. Paul.

ROSE, Maj. Robert H.—Born June 30, 1831, at Susquehanna County, Pa., and in 1847, he entered Princeton College. His first business venture was a hardware store in Maine, which he conducted for three years. In 1855, he removed to St. Paul and

thence in 1857, to Belle Plaine, where with Judge Chatfield and others, he became interested in that townsite. He enlisted November 1, 1861, in Company I, recruited largely by Col. Smith in Blue Earth County. It was the Second Volunteer Company organized in the state and was attached to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Rose was made orderly sergeant, and later promoted for gallant service to a lieutenancy. At the expiration of his three years service he was commissioned Major of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and accompanied Gen. Sully's expedition to the Yellowstone. Afterwards he was detailed to build Fort Wadsworth, and continued in command of this important station from 1864 until April 1866, when he was relieved to be mustered out of the service.



MAJOR ROBERT H. ROSE.

It was while in charge of Fort Wadsworth that he and Major Brown, who had suggested the plan, were intrusted with the organization and command of the friendly Indian scouts, who rendered such efficient service in stopping the raids of the hostile bands into the border settlements. He was State Senator from Le Sueur County in 1871-2. In 1872, he removed to Mankato, where in 1873, he opened a general real estate and insurance agency, which became very prosperous. He was married in 1852 to Miss

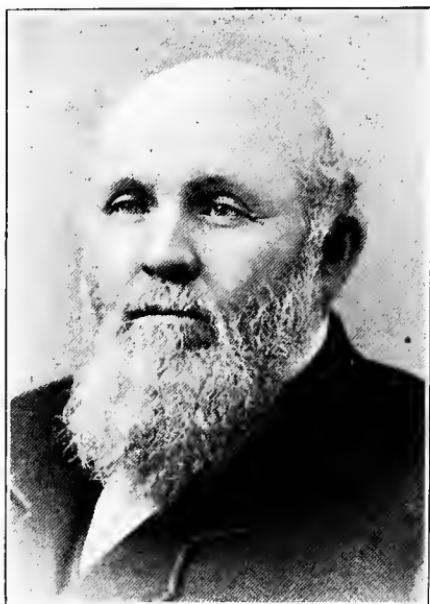
Charlotte S. Ladd of Maine.

Major Rose died March 18, 1885, leaving him surviving, besides his estimable wife, three children: Fanny E., Dickinson L., who was associated for a number of years with his father in business, and has conducted the same since his death, and Robert H. He was a genial, whole-souled person, whom everybody liked, an energetic, prudent, successful business man and a liberal, public spirited citizen.

SAULPAUGH, Thomas—Born April 7th, 1822, at Milford, Otsego County, New York. He learned the stone cutter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. When about thirty years of age, he went to Tennessee and engaged in railroad contracting until 1856. He then removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he formed a partnership in the same business with E. R. Reynolds, under the style of Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co., which continued for twenty-five years.

In 1881, he located at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and became associated with his son, C. H. Saulpaugh and one John Crubaugh, under the firm name of T. Saulpaugh & Co. The stone deposits of Mankato soon attracted his attention, and for six or seven years his firm was an extensive consumer of Mankato stone. Among the large bridge substructure contracts executed by the firm were, the one at Bismarck, N. D., for the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; the one at Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the same Company;

the one at Blair, Nebraska, for the Chicago and North Western Railway Co.; one at Sioux City, Iowa, for the same Company; one at Omaha, Nebraska, for the Union Pacific Railway; one at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, for the Burlington Railway; and one at Nebraska City, for the same road. In 1888, Mr. Saulpaugh moved to Mankato and built the Saulpaugh House, the largest and best equipped hotel in Southern Minnesota. The formal opening of this fine hostelry occurred November 6th, 1889, when a



THOMAS SAULPAUGH.

given by the City in honor of the occasion. Mr. Saulpaugh served upon the Mankato Board of Aldermen in 1891-2. He was a shrewd successful business man, and a stirring public spirited citizen.

He was married at Fultonville, New York, December 16, 1850,

to Eliza C. Vinton, who died December 31, 1892. Mr. Saulpaugh died on May 9th, 1893, leaving surviving his only son, Clarence H. Saulpaugh.

SHISSLER, Judge Ira P.—Born at New Hagerstown, Ohio, October 25, 1844. His parents were John L., and Catherine (Price)



JUDGE IRA P. SHISSLER.

Shissler, prominent people of his native town. After receiving such education as his home schools furnished, and spending a few years clerking at Wellsville, Pittsburgh, and one or two other places, he went in 1866, to Van Wert, Ohio, and entered the law office of his uncle, Judge James L. Price, now on the Ohio Supreme Bench. At intervals, while reading law, he taught

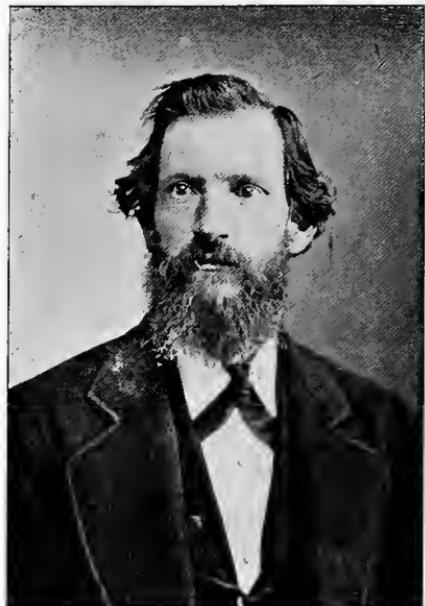
school for a term or two and attended Ann Arbor University for a time. In 1869, he was admitted to the bar, but not satisfied with his legal attainments, he spent a year in the Ann Arbor Law School, graduating in 1871. Returning to Van Wert, he was associated with Judge Price in the practice of his profession for eleven years, during which time he was elected County Attorney two terms, and Mayor of Van Wert, two years.

In April, 1884, he removed to Mankato, and for two years was associated with A. R. Pfau. In 1893, he was elected Municipal Court Judge, and assumed the duties of the office in April, 1894, in which office he has been continued ever since.

Judge Shissler was united in marriage on November 11, 1873, to Miss Alice J. Graham, of Van Wert, Ohio. They have one child: Harry G.

SCHMIDT, Gottlieb—Born April 17, 1826, on the border of Saxony, not far from Berlin, to which city he went when a boy, to learn the harness making trade. In 1854, in company with his two brothers, Frederick and August Schmidt, he emigrated to the

United States and spent a few months in Illinois, and then in Iowa, before coming to St. Paul in 1855. In the summer of 1856, the three brothers came together to Mankato and located upon claims in Mankato township. The three, though having separate trades, had kept together since they had left their German home, and always had a common purse until they were married. After living for some time on his claim, Gottlieb returned to St. Paul, where he worked at his trade for about three years. He then came back to his claim and, about 1861, formed



GOTTLIEB SCHMIDT.

Bergholtz in the saddlery business at Mankato. The shop had been started by Bergholtz about four or five years before and is the oldest in the city. During the Indian war the business of the firm was greatly augmented by government contracts, and the rapid growth of the country after the war, continued its prosperity. After a few years Mr. Schmidt bought out Mr. Bergholtz's interest, and in 1887, took into partnership his only surviving son, Oscar W. Schmidt, who since his father's death, March 30, 1896, has conducted the business alone.

Mr. Schmidt was married April 19th, 1864, to Ida Goedicke, of Lime township, who, with her son above named, still survives.

Mr. Schmidt was an industrious, honest, public spirited man, worthy of the confidence and respect he enjoyed.

SEARING, A. M., Pres. Edward—Was born in Aurora, New York, July 14th, 1835. His boyhood was passed mostly on a

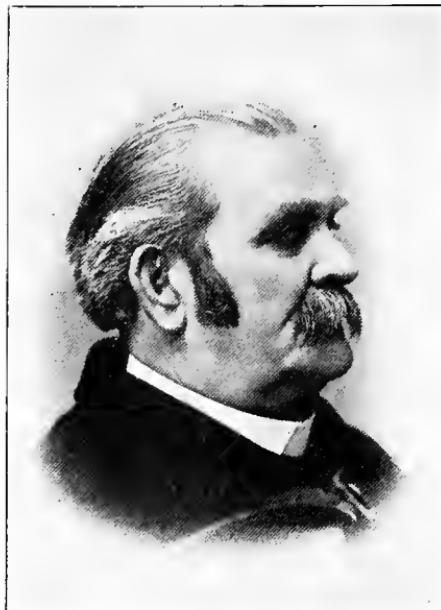
farm, and the elements of his education were obtained in a country school. At the age of sixteen he taught his first term. Resolving soon afterwards to obtain a college education, he entered Courtland Academy, Homer, New York, where he remained two years, meeting his expense by teaching winters. He then went to Casenovia Seminary, where his classical studies were continued, and where he accepted the position of assistant teacher of Latin. A year or two later he went to Michigan and was for a year principal of the public school at Bay City. In 1857, he went to Wisconsin and conducted a private school at Union, Rock County, which attained some renown. In the fall of 1860, he entered the Senior class of the University of Michigan and graduated the following year.

Returning to Wisconsin, Prof. Searing was elected to the professorship of Latin and Greek in Milton College, which he held until his election as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the fall of 1873. Re-elected in the fall of 1875, he resided in Madison until 1878, when he returned to Milton College. Two years later he was elected President of the State Normal School at Mankato, a position which he held until his death, October 22, 1898. The school enjoyed a remarkable growth under his administration.

In 1869, Prof. Searing published his well known edition of Virgil's *Aeneid*, which is still used in many schools over the country. For four years he was editor of the Wisconsin Journal of Education. He always took a deep interest in agriculture and horticulture. He was possessed of ripe scholarship, and was a most successful instructor.

Prof. Searing was twice married, to Isabel Fraser, December 13th, 1865, by whom he had one son, Edward Fraser Searing, and to Mary L. Lattin, January 23rd, 1868, who survives him. One son, Frederick Lyle Searing, was born to his second union. The elder son is city editor of the Mankato Daily Free Press, and the younger is teacher of Latin in the State Normal School at Mankato.

SEVERANCE, JUDGE MARTIN J.—Born December 24, 1826, at Shelburne Falls, Franklin County, Mass. His first American ancestor, on his father's side, came from England to Massachusetts in 1636, and his great grandfather, Martin Severance, made an honorable record as a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. His parents, Asa and Calista (Boyden) Severance,



JUDGE MARTIN J. SEVERANCE.

in 1854, admitted to the bar, and for two years practiced his profession at Chicopee. In May, 1856, he came to Minnesota and located at Henderson, where, in the fall of that year, he was elected County Attorney of Sibley County, serving for two terms. In 1861 he was a member of the State Legislature.

August 14, 1862, he enlisted as private in Co. I., Tenth Minn. Vol., and served with his regiment in the Sioux and Civil wars, making an excellent record for fidelity and courage, and on April 4, 1864, was promoted captain of his company. When the war closed, he resumed the practice of his profession at Le Sueur and soon formed a partnership there with Judge Cadwell. In 1870, he removed to Mankato and was associated for one year with O. O. Pitcher, and then with D. A. Dickinson until 1875, when the latter was appointed to the District Court bench. In 1881, he removed to St. Paul, and formed a co-partnership with W. P. Warner, but returned to Mankato in June of that year to succeed Judge Dickinson, who had been appointed on the Supreme Court bench. He continued in the Judgeship of the Sixth Judicial District until January, 1900, when he became associated with C. N. Andrews and resumed the practice of law, until his retirement from the strain

were worthy, thrifty farmers and their son, Martin, remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, attending the country school in winter. Six years were then spent completing his education in the Franklin Academy at Shelburne Falls, and in Williston Seminary, (now Williston College), East Hampton, Mass. In 1849, he went to Chicopee, and for two years read law in the office of Judge Wells, later on the Massachusetts Supreme bench. After finishing his law studies at the office of Beach & Bond, of Springfield, Mass., he was

and anxiety of active life in the summer of 1902. During his long and eventful career Judge Severance has been a prominent figure in the history of our state. An able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a learned jurist, he has stood at the forefront of the bar, forum and bench of our commonwealth.

Judge Severance married June 19, 1858, Elizabeth P. Van Horn of Chicopee, Mass., daughter of Lester Van Horn, a descendant of David Van Horn, one of the first Dutch settlers of New York City. Three children were born to them: Winthrop G., who died at the age of 39 years; Frank Q., engaged in railroading in Nebraska, and Nettie J., of Mankato.

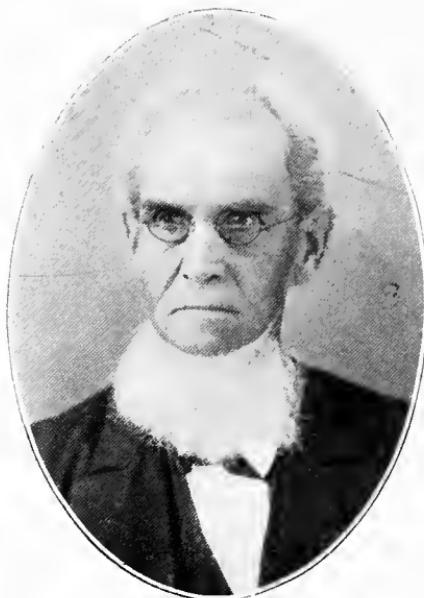
SHEPARD, WILLIAM H.—Was born in New London, New Hampshire. In his youth he taught school in New York, and clerked in a newspaper office in Nashville, Tennessee. He then emigrated to California, and became one of the "Forty-Niners." In 1856 he came to Minnesota, settling first in Dakota County, and early in 1857 came to Mankato, arriving by steamboat about June 17th. For several years he kept a drug store on the corner of Front and Hickory streets in partnership with William Frisbie. He was afterwards engaged in the insurance business. Retiring from active business, he has for the past few years made his home with his daughters, Mrs. Gere, of Sioux City, and Mrs. Jones of Minneapolis.

SEWARD, Amos Dudley—Born April 19th, 1815, at New Hartford, Oneida County, New York. Both of his grand fathers were Revolutionary soldiers. The family removed to a farm in Ohio in 1818. Having received a grammar school education young Seward, at the age of 21 years, went to Indiana, and, from 1836 to 1840, was engaged in Civil Engineering.

July 14, 1840, he married Miss Pleiades B. Barber of Pleasant township, Wabash County, Indiana, and located on a farm spending many of his winters school teaching.

In the spring of 1855, the Seward family, in company with the families of Henry Shaubut and Abington Parret, removed to Mankato, where they arrived on the 28th of April. The town then comprised only five frame and seven log buildings.

In 1857, Mr. Seward formed a co-partnership with Abel and Josiah Keene and A. N. Dukes in the erection of a saw mill, which was operated until its destruction by fire in August, 1862. In

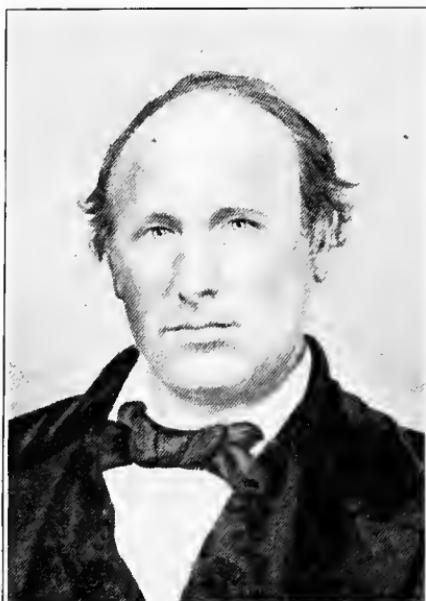


AMOS DUDLEY SEWARD

SIBLEY, DR. REUBEN J.—Was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1814. He was ordained in his native state to the ministry of the M. E. Church, and served in that sacred office until about 1854, when he removed to Erie, Penn. He came to Mankato in the fall of 1856, and brought his family here in the spring of 1857. He had learned the dentist's trade and for a few years he conducted a real estate and dental office in a small building he had erected, about where the Gas and Electric Light Company's office now stands. He often

1868, he was elected Auditor of Blue Earth County, and was continued in office for eight years.

Mr. Seward has been an active member of the Presbyterian church from his youth. Was chosen the first ruling elder of the Mankato church on its organization, August 31, 1855, and has been engaged in Sunday school work for 83 years. On Oct. 11, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Seward removed to Ventura, California, where they still reside. Six children have been born to them, four of whom still survive.



DR. REUBEN J. SIBLEY.

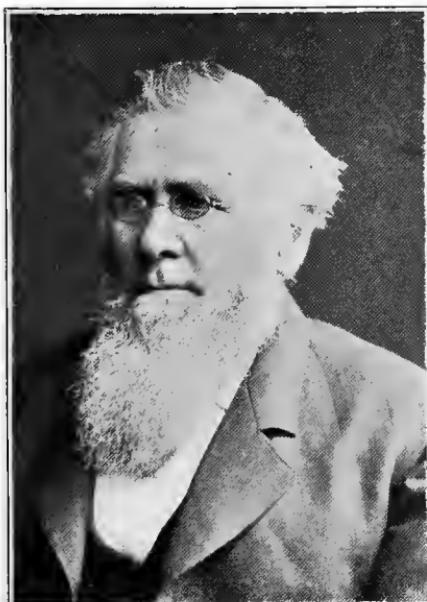
preached and was very active in the M. E. church of our city.

In the spring of 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Mankato by President Lincoln and conducted the office in a small frame building, which stood just north of the Clifton House, until his death on April 13th, 1864. He was a man of excellent Christian character, ever active in promoting every good movement.

He was married in Ohio, to Miss Maria J. Eggleston, and their children are: Jennie M., wife of John G. Dodsworth, of Granite Falls, Minnesota; Anna M., widow of the late John A. Willard, of Mankato; Hattie, (now deceased) and Billings P., of Clinton, Ontario. Mrs. Sibley died January 10, 1892, aged 78 years.

SHAUBUT, HENRY—Born March 22, 1822, in Franklin County, Penn. Removed to Ohio in 1836, and thence in 1841, to Indiana. In May, 1854, he visited Mankato and purchased of the Townsite Company, the "Mankato House," then only partly finished, and in the spring of 1855, removed here with his family and opened the hotel, which soon became the most noted hostelry in the valley for some years. He was also interested with his brother, John J. Shaubut, in the mercantile business for some years. After leasing his hotel in 1861, he lived for a time on his farm in Lime township, but in 1867 returned to the city, and in connection with Dr. Wm. F. Lewis, and other capitalists, opened the City Bank, of which he was made president. August, 1887, he removed with his wife to National City, Cal., where he died July 18th, 1895.

In 1847, he was married to Hannah Collett, by whom he had ten children, of whom six reached maturity: Benjamin F., (deceased 1897); Henry, Viola, wife of Fred H. Samborn; Lizzie, wife of John A. Samborn; Harry E.,



HENRY SHAUBUT.

of Seattle, Wash.; Luella, wife of Edgar A. Waltz; and Grace, wife of W. C. Tonkin.

SHAUBUT, John J.—Born July 21, 1818, in Franklin County, Pa. Removed in 1836, with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, and thence in 1840 to Liberty Mills, Wabash County, Ind.,

where October 3, 1847, he married Anna, daughter of John Comstock. In the fall of 1856, he removed to Mankato, where for twenty-two years he was engaged in the mercantile business. He served on the city council and school board. Was trustee and contributed liberally to the erection of the first Presbyterian church. Held the position of vice-president of the First National Bank for years. Built the brick block on the corner of Front and Main streets, and the large residence now used in connection



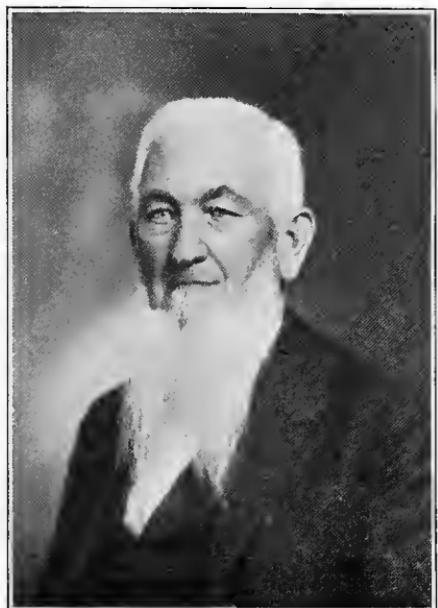
JOHN J. SHAUBUT.

with the Catholic hospital. He was always active, public spirited and generous. In 1882, he moved to his stock farm in Belgrade, a few miles from Mankato, where he died September 6, 1887. He left him surviving his wife and their eight children: Emma, wife of Eugene Banks, and John C. Shaubut, both of Deerlodge, Mont.; Ella, wife of A. W. Watson, of Minneapolis; Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Enearl, of Anaheim, Cal.; Eva, wife of J. E. Craig, of Pipestone, Minnesota; Bertha, wife of H. W. Comstock, of Anaheim, Cal.; Katie, wife of Hugh Grice, of Belgrade, Minn., and Guy W. Shaubut, of Deerlodge, Mont.

SHOEMAKER, JAS.—Born June 9th, 1823, in Monroe County, Penn., of German ancestry, whose settlement in the Quaker State ante-dated the days of the American Revolution. His parents, Jacob and Hannah Shoemaker, were worthy and prominent people in their community. The father operated a large farm and two

flouring mills, one in Monroe County, and the other at Flatbrookville, New Jersey. He was, also, treasurer of his native county for years. The son, James, received a good common school education,

and worked on his father's farm and in the mills, until he became of age, when he went to Easton, Penn., and clerked in a store for four years. He was then connected with a foundry and stove manufactory, at the same place, for one year. His next business venture was as a partner in a dry goods store at Easton, from which he retired in 1856, and in 1857, came to Mankato, arriving there on the 9th of May. For a time he clerked in Mr. Bradley's store. In 1858 he was chairman of the Mankato town board, and as such, a member of the Board of County



JAMES SHOEMAKER.

Commissioners. In 1859, he opened an auction and commission store, which, after conducting one year, he sold out and went to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement. After spending the summer prospecting and mining with no great success, he returned to Mankato in the Fall of 1860. He took an active part in the defence of the frontier during the Sioux outbreak of 1862. Was Commissary Sergeant in Capt. Bierbauer's company at the defense of New Ulm, and had his horse killed under him during the battle. Was Second Lieutenant of a Company of State Militia, organized at Mankato, August 31, 1862, for the protection of the frontier, and helped build Fort Cox at Madelia, and served until his company was relieved by U. S. troops, a month or two later. He built and conducted Shoemaker's Hall, a prominent place for public gatherings of every kind for many years. He published the first four directories of Mankato and Blue Earth County, the first being issued in 1878. Helped organize the first Fire Department

in Mankato. Was elected a member of the School Board in 1860, and was always active in the upbuilding of the schools of the city. Was the first president of the Board of Trustees of the Mankato Cemetery Association, and a trustee until death. Was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade and its president at the time, and for more than four years immediately prior to his demise. He also organized the "Old Settlers' Territorial Association" and was its president until his death. He served on the Board of Public Works for several years,—as City Assessor from 1878 until 1894, and as manager of the Mankato exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition during 1884-5.

No one, during the forty-four years of his residence therein, was more active or unselfish than he in promoting the welfare of Mankato. His tragic death, by being crushed by a car in the yard of the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., where he had gone from a patriotic motive to inspect the railway facilities of the city, occurred May 22, 1901.

Mr. Shoemaker was married May 30th, 1867, to Frances V. King, daughter of John A. King, of New York, who survives him. Their only child, Charles J. Shoemaker, a most promising young attorney of Duluth, Minnesota, died December 16, 1890.

SMITH, Col. Benjamin F. —Born July 4, 1811, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. In early life he was assistant Clerk of Court of Knox County, under his father. He was afterwards, about 1851, elected Auditor of the same county for four years, and later was a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was inspector of Militia for some time and much interested in military affairs. In the spring of 1857, he came to Blue Earth County, as the representative of the Mount Vernon Colony, and with others laid out the town site of Vernon Center, so named in honor of his native place. In the summer of 1861, he organized a militia company at Vernon and was made its captain. In the fall of the same year, he and one Nathan Bass recruited a cavalry company for service against the Southern Rebellion, which enlisted in November as Company B, of Brackett's Battalion, and later was attached to the 5th Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Smith, however, was on November 5th, 1861, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Minn. Inf. After six months service he resigned because of ill-health. During the summer and fall of 1862, the recruits for a number

of Minnesota regiments were rendezvoused at a camp in Fort Snelling, and soon after his return home, Col. Smith was put in

charge of this camp, by Gov. Ramsey, to help organize the men into companies and regiments. This duty completed, he returned to Mankato and, in November, 1862, was elected Register of Deeds of Blue Earth County, and continued in the office for six years. In 1863, he was also, commissioned commander of the militia for the Blue Earth County District, with headquarters at Mankato, which position he held until the termination of the Sioux war in 1866. In 1869, he



COL. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

was chosen mayor of the city of Mankato, and during 1870 and 1871, was a member of the State Senate. From 1872 to 1876, he was Register of the U. S. Land Office at Red Wood Falls, Minn.

Col. Smith was a conspicuous figure in the politics of Southern Minnesota for many years, and was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He occupied a prominent and influential position in the Masonic fraternity. While living in Ohio, he served as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge for eight years, and, in 1856, was made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He took his 33rd degree after coming to Minnesota.

He was married in 1830 to Miss Julia Stilley, who was born in August, 1808, and who still survives in good health, residing in the state of Washington. They had thirteen children, seven of whom lived to mature life, namely: John S. Smith, of Mankato, Mrs. Diana Dunn, wife of the well-known lawyer, Hon. A. C. Dunn, of Winnebago City; Mrs. Sarah Bixby, Mrs. Eliza A. Brown, Mrs. Henrietta Parrett, the deceased wife of Geo. N. Parrett; Ada A. Smith, and Henry W. B. Smith. A grandson, Benjamin D. Smith, is a prominent lawyer of Mankato, who served two terms as County Attorney of Blue Earth County, and

is now, and for the past eight years has been, one of the National Directors of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Col. Smith was a brother of Hon. Jas. Smith, Jr., of St. Paul, former president of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and of Dr. Vespatian Smith, of Duluth, for many years president of the State Board of Health, and Collector of Customs. He died December 12th, 1892.

SOMMEREISEN, FATHER VALENTINE.—Born at Rohrback, Elsass, May 28, 1829. In 1854, Father A. Ravoux, the great Indian missionary, went to France to get shepherds for his missionary field in Minnesota. Father Sommereisen, then only a theological student, was one of seven, who accompanied Father Ravoux on his return.

Father Sommereisen was ordained by Bishop Cretin, the first Catholic bishop of Minnesota, March 8, 1856. He arrived at Mankato as pastor, March 16, 1856, and remained here in that capacity for fourteen years. His field of work at first covered all of the following counties: Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Scott, Carver, Waseca, Faribault, Wright, Traverse, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, Sibley, Brown, Renville and Nicollet. This field was gradually narrowed, while his work at Mankato grew in importance and difficulty.

In 1869, he commenced the erection of the present splendid German Catholic Church at Mankato; but in June, 1870, he was called to his home in France by important matters. He was gone for a whole year, being detained in France in consequence of the war waging between that country and Germany.

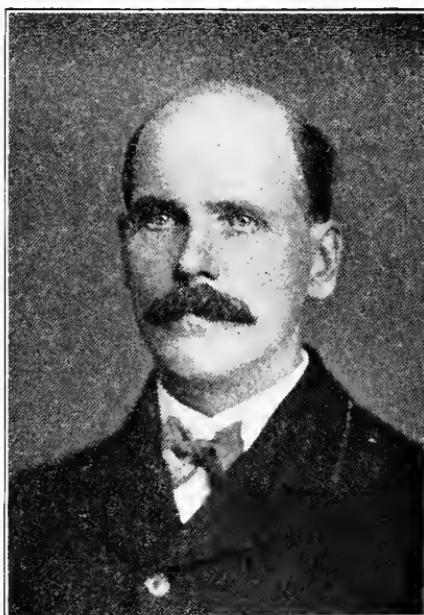
Upon his return to Mankato in June, 1871, he was assigned to Yankton, South Dakota, to build up a new parish there, in which work he had been so zealous and successful here. He died at Hays, Kansas, January 25, 1897.

SPOR, Rev. Alpheus—Was born and educated in England. He took charge of the Episcopal mission at Mankato in April, 1866, being about forty years old. He was the builder and first rector of St. John's Episcopal church. He had been rector of a church at Cohoes, N. Y., before coming to Mankato, and it was the members of that church, who mostly aided Mr. Spor in the erection of the church here. He obtained, there and at other points East, about five thousand dollars in money, a small pipe

organ, bell, alter, lecturn and three chancel windows. The font was an offering of his own. Mr. Spor's old parishioners at Mankato retain the kindest memories of him and his gifted wife.

In 1870, Mr. Spor resigned his Mankato charge to become rector of the church at Rochester, Minnesota. About four years later he was accidentally killed by a fractious horse at Rushford, Minnesota. His sad and untimely death was long and deeply lamented by all who knew him, for he was gifted in his ministry and a noble character.

THOMPSON, James R.—Born March 3, 1860, at Garden City, Minnesota, son of James G., and Frances Thompson. The Thompsons were of good New England origin, and early pioneers of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and Blue Earth County, Minnesota. David and William R. Thompson were brothers, who settled on the Watonwan in 1855-6. The latter had three sons: John C., and William Thompson, now of Vernon Center township, and George Thompson, of Washington State. David had two sons: Edward, who settled in Garden City, in 1854, being one of the very first, and James G., above mentioned, who came there in 1856 from N. Y. The latter was a prominent soldier in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in Co. E, Ninth Minnesota. He was promoted captain in the 68th U. S. Colored Infantry and afterwards Major of the regiment. After the war he served one term in the Minnesota Legislature; was Collector of Customs at Bottineau, North Dakota, for six years and a half, and Auditor of Bottineau County for four years, and died in Mankato, May 26th, 1899. His son, the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Man-



JAMES R. THOMPSON.

Bottineau County for four years, and died in Mankato, May 26th, 1899. His son, the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Man-

kato High School in 1882. He taught school for two years, and then studied civil engineering, and was employed in Railway construction work for three years. From 1890 to 1894, he was County Surveyor and since 1897 has been City Engineer of Mankato.

He was married October 30, 1889, to Miss Nellie J., daughter of Hon. Lysander Cook of Lyra township.

THOMSON, REV. JAMES—Commonly called “Father Thomson,” the first minister to locate in Mankato, was born June 1st, 1801, near Springfield, Ohio. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James Thomson, was born in Ireland, and an elder in the Presbyterian church there. He came to America near the close of the Revolution and first settled in Pennsylvania. In 1793, he went to Kentucky and took an active interest in organizing churches there. His son, Rev. John Thomson, became a Presbyterian minister and was pastor of the church at Springdale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, for many years. He had six sons and one daughter, and four of the six sons became ministers, one of whom was the subject of this sketch. One of the other three was the celebrated missionary to Palestine, Rev. William M. Thomson, D. D., author of “The Land and the Book,” and other works; another was Rev. Samuel Thomson, Latin Professor in Wabash College, until his death in 1885; the third was Rev. John Thomson, for some time, also, professor at Wabash College, but, for most of his life, engaged in the Presbyterian ministry. One of the two sons, who did not enter the ministry, was Alexander Thomson, a distinguished lawyer of Crawfordsville, Indiana.

James completed his literary studies at Miami University, and his theological course at Lane Seminary. He began his ministerial work in 1827, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, then a frontier outpost in the wilderness. Here he organized the first Presbyterian church and ministered to it with great acceptance for fifteen years. Here during this period he founded Wabash College. It is said that on “Founders’ Day,” he with others kneeled in the snow on the site of the college, then an unbroken forest, and invoked Divine blessing. He lived to see both these institutions of his planting grow strong and prosperous. During these early days in Indiana, he did a great amount of home missionary work, traveling on horseback through a large section of the state, pushing forward the pioneer work of organizing churches among the frontier settlers.

In 1844, he removed to Wabash, Indiana, where he spent seven years, in two separate periods, as pastor of the Presbyterian church there. In February, 1854, he made the journey from his Wabash home to Mankato, Minnesota, on horseback, for the purpose of purchasing a whole township of land from the Government, in which to build a great institution of learning, to be known as the University of Southern Minnesota. It was the plan to divide the land into suitable farms, and sell it only to desirable settlers, in sympathy with the movement, and from the proceeds of these sales, to abundantly endow the University. It never occurred to him, until after reaching his destination at the mouth of the Blue Earth, that the government had no land to sell, except as it was taken up in small tracts, under the Pre-emption Act.

Father Thomson arrived in Mankato on Saturday night, Feb. 25, 1854, and preached his first sermon here the next morning, at the home of Mr. James Hanna. Though bitterly disappointed at the failure of his great mission, which had been his passionate dream for years, he concluded to make the best of it. He was induced to believe that Mankato, in the near future, was to be an important point in this part of the state, and the urgent need of planting here a christian church impressed him as a duty, and accordingly he removed here with his family in the following May. His labors resulted in the organization by him on August 31st, 1855, of the First Presbyterian church of Mankato with seventeen members, being the first organized church in town. He continued as its pastor for nearly eight years. His dream of a Southern Minnesota University still clung to him, and he made two heroic, though unsuccessful, attempts to realize his hopes; one in 1859, when meetings were held and subscriptions taken in money and land, but the hard times discouraged the project, and again in 1864, when he procured of Mr. Hinckley a small tract of land on the brow of the bluff, back of St. Joseph's Hospital, on which he built, what is now known as the McMahan house, and opened therein, in the fall of that year, a young ladies' Seminary, after the plan of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. The school which was called Woodland Seminary, continued for about a year, with an attendance of about thirty, but the distractions, incident to the Civil War and lack of funds, caused its failure.

The health of his wife, Maria Hall Thomson, whom he had married in 1827, now began to fail, and they left Mankato for a

change of climate for a few years, returning in 1869, but Mrs. Thomson died on August 7th, of that year. As a mark of respect for his great services, the Presbyterian church of Mankato, made him its Pastor Emeritus on February 21st, 1870, with appropriate ceremonies. On March 17, 1871, he married Mrs. Arlina A. Tew.

He died October 4th, 1873, leaving surviving four children: Juliet, wife of Rev. J. W. Hancock, of Red Wing; William H., James S., and Mary Ann, wife of A. N. Dukes, of Peru, Indiana, all four now deceased. Father Thomson was energetic and rigid, almost stern, in his devotion to duty. A strong and noble character, consecrated to the causes of education and religion, who left an impress for goodness and truth upon every community in which he lived.

THOMPSON, James J.—Born August 28, 1834, on a farm in Madison County, Illinois, opposite the city of St. Louis, Mo., to which city his parents moved, when he was quite young. He was educated in the St. Louis schools, and then learned the machinist's trade. In 1853, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, returning to St. Louis, in 1855, and was in the lumber business until 1861, when he again went to St. Paul. In November, 1863, he came to Mankato and for a time bought furs, then went into the lumber and produce business, and afterwards owned a brick yard. Mr. Thompson was a member of the first city council of Mankato; Mayor from

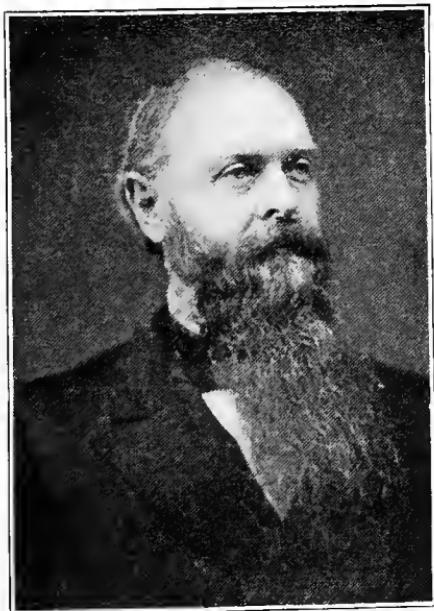
1871 to 1875; chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Blue Earth County, for five years, and County Auditor during 1879 and 1880. In 1881, he removed to Wyoming, and thence to Montana the next year. He was a member of the Montana Council in 1886-7. He went in 1898 to Carrico, Va., where he now resides. Mr. Thompson married in 1863, Emma Guinguignier, and they have three sons: Gregg A., Sayre J., and Norris G.



JAMES J. THOMPSON.

TOURTELLOTTE, COL. JOHN E.—Born in Windham County, Conn., July 3, 1833, and educated at Brown University, whence he came to Blue Earth County, in the summer of 1857. After spending a few months in South Bend and other places, where he had real estate interests, he finally selected Mankato as his home and opened a law office here, in the fall of that year. In 1859, he formed a law partnership with O. O. Pitcher, Esq. He had a natural aptitude for military life from his youth, and, soon after his location in Mankato, became interested in the organization of a militia company here, and, on December 2d, 1858, he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the 11th regiment, Minnesota Militia. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he at once set about to recruit a company, which he designated as the "Valley Sharpshooters," which on September 30th 1861, enlisted as Company H, of the 4th Minnesota Infantry. Mr. Tourtellotte enlisted with the others as a common soldier, but was immediately elected captain by the company and commissioned such on December 20, 1861. On August 14, 1862, he was promoted Lieut. Colonel of his regiment,

and on October 5, 1864, its Colonel. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Campion Hills, in the assault on Vicksburg, at the battle of Chattanooga, the battle of Altoona, and battle of Bentonville, and afterwards was in command of a brigade during Sherman's march to the sea; and for his gallant conduct, was made brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers on March 13th, 1865. In the battle of Altoona Pass, on October 5, 1864, with 2,000 men, he successfully resisted 7,000 Confederates under General French, after a desperate



COL. JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE.

struggle, in which the Union loss was 700, and the Confederate 2,000, showing how telling the victory was. During the progress

of this battle, Gen. Sherman signaled from the mountain heights of Kenesaw, eighteen miles distant, if Gen. Corse had yet arrived, and received a satisfactory answer, from which originated the popular army song, "Hold the fort for I am coming." After the war Col. Tourtellotte returned to Mankato, and forming a co-partnership with Judge F. H. Waite, resumed the practice of his profession, but within six months was tendered a commission in the regular army, and on July 28, 1866, entered as captain of the 28th U. S. Infantry. He was detailed as Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, which trying and responsible position, he discharged with signal success. In 1870, he was transferred to a captaincy in the 7th Cavalry, of which the lamented Custer was Colonel, but never joined his command, as he was shortly afterwards honored by an appointment as Aid-de Camp to Gen. Sherman, with the rank of Colonel. He was, also, appointed thereafter one of the three commissioners to revise the military tactics for the army, and the cavalry manual as now used is exclusively his work. He was detailed by Gen. Sherman, whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed in a special degree, as escort to the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise, while on their visit to the United States, and during the six months spent upon that duty, visited most of the principal cities of our country, and for his signal efficiency was the recipient of many valuable gifts from his distinguished proteges. He continued on Gen. Sherman's staff until 1884, when the latter was placed on the retired list. September 22, 1883, Col. Tourtellotte was commissioned Major of the 7th Cavalry, and was retired for disability on March 20, 1885. He made Washington City his home until the last five years of his life, when his malady growing worse, he took up his abode with relatives at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he died on July 22, 1891. He was never married.

In speaking of him in the Review, the late John C. Wise said: "Col. Tourtellotte was an accomplished gentleman, gifted by nature with a fine personal presence, courteous and refined in his bearing, the soul of honor, and polite in an unusual degree to every one. As a soldier he was brave and daring, and his patriotism rendered every other consideration subservient to the welfare of his country. He was one of the kindest and most thoughtful of men, and in his latter years it was his constant aim to do good to his fellow men, and none but the recipients knew of his liberality. * * * Col. Tourtellotte always entertained the strongest affection for Mankato, and was one of the truest and best friends the city ever had."

His most notable gift to Mankato, was the sum of \$8,800 which he donated to it in 1889, to found Tourtellotte Hospital.

TYNER, DANIEL H.—Born June 13, 1819, near Connersville, in Fayette County, Indiana, where he was married October 6, 1839, to Caroline Flora. He resided on a farm in Wabash County, Indiana, from 1840 until the fall of 1848, when he removed to the city of Wabash, and engaged in the livery business. Here he was elected constable, and acquired much local fame for the nerve and bravery he displayed in driving out the bands of horse thieves then infesting the Kankakee swamps, north of Wabash, and many thrilling adventures were had by the daring constable and his band of vigilants, in their raids upon these outlaws. In the spring of 1856, he removed to Mankato, and the following year opened a livery barn here, and later formed a partnership with B. D. Pay and for years they were the most prominent in that line of business. In 1860, he was elected sheriff of Blue Earth County and served two terms, covering the turbulent days of the Sioux massacre, and assisted at the hanging of the thirty-eight Indians at Mankato. He died February 4th, 1877, at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and his wife on September 11th, 1887, at Mankato. They left no blood issue, but had two adopted children: Harman H. Tyner, of Springfield, Illinois, and Mrs. Margaret Alber, of Wabash, Indiana.

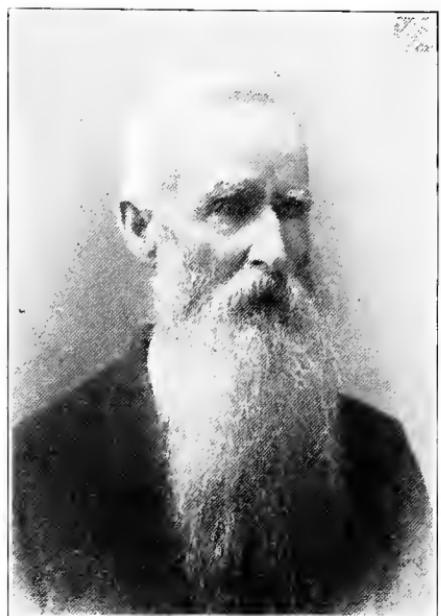


DANIEL H. TYNER.

TINKCOM, JAMES RAY—Born January 29, 1821, at Mayville, New York, son of Hezekiah and Anna (Sprague) Tinkcom. His father kept a hotel at Mayville for many years and was sheriff and jailer of Chautauqua County for some time. The subject of our sketch was educated at the academy of his native town. In 1841, he began the study of medicine, which he pursued for two

years, but never actively engaged in his profession. For a short period he undertook to manufacture certain medicines, then kept his father's hotel for a time, and, for the last five years before coming to Minnesota in 1856, he was engaged in the grocery business. Arriving at Mankato, November 10, 1856, he concluded to make it his future home, and, after purchasing some property, he returned to Mayville and, arranging his affairs there, came back to Mankato early in the spring of 1857. Forming a partnership

with A. F. Hawley, whom he had known in New York state, they built on the lot now occupied by the L. Patterson wholesale house, and opened a general merchandise store as A. F. Hawley & Co. This partnership was dissolved in the spring of 1861, and Mr. Tinkcom embarked in the drug business, soon having two drug stores, one run by himself and the other by Jason F. Wickersham. Having purchased a tract of land on the south side of town, he laid out thereon in 1873, Tinkcom's Addition to Mankato. Since 1863, he



JAMES RAY TINKCOM.

has devoted his attention wholly to looking after his real estate interests. Mr. Tinkcom was one of the organizers of the Mankato Episcopal church. He also served one term as City Treasurer.

May 2nd, 1851, he married Miss Laura A. Davis, at Sugar Grove, Pa., and they have one child: Mary L., wife of O. G. Lundberg, of Mankato, Minnesota.

ULMAN, Capt. Matthias—Born in 1822 at Niedersissen, Cologne Germany. In 1847, he emigrated to America and located first in New York city. Here in 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Voghtman, also a native of Germany, where she was born October 27, 1827. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ulman removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thence in the fall of 1856, to Mankato. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Ulman began

the erection of the Union Hotel, which he opened as a public hostelry that year. The second story of the building was used as a hall, and there in March, 1858, was organized the first military company in Mankato, with Joseph Guenther as captain.



CAPT. MATTHIAS ULMAN.

spirited citizen, who, in the early days of our city's history, took a prominent part in every enterprise tending to her prosperity. He was honored with various public offices, and served on the city council for several terms. He died February 21st, 1891, and his devoted wife, whose deeds of kindness and charity will cause her to be long remembered by the early pioneers and the poor, followed him February 15, 1898, to the Better Land. Eleven children were born to them, ten of whom survive: Michael Ulman, John Ulman, Mrs.

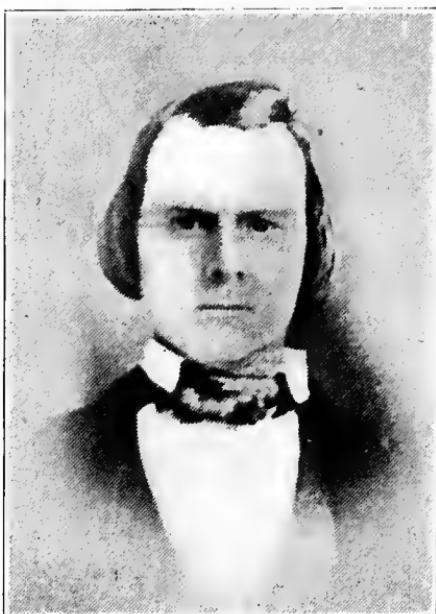
After six months service, Capt. Guenther resigned and was succeeded by Capt. Ulman, who remained in command until the spring of 1861, when the company disbanded. Capt. Ulman continued to conduct the Union Hotel until 1880, and was the oldest landlord in continuous service Mankato has had. He was an active, energetic public



MRS. MATTHIAS ULMAN.

Elizabeth Schweitzer, Mrs. Clara Kron, John B. Ulman, Mrs. Caroline Robel, Mrs. Mary Graeber, Henry Ulman, George Ulman, and Mrs. Emma Watters.

VAN BRUNT, GEORGE M.—Born June 16, 1821, in Orange County, New York. Removed when quite young to Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan, where on December 20th, 1843 he was married to Miss Flora E. Comstock. Soon after he located at Adrian, Michigan. During the gold excitement of 1849, he went to California and was there engaged in mining and owned and ran the first line of stages between Marysburg and Sacramento. After making quite a sum of money, he returned home to Adrian in 1852, and, in the spring of the following year, removed with his family to Minnesota, with St. Paul as his objective point. On the boat up the Mississippi he fell in with Thos. D. Warren, who having heard of the advantages offered by



GEORGE M. VAN BRUNT.

kato, at the mouth of the Blue Earth, induced Mr. Van Brunt to accompany him, and, leaving their families in St. Paul, they reached Mankato about June 1st, and both located claims, which are now in the heart of the city, and on June 12th, the two families arrived and took possession. With them came James McMurtrie, Marshall T. Comstock, and his sister (now Mrs. Van Blarcum).

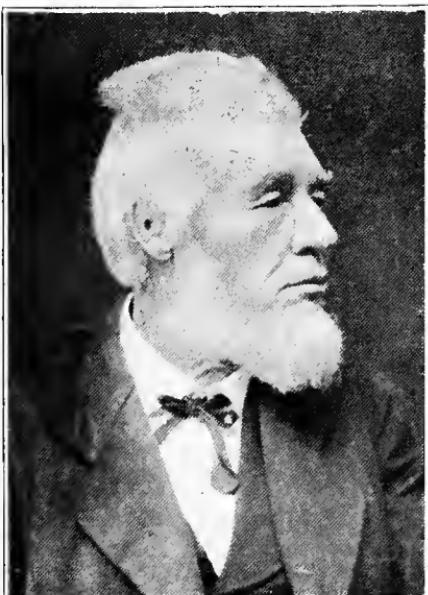
In the spring of 1854, Mr. Van Brunt built and operated the first saw mill in Blue Earth County, about four miles south of Mankato, on the Le Sueur river. He died January 5th, 1857, leaving surviving his wife and two daughters: Henrietta E., wife of A. T. Foster, of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and Mary E., wife of S. C. Soule, of Mankato, who occupy the old Van Brunt residence built in the early fifties, of lumber sawed at the first mill. His

the new townsite of Mankato.

widow married James McMurtrie and died November, 1899. His farm has become all urban property, and comprises the large and important addition which bears his name.

WAGEN, SR., CHARLES—Born near Saubricken on the Rhine, Prussia in 1821. He emigrated to America in 1847 and located at Milwaukee, Wis. On May 7th, 1857, he settled at Mankato, with his family, and from that date until his retirement in 1877, was prominently engaged here in the butcher and cattle buying business. He was a member of the City Council one or more terms. He was twice married, first in 1848 to Julia, daughter of the late Jacob Hubb, who died in May, 1860, and the second time to Miss Katherine Miller. He died April 13th, 1887, leaving surviving his second wife and three children by his first wife: Charles and Jacob Wagen, the well known Mankato butchers, and Mrs. Emma Harkee; and two children by his second wife: George and J. Herman Wagen. Mr. Wagen led an industrious, prosperous and honorable life.

WAITE, Judge Franklin H.—Born February 28th, 1813, in Windham County, Vermont, and, when he was three years of age, his parents moved to Jamestown, New York, where his father, Joseph Waite, was a prominent attorney for many years. At the age of twenty years, Franklin H. began the study of law in his father's office, and three years later was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. Subsequently he held the office of postmaster at Jamestown. He was Democratic candidate for Congress in a district hopelessly against him and was only beaten by a few votes. In June 1844, he married Adeline Holman. In 1846, he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas and held the po-



JUDGE FRANKLIN H. WAITE.

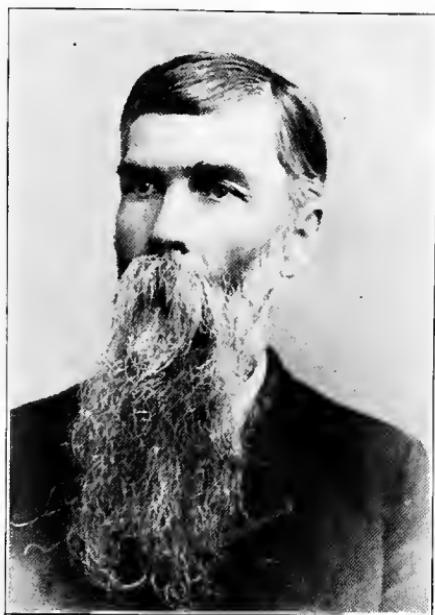
sition until abolished by the Legislature. In 1852, he moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and thence in the spring of 1860 to Mankato, where he first formed a co-partnership with Cramer Burt and was afterwards associated at different times with General Tourtellotte, Morton S. Wilkinson, E. P. Freeman and J. E. Porter. After the Sioux war he was attorney for a large number of claimants for damages from Indian depredations. In 1864, he was village attorney under the first corporate organization of Mankato, and exercised an important influence in shaping and directing our local government. He rendered an invaluable service to our city in the able and fearless manner in which he prosecuted a number of suits to recover streets, parks, levees and other public grounds from private greed.

In 1867 and again in 1877, he was elected State Senator and served with distinction. In 1869, at the solicitation of hundreds of voters irrespective of party, he became a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and was elected by a big majority. Resigning his position in 1874, he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket against Mark H. Dunnell, the Republican nominee, and was only beaten by a small majority though the district was overwhelmingly Republican. He died March 4th, 1884, leaving him surviving his wife and two children, Mrs. Josephine Frisbie and Augustus F. Waite, all of whom have since died.

WALKER, SAMUEL M.—Born at Butternut Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., March 30th, 1811. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Mankato and the following year located on the farm still occupied by the family adjoining town, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the Blue Earth and Minnesota valleys. He was esteemed for his strict integrity and the active, intelligent interest he took in public affairs. He was chairman of the first Board of County Commissioners under the State Constitution and held various other public offices. He married in New York, Miss Maria Faatz and they had seven children: Euphemia, Mary (wife of Rev. J. S. Pinney), Edward, Agnes A. (wife of D. F. Ferguson), Emma (wife of John Morrow) and Gertrude (deceased wife of Dr. E. Shepherd). Mr. Walker died June 17, 1886. His widow, a noble, sweet-spirited woman, whose faithfulness in her family, church, and community endears her to all, still lives on the old homestead.

WALKER, William B.—The well-known harness maker of Mankato, was born in Castile, Wyoming County, New York, on May 19th, 1830.

He is descended of good New England stock—his parents, Dyer and Phoebe Walker, being natives of Vermont. The family moved to Edinburg, Pa., in 1833, and here young Walker was apprenticed in 1849, to learn the harness making trade. In 1852, he opened a shop of his own in Edinburg, where he continued until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Freeborn, Minnesota. He engaged in the harness business there until the Fall of 1861, when, on October 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company F. Fourth



WILLIAM B. WALKER.

Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He rendered brave and efficient service at the battles of Iuka, Corinth and all other engagements in which the gallant Fourth Minnesota participated, until about October, 1862, when Mr. Walker was detailed brigade Postmaster, which important position he held until the close of his enlistment. He followed Sherman upon his great march to Atlanta, and was discharged with his regiment, upon expiration of term of service, on December 24, 1864, at Savannah, Georgia. He returned by way of New York to St. Paul, and thence, about February 1, 1865, came to Mankato, and was employed in the saddlery of John D. Jones for three months. He then returned to his old Pennsylvania home on a visit, and there on May 16th, 1865, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Lay. Coming back with his young bride to Mankato he formed a partnership with Mr. Jones, his former employer, which continued for about a year. He then opened a shop of his own in a small frame building belonging to Dr. Clark, which stood at No. 310 South Front street. In 1871, he built the brick block adjoining his present quarters and removed his

growing business thereto, and in 1885, he erected the brick building, in which is located his present store, which he has ever since occupied. Mr. Walker by his persistent energy, industry and push early built up an extensive and lucrative trade, which his genial disposition, strict integrity and fidelity to business have always held.

His influence has always been with every civic and moral reform. His children are: Dyer A., associated with his father in business since 1889, and Fred R. Walker.

WARNER, Dr. Charles F.—Born August 30th, 1832, at Covington, Genesee County, New York. Son of Dr. Eben Warner, who was a practicing physician for twenty years at Covington, and for many more years at Nunda, New York, to which place the family removed, when the subject of our sketch was a boy. Educated at the Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, New York, he began his medical studies at his father's office in Nunda and, upon his father's death, he entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1854. He then began the practice of his profession at Nunda, where he continued until he came to Mankato in 1869, save that during the War, he served as assistant surgeon of the 136th New York Volunteers, for a time, and later as surgeon of the 58th New

York National Guards.

During his long career at Mankato he has stood among the most eminent of his profession, and has served his fellow citizens in various other ways. He was elected Alderman in 1873, and made president of the Common Council. He was health officer of the city for ten or twelve years, and also served for two terms as county physician. He was one of the prime movers in getting the city to establish its water works and to purchase Sibley Park. He was president of the Mankato Driving Park Association.



DR. CHARLES F. WARNER.

He was one of the founders of the Minnesota Valley Medical Association, and has been its president, and is still one of its most prominent members. He has, also, been a member of the American Medical Association for twenty years and of the International Railway Surgeons' Association for ten years. He has been the local surgeon of the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry, the C. & N. W. Ry., and the C. M. & St. P. Ry., for the last twenty years.

Dr. Warner was married in June, 1854, to Miss Esther S. Town, of Nunda, New York. Two of the three children born to them lived to maturity: Clayton E., who died in February, 1901, and Mrs. Lillaette W. Baker.

WARREN, Thomas Dustin—Born February 2, 1814, in Ludlow, Vermont. He came of good New England stock. His grandfather, Thomas Warren, Sr., was a captain in the army of the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill, and his father, Thomas Warren, Jr., was a captain in the New York State Militia from 1820 to 1826. When Thomas Dustin was eight years old his father removed with his family to the town of Lewis, New York, where the father died in 1826. Shortly after the father's death the family moved to Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., where Wells Warren, the oldest brother, was a contractor on the Johnstown and Pittsburgh canal. Upon the completion of this canal in 1836, the family came west and located in and about Geneva Lake, Wisconsin.

On May 12th, 1839, Mr. Warren was married to Emily, daughter of William D., and Mary Paddock, who was born at Auburn, New York, January 31st, 1819. The issue of this union, were three daughters: Mary, born September 25, 1840, and married O. O. Pitcher; Emily S., born August 1st, 1843, and married to William Hodgson; and Isabella J., born March 24th, 1854, and married to Frederick T. Fuller.

In 1849, Mr. Warren crossed the plains to the gold fields of California, returning to his home in Salem, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, by way of the Isthmus and New York city, where he landed on Thanksgiving day 1850. In the fall of 1852, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, remaining there only until the spring, when he bought a stock of groceries and general merchandise and took one of the first boats for St. Paul, where he landed the day after the battle between the Sioux and Chippewas in that city. "Westward ho!" was still his cry and June 12th, 1853, saw him land with his family at Mankato, where he located on 120 acres of land, now in

